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HISTORIC TREASURES

TRUE Tales of deeds with interesting data in the life of Bloomington, Indiana University and Monroe County, written in simple language and about real people, with other important things, and illustrations.

*Compiled by
Margaret M. Wright*

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Indiana University

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THIS SPACE FOR NOTES IN YOUR HISTORY

Historic Treasures

True Tales of Deeds with Interesting Data in the Life of Bloomington, Indiana University and Monroe County—Written in Simple Language and About Real People, with Other Important Things and Illustrations

Compiled and Published by
Forest M. "Pop" Hall

Copyright Feb. 10, 1922
Forest M. Hall
Bloomington, Indiana

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This work is dedicated to the coming generations and my "Little Lady," Virginia M. Hall, on her fourth birthday, Jan. 21, 1922.



We found these tales of yesterday,
And give without erasures;
My innocents, so pure in play,
To you we leave these treasures.

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FOREST M. "POP" HALL

Life was ever an adventure, rich in acts—
As simple deeds, they teach that beauty
Lives on and on, as we know duty—
Time tells her tale and leaves but fading tracks.

A TRIBUTE

Sometimes you find a man with a heart so big you don't see how he carries it around. This kind of man doesn't sit on a gilded throne or have his breakfast served in bed. He just goes out and does things.

Pop Hall is one of these men. He has a heart that is measured in square miles. He has hit the line hard all his life. Still, I expect he's got more religion than most of us.

He has received several degrees from the University of Life. One is a Ph.D. in "Human Understandin'." He certainly deserved that degree. In his life he's made lots of friends. I'm glad to be one of them.

Mr. Guest was thinking of men like Pop when he wrote the following poem:

IT COULDN'T BE DONE.

By Edgar A. Guest.

Somebody said that it couldn't be done,
But he, with a chuckle, replied,
That "maybe it couldn't," but he would be one
Who wouldn't say so till he tried.
So he buckled right in, with a trace of a grin,
On his face. If he worried, he hid it.
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done, and he did it.

Somebody scoffed: "Oh, you'll never do that;
At least no one ever has done it."
But he took off his coat and he took off his hat,
And the first thing we knew he'd begun it.
With the lift of his chin, and a bit of a grin,
Without any doubting or quiddit,
He started to sing as he tackled the thing,
That couldn't be done, and he did it.

There are thousands to tell you that it cannot be done;
There are thousands who prophesy failure;
There are thousands to point out to you, one by one,
The dangers that wait to assail you.
But just buckle in with a bit of a grin,
Then take off your coat and go to it;
Just start in to sing as you tackle the thing,
That "cannot be done"—and you'll do it.

From THE PATH TO HOME. Copyright 1919 by the Reilly
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Memorial Campaign.

We need more men like Pop.

NOBLE C. BUTLER, '22,
Director of the Campus Campaign Among Men
of the Million Dollar Memorial.

NOTE—The critical eye will detect a number of typographical errors within the pages of *Historic Treasures*, which we do not care to excuse, but rather to point out with pride, as monumental evidence of the sincere efforts of our fellow-craftsman, O. A. Miller, superintendent of Indiana University Press, in speeding this work to completion, which is the largest job of printing ever to have been entirely printed and bound in the City of Bloomington, Ind. F.M.H.

INTRODUCTION

To gather up the threads of a community's unwritten history is to help that community to complete the pattern of its life. General history shows only broad lines and deep colors. Local history supplies the minute variety of tone and shade. Yet local history is not to be confused with legend. Legend has its place in the tale, but the harder-earned treasure of fact is of more enduring worth.

In choosing Bloomington and its environs as the seat of his work, Mr. Hall has chanced upon a locality which is rich in interest. He has set himself the task of determining and presenting the facts of our local history. Such work is of value in itself, and it suggests a worthy precedent for all communities. Time runs away from facts. The local historian attempts to catch them before it is too late. The endeavor should call forth not only sympathy and interest, but practical encouragement.

C. P. SEMBOWER.



LOCAL HISTORIC TREASURES

I have read with much interest Mr. Forest M. Hall's chapters on local history as they have appeared in the local press from time to time. It has been a real pleasure to know that there is a man among us who has the faculty and disposition for this kind of work, and who is willing to give his time and energy to digging out and preserving in print so many interesting stories and personalities of the past. The collector of such material renders a valuable service to the community.

Mr. Hall has made a good collection of personal and historical material. It illustrates vividly, and I have no doubt for the most part truthfully, the past life of Bloomington and Monroe county. For this unusual service Mr. Hall should receive the approval and support of our citizens. It gives me pleasure to write for his work this brief word of commendation. He brings again to our knowledge the story of men and women whose lives and deeds should not be allowed to be forgotten.

Many of the things of which Mr. Hall has written are within the memory of men and women still living. But the time will soon come when they will not be, for the places and faces that know them now will soon know them no more forever. It is well to preserve these accounts and to put them into easily accessible forms for those who come after us. It is a common observation that we are not interested enough either in our ancestry or in our posterity. We live too much for the present. We forget how interested in us those will be who may be here a hundred years from now; and we are prone to care too little, or we find it too difficult to learn, about those who were here a hundred years ago. A work like Mr. Hall's tends to correct this unfortunate tendency, and to enable us not only to preserve for the future the life of the present generation, but to recover, in some degree, the knowledge of the generations that are gone.

These interesting chapters of Mr. Hall on our local history are in interesting and attractive form. For what he has done for this community he deserves its gratitude and appreciation.

JAMES A. WOODBURN.

Preface

Those who look in this book for rhetorical composition, sublime metaphors or effusions may be disappointed; but those who care for worth-while deeds and facts of pioneer days talked of in simple, human interest manner, will find accounts of people's lives in every walk of our civil and military life of by-gone days. We have tried to tell some important thing of each community of the county, which should be preserved for our children's children. Some of these accounts may seem more complete than others, because our notes have been more complete, but we have been obliged to write and compile these stories in such order as we were able to obtain the facts; and, we have not designed to show partiality, except in recognizing the news value of the early day happenings to the citizens of today. The pictures may give future generations an idea of scenes in Bloomington and the community today, as do the present day topics we have written of in this book.

We are pained at the thought that, while the deeds of some Monroe County and Bloomington soldiers, as well as civilian heroes, are emblazoned in these pages, others no less worthy of note, are seemingly ignored. This is no fault of the compiler of this work. No fidelity on his part could have obviated the difficulty, from the fact he was compelled to find these facts alone—chiefly, through old books, conversation with older persons now living, and newspapers of the present period—verify by tracing old records of data. To all these helpful sources of information he feels humbly grateful, especially the citizens of Bloomington, the newspapers, and Indiana University, as without their support and encouragement this work would not have been possible.

Now, as the work is sent forth, he cherishes but little hope that it will go through the fiery ordeal of criticism without being somewhat scorched; for

"He that writes,
Or makes a feast, more certainly invites
His judges than his friends; there's not a guest
But will find something wanting or ill drest."

We undertook the arduous task of compiling stories of human interest and interesting data concerning history of Bloomington, Indiana University and Monroe County, Indiana—the labor of gathering these facts and compiling them in short, interesting narratives—with some misgivings; knowing, as we did, that more illustrious foot-steps had gone before, and that older and wiser heads had long been doing work of this nature. We have given credit to newspapers for each article printed from its files.

But, it seemed that the duty of giving the present and future generations the things we found in pioneer life, in a form the present-day reading public have grown to care for, was one not to be avoided; and we have endeavored to accept this duty with meekness. The result of our labor now goes to the reader, resting not so much upon the merit of this work as upon the intrinsic value of work and motives of others which inspired the actions recalled in "Historic Treasures".

But sufficient has been said to indicate the design and character of this work; therefore we close this preface by acknowledging our obligations to our teachers in Indiana University and the Rehabilitation Department of the United States Government, for the development of what little ability we are able to use in preserving these Historic Treasures. We also appreciate the support of commercial concerns of Bloomington in 1922, who are represented in the last pages of this book.

F. M. H.

Bloomington, Ind.
January 21, 1922.

A Message of Victory

*Ma gauche pie, ma droite, le ciel,
la bourgeoisie / on donne une offre
vie générale, attaque décisive
pour le centre,*

J. Foch

Facsimile of famous telegram written by Marshal Ferdinand Foch at the decisive stage of the battle of the Marne, when he hurled back the Germans from the gates of Paris, September, 1914. On his visit to Indiana, Marshal Foch presented an autographed copy of his message to Indiana University.

Translation: "My left is giving way, my right is falling back; consequently I am ordering a general offensive, a decisive attack by the center."—F. Foch.

"Every man is sometimes at the point where everything seems lost, where right wing is broken and left wing crushed. There is victory for him who can then say, as Foch said at the Marne: I propose to charge with my center."—William Lowe Bryan, President, Indiana University.

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Indian Fighting of 1811-1813 Recounted by Pioneer of Monroe County--Work of Rangers Against Savages.

Colonel John Ketcham Wrote Account of Adventures—Scalped Indian—Many Murders and Depredations of Red Men Before Town of Bloomington Was Later Established—Early Scenes in Territory of West Fork on White River—Fought With General Tipton and Captain Boone.

Probably the most popular and well-known man among the pioneers of Indiana, and especially Monroe county was John Ketcham, whose titles showed great honor, as he was known as Colonel Ketcham, Judge Ketcham, and the Hon. John Ketcham, as representative in the Legislature—besides being chosen one of the electors of General Jackson.

Having come from fighting stock and a rather religious family, John Ketcham showed a character far above the average man, in his courage and charitable deeds; and to him, great credit is due for the prosperous and habitable condition of our county, and in a large part, the State of Indiana.

In the late years of his honorable life, John Ketcham, in his own characteristic language, wrote a detailed account of his early life as an Indian fighter and scout, along with a descriptive account of the Indian troubles of 1812-1813. A copy of which has been preserved by D. W. Ketcham, a descendant of Colonel Ketcham, which we are able to quote as follows:

Settled In 1811.

"I propose to give a short history of our Indian troubles of 1812-13," reads Mr. Ketcham's manuscript, "in that part of the Indiana Territory commonly called the 'Forks,' situated between Muscackituck and the Drift-

wood fork of White river, called by the Indians 'Hangonahakqua Sepoc.'

"In April, 1811, we settled on Section 14, Township 5 N., Range 4 East. Said section was made fractional by the Indian Boundary line cutting off the northwest corner.

"The Indians were numerous and friendly in that part of the Territory until after the Tippecanoe battle, which took place November 7, 1811.

Indians Murder Hinton.

"The Delaware tribe expressed disapprobation of the battle, and many of the Indians left our part of the Territory then, but not all. We enjoyed peace, but not without fear, until April 7, 1812.

"About two and a half miles above our location there lived three families together—Hinton, Cox and Reddick. Their horses grazed in what was called the Cherry Bottom, five or six miles above.

"Hinton started in the morning to get a horse for some purpose, but not returning that day, his friends went in search of him, and ascertained that their horses were stolen, and that Hinton was either murdered or taken prisoner.

"The circumstances being made known to our neighborhood, we all went in search of the missing man. When we arrived at the Cherry Bottom, two men were sent to examine the river shore, the balance were divided so as to sweep the bottom at one trip through.

"He was found shot through the head, stripped and thrown into the river. We laid him on a blanket, tied the corners over a pole and started home. Night overtaking us, we cut forks and raised the corpse out of the reach of wolves. A proposition was then made to John Ketcham and Noah Wright that if Ketcham would write a letter, and Wright take it to the Governor, then at Charleston, they would be exempt from helping to bring in and bury the dead—agreed to.

Three Indians Call.

"Next morning (Sunday) about 10 o'clock, myself and family were shut up in the house. I was lying on a pallet before the fire, when suddenly, without speaking, three Indians, each having a gun, pushed open the door and came in.

"I requested them to take seats. They placed their guns in the corner of the house and took seats. I took occasion to examine their guns, found them primed and loaded. It was not common when the Indians called on Whites to have their guns with them. Sometimes they had one, but that not loaded.

"They could speak pretty good English. I asked them, 'What news?' They answered, 'None!' I told them of the murder of Hinton and the horses stolen. They then observed that three

WE USED TO DISCUSS ALL IMPORTANT TOPICS OF THE NATION AND THE EARTH AT OUR OLD TOWN PUMP



In the old days, when the most important gathering place for political arguments, gossip, and chat was the old town pump, situated at the northwest corner of the public square, in Bloomington, there was not the ever-present smell of gasoline to inhale. Instead of driving old "Dobbin" to the pump for a drink, we now "crank up the Lizzy." This picture was taken some time in the early nineties, and shows the old pump, looking southeast, toward the Court House, at "Campbell's Corner"—Old hitchrack and court house dimly seen in the background. Trees, "as used to be" all around the square. Remember those tall derby hats worn by men in this picture? Probably the mayor and town marshal. The absence of automobiles in this scene is noticeable.

days past, seven Winnebago Indians had passed their camp, going toward Cherry Bottom.

"I then let them know that we had sent a man to tell the Governor what was done, and in a little time he would send men to hunt up the bad Indians, etc. I asked him if they would go with me to the burying—they consented.

"My wife objected to my going with them, and wept. The oldest sympathized with her, and shed tears, too. We started, I leading the way. We proceeded near a mile—they stopped, said 'we no go, make white man heap mad.' So we returned, but found nobody at the house.

"My wife and children had secreted themselves in the bushes, supposing that they would kill me and return and kill them, and plunder the house. The conduct of the three Indians was very suspicious.

"They had brought skins to trade with me, but left them hid some distance from the house, saying nothing about them until after our return.

Indians Flee.

"Just as we returned, McColough, who had a squaw wife, and another white man, happened to come there. McColough told them if they didn't leave immediately, 'every devil of them should be killed.' They returned to their camp, and left in great haste, leaving some of their valuables. They were the last camp of Indians that left our frontier that season.

"In about ten days after, the Indian Agent, residing at the Delaware town, sent two Indians, Salt Peter and Peter Vanvactor, with a letter and a white flag, stating that it was not the Delawares who had done the mischief, but the Kickapoos, who had passed through their town with the stolen horses.

"The two messengers remained with the whites many weeks. Peter Vanvactor (one of the Indian messengers) hired to work and never returned—was murdered in Kentucky by some unprincipled white man, because he was an Indian.

"A man was killed near Widow Solida's, a few miles from Muscackatuck—his name not now recollected. Another man was killed on White river at McCowen's Ferry.

"At the commencement of our Indian troubles, there were upwards of seventy families living in the Forks, but in a few weeks after Hinton's murder, upwards of fifty families left the country, and some for safety crossed the Ohio river.

"The balance, fifteen or eighteen families, determined not to leave, and built block-houses, or forts.

Lived in Forts.

"John Sage and others built a fort at his place, but the principal fort was at Valonia; Huff's Fort, higher up, and Ketcham's Fort, still above, and outside.

"We all lived in forts, and went in companies to work our little improvements—some stood sentinel, while others worked—and thus, we got along for a while.

"The good people of Harrison and Clark counties, considering the small number left in the Forks, and they

shut up in forts, could not hold out long. The most good they seemed to do was to be a kind of Indian bait, for the safety of the interior counties, who probably taking that view of the subject, reinforced us, by sending company after company to help us maintain our stand.

"The Indians began to understand by our preparations, that we would sooner fight a little than quit our location, although very few that remained during the war were owners of land, many having settled over the boundary line, where the land did not come into the market for several years afterward.

Kill Twenty-Three Whites.

"About the time that Ft. Harrison and Ft. Wayne were besieged by the Indians, namely on September 4, 1812, a marauding party of Indians who passed north of our parts, fell on the unsuspecting neighborhood of Pigeon Roost, killing twenty-three men, women and children—mostly women and children.

"After robbing the houses, they set fire to them, and stole horses to carry off their booty.

"About the same time, Major Duval, of Salem, with a small company of men, made a scout up White River, and it so happened that while they were passing over some fallen timber on Sand Creek, that they came in contact with the Indians on their return from the Pigeon Roost.

"Those of the Indians who had horses, threw off their large packs and made good their retreat. Two others who had no horses, fled in another direction, pursued by the white men.

John Zink Shot.

"John Zink, one of the party, being young and athletic, outran his comrades, and when the Indians discovered that he was separated (they devised a plan to shoot Zink. In crossing a ravine, one Indian secreted himself while the other showed himself in plain view, within shooting distance.

"Zink stopped to shoot, but the secreted Indian fired first, giving him a mortal wound. Zink lay in his gore that rainy night—and was found by his companions next morning, still alive. He was brought to Ketcham's fort, where he was washed and comfortably clothed, and Dr. Lamb, of Salem was sent for.

"The doctor arrived, drew a silk handkerchief through the wound, and started home. Zink died before they reached Valonia.

"The three large packs were opened, and found to consist of men's and women's and children's clothing. We knew then that some settlement had been destroyed, but at the time knew not what one.

Absalom Buskirk Killed.

"About the last of September, 1812, Absalom Buskirk and his brother-in-law took a two-horse team to his field to get some corn and pumpkins. The Indians killed Buskirk, and stole his two fine horses.

"The corpse was brought to Ketcham's fort the same evening, and on the next morning John Johnston, Robert Sturgeon and others came and

hauled the corpse to Huff's fort for interment.

"After which, Sturgeon started home, and was killed at the 'Half-mile Branch,' near Valonia. Although there were at Valonia a number of militia men stationed, they were unwilling to risk their own scalps, and refused to go for the dead. After night, the citizens, namely, Craig Rogers, Beems, etc., went with their dogs, and brought back the corpse to the fort.

Incidents at Ketcham's Fort.

"After the murder of Buskirk and Sturgeon, no other persons were killed during the fall and winter following, but many alarms were given. I will insert a few cases:

"One night, Daniel Stont, who now lives in Bloomington (1865), and others were at Ketcham's fort. After their sentinels were placed out in different directions around the fort, two heard and a third saw two Indians, and fired at them, and then fled to the fort; expecting, next morning, to find a dead Indian, or a trail of blood—but a hard rain fell that night, and we found no Indian or blood.

"At another time, about corn gathering, Captain Hiram Boone, with twelve or fifteen men, were at Ketcham's fort. They tied their horses to stakes driven in the ground in the yard, not far from the fort.

"A large popular stump stood rather between two of the houses, not more than five steps from either. In that stump holes were bored and hooks driven in, and four or five horses fastened to them.

"The night was clear, the moon did not rise until after night. While it was yet dark the Indians opened the yard fence into the corn field, and let down one bar on another square of the yard fence. The bars were within twelve or fifteen steps of the big stump.

Steal Capt. Boone's Horse.

"An Indian slipped through the bars, and got to the horses undiscovered, but while loosening his choice horse—a fine gelding—one of the guards fired on him, but he clung to the horse. Another guard fired on him, but he led the horse off through the gap, into the corn field.

"By this time, Captain Boone and five or six of his men pursued the Indian having the horse. While the chase was going on, Ketcham was standing in the yard giving some directions, when an Indian secreted near the bars, not more than twenty steps distance, fired at him. Boone halted and asked who had shot? I replied, an Indian.

"One of his men said: 'Captain, let us tree!' He replied: 'We don't know on which side of the tree to get, we will return to the fort.'

"The party was composed of about sixteen Indians. We counted their trail next morning, through a newly-cut buckwheat patch, and at that time discovered what their policy had been. On each side of the gap opening into the corn field there had been placed a strong guard; also, on each side of the bars—if an Indian had been closely pursued in either direction, the



Old Monon Station in 1900

guard would have shot down his pursuers.

People Became Hardened.

"Although it was believed that the Indians were continually prowling around some of our forts, the people got so hardened to danger that they seemed not to dread their enemy.

"One night, Mr. Hutcherson and family, together with some of the militia men, concluded to stay at his house, a short distance from Huff's fort. They felt safe, and happy; and, having a fiddle, concluded to have a dance and enjoy themselves first-rate. But, in the morning, when they awoke, they found that their horses were all gone.

"While they were dancing, the Indians were catching their horses. Pursuit was made, and after following their trail a few miles they met David Sturgeon's old, ugly horse, coming back with a leather tug tied so tightly around its throat that it could scarcely draw its breath.

"The Indians did this, probably, to show their contempt for the white man's ugly old horse. No more horses were recovered, however.

Tells of Gen. Tipton.

"Long after that time, the Indians stole two horses from Flinn's settlement. They were pursued by General Tipton, David and James Rogers, and others, who followed them for several days, when it was found they were close upon the Indians, the water being fresh in the tracks.

"Tipton's plan was to follow them slowly and cautiously until night, then have fine sport tomahawking them. But his spies, Major Sparks and Mr. *****, disobeyed orders.

"The Indians had hauled over the turn of a hill, dressing the horses' manes and tails. The Major and — got within thirty or forty steps

of the Indians before they discovered them.

"The temptation was too great—they fired—and missed!

"When Tipton came up and saw what these men had done, he cried like a child, and was tempted to tomahawk the Major. Their provisions were exhausted, and they were far from home.

Name Bean Blossom Creek.

"The rain had swelled the creeks until they were past fording; those who could swim had to do so.

"They came to a large creek in the north end of Monroe county. A man by the name of Bean Blossom, in attempting to swim the creek, came very near drowning, and Tipton named the creek 'Bean Blossom,' after his name—and so it is called to this day.

"At another time, General Tipton and Captain Bean, with perhaps twenty men, made a scout to the West Fork of White river. Before they got to the river, they crossed a beautiful stream that empties into Bean Blossom, near its mouth.

Huffman Boy Stolen.

"A man by the name of Jack Storm, and another named John Ketcham, in crossing the stream, got both of their horses mired and stuck fast in the mud.

"They then named the creek 'Jack's Defeat,' and so it is called today.

"No disturbance was made in the winter of 1812. Perhaps the Indians thought they might be tracked in the snow. In March, 1813, they commenced again, fiercer than ever. They made another descent on the Pigeon Roost country, killing old Mr. Huffman, wounding his wife and daughter, and taking his grandson, a small boy, son of Benjamin Huffman, prisoner.

"On their return, they divided their

company. One party stole Reed's horses, and the other party went eight or ten miles from Reed's and stole Kimberlin's horses; and, the same night, made good their retreat.

"After the war was over, Benjamin Huffman went north, perhaps to Detroit, in search of his lost son. He heard that his son had been sold to a Frenchman, living in Canada.

"Huffman was poor; his means exhausted, he returned home discouraged, despairing ever seeing his child again.

Jonathan Jennings Helps.

"Our kind and benevolent Representative in Congress, Jonathan Jennings, got an appropriation made to enable Huffman to seek further after his little son. He hired a man to go with him.

"They went down the St. Lawrence, into Canada, and found Huffman's son. The child was so young when stolen, and had been gone so long, that he had forgotten his father's name. He recollected that he was called Ben, but had forgotten the balance of the name.

"In the spring of 1813, the Pottowotamies made a descent on Flinn's settlement—now Leesville, killed Mr. Guthrie and took Martin Flinn prisoner.

"He remained a prisoner with them until the fall of 1814. At that time a young warrior crossed the Tippecanoe river in a splendid canoe, on a courting expedition.

Took Lover's Canoe.

"While the Indian lover was enjoying himself with his beloved one, Flinn gathered his axe, which they had stolen when they captured him, and a few ears of corn, and quietly stepped into the lover's canoe, not asking any questions 'for conscience

sake,' and, with his beautiful paddle, rowed himself down stream all night.

"He secreted himself in the day time, and in this way spent several days and nights before he landed at Ft. Harrison. When he landed, he was unable to get out of the canoe. He was helped out, and cared for, and in a few days considered himself able to travel home.

"The Rangers then at the fort, and others, made up a pony purse, and bought him a horse to ride home on. In a few days he was able to ride, and carried his lost axe home.

"Oh! Then—the happy meeting of friends and relations.

Waylaid and Fired On.

"About the middle of March, 1813, John Ketcham and George Doom, a militia man from Harrison county, then on duty, went on an errand to Joshua Lindsey's—Lindsey having, during the winter of 1812 removed from Ketcham's fort to his farm, some miles above.

"On their return home, they were waylaid and fired on by the Indians—Doom was killed, and Ketcham badly wounded. When he reached the fort, a messenger was sent to Valonia for reinforcements. About twenty men, under command of Lieutenant —, proceeded to where Doom's corpse lay; after carrying it to Lindsey's, William Reddick, John Samuel and Frederick Funk were detailed to bury the dead, and remained at Lindsey's until next mornig.

"The scout proceeded up the country for miles without making any discovery of Indian signs, and returned home. The fatigue party, having completed the burial, the sun yet an hour high, concluded that the Indians

were all gone, and that they would return to the fort.

"They had proceeded about 300 yards when the Indians, laying in ambush near their path, fired on them and wounded Reddick and Samuel, then retreated.

At Tipton's Island.

"Shortly after this, General Tipton, Richard Beem, William Dyer and a number of militia men from Harrison county went on a scout up White river; some distance above Ketcham's fort, struck a fresh Indian trail. They eagerly and cautiously pursued the same, until they ascertained that the Indians had crossed over on drift timber into an island.

"Tipton stood ready with his gun presented, while Beem and others were crossing on the drift logs. An Indian, who was secreted, raised his gun to shoot Beem; but, Tipton touched trigger first. The Indian threw down his gun—it cocked—and retreated, badly wounded. He was supposed to be their leader. Tipton and all his men crossed over to the island, except Dyer, who had charge of Tipton's horse.

"Several shots were exchanged between the parties. The whites got one scalp, and tracked several of the enemy by the blood, to the water, where they attempted to swim. Dyer being below the island, had a fair view of the river.

Government Rangers Organized.

"He saw a number bulge into the water with their blankets on. All sunk before they reached the opposite shore. It is believed that the whole party perished. This good licking caused the Redskins to treat us with more politeness.

"In the spring of 1813, the General

Government authorized the raising of four companies of Mounted Rangers, to protect the Territorial frontier.

"Captain Shoults, of Lawrenceburg (I believe), raised a company; Captain Williamson Dunn, of Madison, a company; Captain James Bigger, of Charlestown, a company, and Captain Andrew, of Vincennes, a company.

"Captain Bigger's company was principally made up of citizens of Clark county, ten or twelve of whom had been shut up in forts and block-houses in the Forks, for more than a year, making nothing. They concluded to join the company, and make a business of hunting Indians and guarding their own frontier; as, in doing so, they would get some pay for their services—otherwise, they would not. The pay of a Ranger was a dollar a day, each man 'finding himself'—that is, each man furnishing his own horse, arms, ammunition and provisions—every man his own commissary.

Became Much Attached.

"The soldiers became much attached to each other during their services, and the kindest feeling toward each other seemed to have existed between them all, except David Barnes and Samuel Ridge, who often fought each other.

"They were too full of spirits—very spirited men, some times. Others again did wrong, because they had not spirit enough. Ensign Owen and Richard Lewis marred the good feelings of their comrades by desertion, on the Peoria campaign. It was said by Daniel Williams and others, as an apology for them that they had caught the Kickadoo fever.

"After General Tipton had handled our Red brethren so roughly on Tipton's Island (so-called), they were more cautious and sly toward us. No



Indiana University Library, as it appears in 1922, looking north from Kirkwood Observatory.

more of our neighbors were killed by them, but occasionally they would ride off a horse that was not their own.

"After the four companies of Rangers were organized, it was thought best to carry the war into Egypt. Arrangements were made for a campaign against the Indians, composed of Rangers and a few volunteer Militia.

"Captains Dunn and Bigger, with part of their companies, and some of Captain Payton's men (of Kentucky), together with General Bartholomew and volunteer Militia, was assigned to that duty.

Campaign Against Indians.

"They rendezvoused at Valonia about the middle of June, then proceeded under the command of General Bartholomew to the upper towns on the West Fork of White river. The towns had mostly been destroyed before we got there, probably by a company from the White Water settlement.

"We then went down the river to towns not interrupted, and come to Strawtown late in the evening, and discovered fresh Indian signs. Early next morning, General Bartholomew, Captain Dunn and Captain Shields and about twenty Rangers, went in pursuit of the Indians.

"When we had proceeded about three-fourths of a mile we discovered three horses; we surrounded and secured them—two were hobbled. Following their back track, we came to their camp. General Bartholomew directed three mounted Rangers, namely, Severe Lewis, David Hays, and ——— (that is John Ketcham) to keep in the rear, but at the fire of the first gun to dash forward.

"Captain Dunn went on the right under cover of the river bank, Captain Shields on the left, and General Bartholomew brought up the center division. The directions were to surround their camp and take them prisoners.

Ketcham Shot Indian.

"The Indians had a large brass kettle hanging over a fire, with three deer heads boiling, and were sitting near the fire. Captain Shields slipped carefully through the bushes, and when opposite the camp, at 100 yards distance, the Indians discovered us, jumped to their guns and fled.

"Shields fired his gun to notify the horsemen. One of Bigger's men (to wit, John Ketcham) immediately started in pursuit, ran two or three

hundred yards, when he got into the path the Indians had run on. He was within thirty steps of his game, and shot down an Indian.

"The other horsemen soon made up, but the other Indians were just out of sight. They were directed by Ketcham to where the Indian was last seen. Hays got separated from the other two horsemen, and unfortunately, met with the secreted Indian, who gave him a mortal wound.

"The horses and kettle were sold to the highest bidder, on a credit, and the notes were given to Hays. His wounds were dressed by David Maxwell. He was carried on a litter to the mouth of Flat Rock, now Columbus, where we made two canoes and sent him and the guard by water to Valonia, where his wife and family were. He died in two or three days, after they had reached the fort."

(This is the end of Mr. Ketcham's narrative of the Indian difficulties.)

Old Muster Roll Saved.

Colonel John Ketcham preserved the old muster roll of the company of Rangers he was a part of, which follows:

MUSTER ROLL.

Of a Company of U. S. Mounted Rangers, Commanded by Captain James Bigger.

Commissioned Officers.

Captain, James Bigger; First Lieutenant, John Carr; Second Lieutenant, James Curry; Third Lieutenant, William Meredith; Ensign, Jack Owens.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

First Sergeant, John Ketcham; Second Sergeant, Josiah Williams; Third Sergeant, William E. L. Collins; Fourth Sergeant, Johnathan Watkins; Fifth Sergeant, John Herrod. First Corporal, Basil Bowers; second, William Patrick; third, Samuel Herrod; fourth, Robert Wardle; fifth, Andrew B. Holland; sixth, Jonathan Gibbons.

Privates—Moses Allen, James Allison, Martin Adams, George Armstrong, Luther Beadle, Thomas Berne, John Baldwin, John Blair, John Bartholomew, David Barnes, George Bratton, Michael Beam, John Cosner, John Owen, James Cowen, Isiah Cooper, James Collins, John Cloak, John Clark, Isaac Clark, John R. Clark, John Craig, Stephen Dunlap, Moses Dunlap, John Dunlap, Robert Evans, John Evans, William N. Griffith, William Gainer, John Gibson, John Gibson (two men, same name), James Hay, John D. Hay, William Hiler,

Aaron Holeman, Philip Hart, Isaac D. Huffman, James Herrod, Benjamin Noble, Lewis Hankins, Esram Hutchins, Robert Jones, Jonathan Johnston, Lewis Ketcham, Abraham Kelly, William Kelly, Thomas F. Kelly, James S. Kelly, Davis Kelly, William Lindsey, Richard Lewis, John May, John McNaught, John McNight, Harvey Owen, George W. Owen, Jeremiah Pierceall, Adam Peck, Henry Pearcy, Andrew Perry, Charles F. Ross, George Ross, James Ross, John Reed, Thomas Ryan, James Rogers, Isaac Rogers, Lewis Rogers, Samuel Ridge, Thomas Rose, Stephen Shipman, William Stewart, Robert Swany, John Sage, George Ulmer, Reece Williams, Daniel Williams, Thomas Weathers, Martin Wilson, James Wilson, Robert Pearcy, Hugh Ross.

New Recruits—Lewis Cutting, John Flint, Samuel Haslett, ——— Jenkins, Levi Nugent, James Mooney, John Milton, Joseph Rawlins, David Studebaker, John Storm, John Sands, James Sands, Elam Whitley.

Captain Dunn's Muster Roll.

Captain Williamson Dunn's Company of U. S. Rangers.

Commissioned Officers—Captain Williamson Dunn; Lieutenants, Henry Briton, Henry Ristine, David Hillis; Ensign, Green B. Field.

Non-Commissioned Officers—Sergeants, John Thorn, John Danolds, Josuhua Wilkinson, Ebenezer Hillis, John Griffin; Corporals, Joshua Deputy, Joseph Strickland, Peter Ryker, Andrew J. Storms, Matthew Cowley, Willis Law.

Privates — Alexander Anderson, John Adkinon, Robert Anderson, James Anderson, John Barnes, William Blankenship, Maurice Baker, Isaiah Blenkinship, David Bigger, Henry Banta, John Bandy, Isaac Bergin, Nathan Chalfant, George Craig, Wiatt Coleman, John Colbert, Benjamin Combs, Isaac Crawford, Elijah Collier, Nathaniel Dunn, John Dunn, Andrew Davidson, William Dickey, John Davis, Hannibal Dougherty, Thomas Davis, Charles Easton, William Farley, Samuel T. Cray, Henry Giles, George Gunn, John Guthrie, William Gilmore, William Hamblen, Absolom Hankins, William Johnston, William Irwin, Thomas Jones, James Johnston, jr.; Samuel Long, Severe Lewis, James' Lewis, Jacob Lewis, John Lee, Peter Metz, David H. Maxwell, James Monroe, James McCarthey, James McCollough, John Maxwell, James



Indiana University Looking South from Dunn Meadow.

McKay, William McKay, Robert McKay 3rd, Robert McKay 4th, Thomas McConnell, John H. Newland, Brackett Owen, Moses Overton, David Patton, John Peters, John Purcell, John Ristine, William Russell, John Ramsey, Peter H. Roberts, William Renis, Herardus Ryker, John G. Ryker, John

Ryker, Jacob Smock, William Sage, John Smith, James Stevens, Samuel Snodgrass, David Stucker, John Shank, Richie Smith, Isaac Short, Henry Salyers, Peter Storm, William D. Stuart, Jacob Trumbo, James Ventioneer, Abraham Varvell, William Wright, Thomas Wise, Daniel Whitaker, Thomas Wendsaw.

LIFE OF COL. KETCHAM REFLECTS GREAT HONOR —PIONEER DIED IN 1865.

Monroe County Man Born in 1782—Joined Mounted Rangers in 1813—Appointed Judge by Governor Harrison—Came to Community in 1818—Built Old Court House—Parentage Rivalled.

We are carried back to the days before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, in tracing the lives of some of Monroe county and Bloomington's early settlers. Most significant among whom was Colonel John Ketcham.

In the winter of 1865, when the terrible civil war was still raging throughout our land, the inhabitants of Monroe county, Indiana, were called, most unexpectedly, to pay their last tribute of respect to this old and honored patriot, who a half-century before had participated in the struggles and strifes of his people, and who was familiar with all the hardship that pioneer life had held.

Late in life, Colonel Ketcham wrote an account in very brief and characteristic style of his own public life, which we are fortunate in being able to publish herewith. This data has been preserved as follows:

Public Record of Honor.

"In June, 1813, I enlisted in the United States service, a Mounted Ranger. In my first month's service I killed and scalped an Indian—was very proud of it—got leave to go to Kentucky to show my Daddy and Mama—I guess they thought I had done about right.

"I continued in the service two whole years—saw some hard times—was eighty-eight days from my family on one campaign, and lived seventeen days on seven day's rations.

"The war now being ended, Governor Harrison, hearing that I was a fellow of pluck and had killed an Indian, sent me a commission as associate judge. I never had much to do on the bench, but was 'Judge Ketcham.'

Came to Monroe in 1818.

"In April, 1818, I moved to Monroe county, and built a mill. While mill-building we ground our meal on a hand-mill, there being no other but hand-mills in the country.

"After Bloomington was located, I was solicited to build the court house (the old court house which made place in recent years for the present handsome structure), which I did

thirty or forty years ago. It still stands firm.

"Because I had built a good court house, and had a sword and several pistols, the people thought I ought to be colonel. I was so elected, and served until I was forty-five years old. But my honors did not stop here.

"The people knew I had killed an Indian, and had decided three law suits in about forty minutes—they said I must go to the Legislature. I agreed to it.

"My popularity not high enough yet—my old friend, Dr. Foster, God bless him, who had done some service in the defense of his country, knew I had been wounded by the Indians, and killed and scalped an Indian, went to the Democratic convention at Indianapolis, and told them what Ketcham had done, and said he must be appointed one of General Jackson's Electors. It was agreed to, and here I am yet, one of General Jackson's Electors."

Lived Long Life.

At the ripe age of 83 years, on February 7, 1865, John Ketcham, who was born on September 10, 1782, in Washington county, Maryland, arose from his favorite seat with his usual elastic step, and passed out of his house, never more to return alive.

His lifeless body was found a short time afterward by his widow and the wife of his son. The body was carried into the house, only to be mourned for by a large number of relatives and the whole community—for Colonel Ketcham had made a friend of every person he knew as a neighbor or fellow citizen.

At the large funeral which occurred on February 9, two days following Colonel Ketcham's death, a long and eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. T. M. Hopkins, extracts of which we are now able to quote as follows:

"We stand today on that line which separates the most of us from that generation of hardy and noble men which first inhabited this land. A few of them still remain, and we can clasp their hands and look into their eyes; but so few as to lead us to ask, 'The Fathers, where are they?'

"Born of revolutionary parents, drinking in the spirit of the fathers, he was launched on the ocean of life to act well his part, and to leave a

noble inheritance to his children, and children's children after him.

Married Elizabeth Pearcy.

"In 1802, he married Elizabeth Pearcy, who survived him to mourn his sudden departure. To them were given twelve children—six being born in the state of Kentucky, and six in the Territory and State of Indiana—to them were also given forty-six grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren—making a family of seventy-five persons.

"In the eventful year 1811, Mr. Ketcham moved with his family to Jackson County, Indiana Territory. That being the year in which the General Government instituted measures for expelling the savages from the Territory, they having become dangerous to the whites.

"Finding it impossible to maintain his family in safety, he returned to Kentucky. But not being contented to remain there long, he returned to Jackson county, to participate in the difficult task of removing or subduing the hostile Indians who obstructed the progress of civilization.

Was Indian Scout.

"Shortly after his return to Jackson county, he and one of his neighbors were pursued by some savages—his companion was shot and instantly killed, while he barely escaped by means of the swiftness of his horse, after having received a severe wound in the shoulder.

"After recovering from his wound, he enlisted for two years in the Ranger service, under command of Governor Harrison, and established a reputation as a successful scout, for which he was subsequently honored with the Colonelcy of a regiment of State Militia.

"After the settlement of Indian difficulties, and the introduction of the Territory of Indiana into the Federal Union as a state, Mr. Ketcham, in the spring of 1818, removed with his family to the then County of Orange, in which the present County of Monroe was embraced; settling in the region occupied by the town of Ellettsville. In the fall of that year, he removed to the place where he resided when death overtook his earthly efforts, and where his body is to be laid.

Was Liberal and Prosperous.

"Coming to the county when it was sparsely inhabited, and when the people were frequently reduced to grave straits, he had repeated opportunities for manifesting that noble generosity for which he has always been distinguished.

"It is the testimony of a gentleman who had for many years assisted him in slaughtering his hogs, that not a year passed in which he did not set apart a liberal portion of the pork for some of his neighbors.

"He was exceedingly kind to the early settlers who wished to enter and, especially in lending them money. On one occasion a total stranger came to Mr. Ketcham, and desired to borrow money to secure some land. The man was young and seemed quite embarrassed. Mr. Ketcham listened to his story, and without answering the man's plea, showed

him to bed. But, after spending a sleepless night, the young man was relieved of his worries the next morning, when his host gave him the money he had asked for. That man became an extensive land owner in Monroe county, and he said recently; 'I owe all I am worth to John Ketcham.'

Had Corn For Poor Only

"During a season of great scarcity of corn, two farmers, only, had corn—Mr. Ketcham was one of them. When a man came to him with money to buy corn, he sent him to the neighbor who sold. But, when a man came without money, Mr. Ketcham gave him corn and sent him away rejoicing.

"Living on a public highway, at an early period, when hotels and inns were scarce, and when there were no railroads, and much traveling on horseback and in wagons, it was his uniform habit never to refuse accommodations to travelers, and never to receive any remuneration for his trouble. All this was done without parade or ostentation.

"As a husband, he was affectionate; as a father, indulgent and kind; as a neighbor, generous; and as a citizen, loyal and true. Having in addition to these qualities a sound judgment and a clear understanding, it is to be supposed that he would be honored with positions of responsibility. For a number of years he was Associate Judge in this county, and was the people's choice as Representative during two or three terms of the legislature.

An Honorable Character.

"Do you ask, whence this nobility of soul, and these desirable traits of character?

"Say not they are the endowments of nature. Had it not been for more than nature bestows, Mr. Ketcham might have died a miser.

"Go back to the State of Maryland, and to that pious mother, who was a member of the Methodist church. Or go back to that pious school teacher in Kentucky, who opened his school with prayer, and whose prayers so impressed young Ketcham's mind as to lead him to seek a quiet retreat, where he poured out his soul to God, and where he supposed he experienced a change of heart, and you have the secret of his whole life.

"For then he became influenced by a religion which is 'Pure and undefiled before God, and the Father, which is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world.'"

Much has been said concerning the bravery and honorable character of Monroe County's pioneer, Colonel John Ketcham, and not enough can be said in the narrow confines of these columns. But, when we go back to the historic parentage of this respected Indian fighter, we may see readily, where the foundation for this wonderful character was laid, in the days before the United States became a Constitutional Government—

the Constitution having been adopted September 17, 1787.

The father and mother of Colonel Ketcham were natives of Maryland, who emigrated to the wild west, and fought their battles with Indians in an endeavor to conquer the vast wilderness, and rear their children according to what they thought were God's ways.

Fortunately, at this time we are enabled to give a little sketch from the life of Daniel Ketcham which is of much importance to people of Bloomington and Monroe county, as well as the whole State of Indiana.

This sketch is taken from a sketch made by the Rev. T. M. Hopkins, who was the officiating minister at the funeral services in Bloomington, of Colonel Ketcham, in 1865.

Father Locates in Kentucky.

In 1784, when John Ketcham was only two years of age, his father, Daniel Ketcham, emigrated, with his family, from Washington county, Maryland, in search of a place to start their home, afresh, away out west.

They traveled overland, sometimes having to hugh the way through the brush, and then by boat down the rivers, to the Territory of Kentucky. They landed at Louisville in May of that year, finding that city composed of just one house—a "block house." They moved east about forty miles, and settled in a region which afterward constituted Shelby county, Kentucky, and purchased land about six miles from Boone's Station.

Three men were killed on his farm by Indians, and on two occasions Ketcham had to seek protection at Boone's Station. Ultimately, in 1792, the father of John Ketcham was captured by some Tawa Indians, who kept him through many months. This exciting episode is too rare to be lost, and we give the details briefly, as follows:

Capture and Escape.

He was pursued by the Indians one day, and his horse was shot from under him; he ran forty or fifty yards and was overtaken by one of the Indians with a tomahawk in hand. He immediately surrendered, giving his hand to the captor, who took his overcoat and draped it about his own body and led Ketcham to the company of Indians. The company of eleven Indians and the prisoner took up a line of march for the North. After many hardships the band crossed the Ohio river at Madison, Ind., the prisoner being compelled to carry a pack like a horse as long as his endurance held out. They camped on the Miami river a while and then proceeded to near what is supposed to be the location of Detroit.

Ill Treatment by Indians.

It seems that the exposure had caused Daniel Ketcham to have a severe attack of rheumatism, which so crippled him that he could scarcely trudge along with his captors. After having been convinced that their unfortunate captive was not feigning sickness, the Indians were disposed to be a little more merciful, and did

not compel him to carry any burdens.

Ketcham soon recovered from his attack of rheumatism, but it was greatly to his interest to conceal the fact. Unfortunately, one day, while crossing a creek on a log, he forgot to limp. This being observed by one of the Indians, they burst into a hearty laugh, and from that time they loaded him down to the limit of his strength.

When the party reached their destination, which proved to be an Indian village, one of the villagers, an old Indian man, fastened his eyes on the captive, advanced, offering his left hand with a very gracious smile; while with his right fist he gave Ketcham a vicious blow on the side of the head which felled him. When Ketcham recovered, a similar salutation was given him, only more vicious. A French trader informed him that he was fortunate if his initiation was no worse.

On a favorable day the whole community assembled, and Ketcham found himself the center of attraction. He was blackened all over, and given a mirror to look for the last time upon his poor mortal being. He was then securely tied to stakes and preparations made to burn him.

Second Pocahontas Comes.

Just as the fire brand was being applied, a daughter of the chief in costly attire, appeared bedecked with at least 500 silver broaches, and made a long speech, with rapid fire of utterance.

At the close of this speech, she advanced to Daniel Ketcham, Pocahontas-like, and released him. Two women, Honwonika and Quimmakoons, then took him to the river to wash the black off him and the white blood out of him, that they might adopt him in their family, as a respectable Indian.

After this ceremony the two Indian damsels took Ketcham to their tent and introduced him to his "mama," who in the kindness of her heart offered him her hand, but she was so drunk she tumbled from her seat. He was compelled to carry wood for all the villagers, and only got the skim from their soup as food.

Soon he realized that he could not exist long on this fare, so gathering a handful of corn and a small piece of squash, he departed from the village in the night. The Indians pursued hotly after the fugitive when daylight showed his absence. But, with the aid of French settlers, he was enabled to elude the Indians, and after many perils finally reached Detroit, where he hired to a French priest, who paid him with an old beaver hat, a second-hand scarlet vest and \$2 in money. With this liberal (?) financial aid, he succeeded in reaching his native land, Washington county, Maryland, and after resting he managed to finally reach his family in Kentucky.

Strong Faith of Wife.

As an instance of strong faith, it may be recorded that his pious wife, the mother of Colonel John Ketcham,

never once despaired of her husband's return.

When Daniel Ketcham was captured, she insisted that the neighbors should not pursue, lest the Indians might tomahawk her husband, for she believed that God in His providence would bring him back to her.

When the neighbors who had depended on Ketcham to stack their wheat, began, as harvest drew near, to ask what they would do, she would ever make answer, "Never mind, my stacker will be here."

And, sure enough, that year, as formerly, Daniel Ketcham stacked the wheat of his neighbors who had no barns.

With such parentage, we can in a way understand how it was that John Ketcham could be possible, as the personification of honor, energy, courage and resoluteness for that which he considered right.

OLD SALT WORKS AT EARLY DATE BECAME ONE OF LEADING INDUSTRIES OF MONROE COUNTY

When Monroe county, and in fact, all of the territory of Indiana was in wilderness, and only the very necessary necessities of life were considered luxuries, salt—that common article—was considered one of the most important of things to be thought of by the pioneer settlers.

If it is remembered that at that time salt was a scarce and costly article in the woods, made so by the great cost of transportation, the value of an excellent salt well will be readily understood.

Salt At Door Is Asset.

It is not necessary to inform old settlers of the commercial value of good salt works within from one to

fifteen miles of their doors. And Bloomington, along with the surrounding community, felt rather well off when it was discovered that salt could be manufactured within the very limits of the county—at their very door.

Salt Creek took its designation from the numerous salt springs along its course, which were discovered at a very early day, by the great resort made of them by wild deer, which came to them to drink.

These springs became famous in times as "deer-licks" where, as long as the animals were found in abundance in Monroe county, they could be killed by the hunters.

Some of the salty localities showed such evidence of strength in salt that it was resolved to evaporate the water—and thus began the business of manufacturing salt in Monroe county.

Bored Salt Well in 1822.

We find that as early as 1822 or 1823, Henry Wampler, Thomas Literal and several others bored a well on Section 12, Township 8 north, Range 1 east (now a part of Salt Creek township, Monroe county), and found an abundance of excellent brine.

These men erected "shanties", procured several large iron kettles, and began the work of converting the salt water into salt. They received a wide patronage from the start, and soon increased their output by adding more kettles and employing men to help refine the salt.

The salt works were conducted for a number of years, and it is said by older settlers, more than 800 bushels of excellent salt was made in one year at this plant. Exact figures cannot be given at this late period, as most of the information has come through word of mouth and part hearsay.

Petition for Road.

Travel by settlers to the salt works became so great—even from the start—that the owners and others (shown by old records) petitioned the county board in 1823 to construct a road from Bloomington, the county seat, to the salt works. The road was constructed as petitioned for.

In later years other wells were sunk in the township, one being near the iron bridge which now crosses Salt Creek. This early manufacture of salt was before the settlement of the township, and in 1825 the township received a separate existence, and was named from the works which made the Salt Creek locality famous in that day, and is now known as Salt Creek township.

Although Salt Creek township, in Monroe county, has added considerable to the growth of the county life by its old salt works, the township can boast of no towns in the domain of its boundary lines.



Summer or Winter, Spring or Autumn, Nature's Artistic Touch is to be Seen in Views Most Pleasing on Indiana University Campus.

Remarkable Letter Written From Bloomington to Friends in Chard, England, About 1833, by Prof. Pering

Addition to Historical Literature of Indiana and Monroe County Unheard of Until 1909—Describes With Wonderful Detail Life, Manners and Customs in 1833—Half of Lines Written Over Other Half To Save Space.

By stage and by boat to New York, and then on the long slow journey across the Atlantic went this remarkable letter to "S. Edwards, Esquire, Chard, Somerset, England," there to rest among musty papers for seventy-six years before its unexpected return to the country and state, and even to the town from which it had been sent.

The original copy is now in the possession of Alfred E. Pering of Bloomington, who has preserved it under glass. Mr. Pering is a grandson of the author of the letter and feels rather proud of his ancestor's old letter, which gives us a picture of life in early Indiana as complete and as vivid as the most exacting historian would desire.

The letter by Cornelius Pering, a cultured Englishman, who had just settled at Bloomington, Monroe county, Indiana, to become the principal of the Young Women's Seminary (Indiana College at that time accepted only men), was sent to an old friend at his former home in Chard, England, who had asked that he give his observations of the new country.

Unusual Recovery.

In 1908, the English government sent John Alexander Gunn, of Chard over to Canada on business, and he took the opportunity to visit a relative, Dr. Gunn, living in Springville.

While the Englishman was at the home of Dr. Gunn, he met Mrs. Charlotte Short, of Springville, and in their conversation she mentioned that her grandfather had come to this country from Chard. (Mrs. Short now lives in Bloomington.)

This led to more talk, and Mr. Gunn promised upon his returned to Chard to send some papers that would be of interest to her. Several months later, Mrs. Short received a package containing this valuable letter, written to "S. Edwards" by her grandfather, Prof. Cornelius Pering, and also a letter which her grandmother had written at the same time to Mrs. Edwards.

Several other descendants of Prof. Pering live in Bloomington and Monroe county, besides Mrs. Short and Alfred E. Pering, Mrs. Ella Blewett and Clifton Pering the grandchildren.

It has never been learned just how it was that this old letter was preserved all these years, but we may well guess that the remarkable artistic value made the letter a treasure, or keepsake.

Wonderful Letter Writer.

The letter, which was written on the thick, heavy paper used in that day, is yet well preserved. It was written in the peculiar criss-cross style adopted to economize space. Af-

ter the page was filled one way it was turned and then filled again by writing across the other lines. This was done on both sides of the sheet. The sheet was then folded to form its own envelope, a space being left for the address. In this way Mr. Pering got several thousand words into his letter, all to be sent for 25 cents. But he did even more, for with rare artistic skill he painted in a small space about two and one-half inches by three inches, in the center of one side of the sheet, eight pictures illustrating places and scenes he had described. His color effects, especially in the Hudson and Ohio River scenes, remain remarkably good even yet. The other paintings, including the first buildings of the Indiana State University at Bloomington, the first Monroe County Court House, a typical Hoosier grog shop of the early day, a "temperance" inn, typical farmhouse and a brick residence are all of exceptional historical value for their faithful portrayal of buildings preserved to this generation in no other way.

Studied at Cambridge.

Cornelius Pering, after studying at Cambridge and then pursuing his art education on the continent, found himself, in 1832, face to face with the problem of earning a livelihood, though yet with some money to invest. He turned toward the land of opportunity, whither others of his relatives had preceded him. It was a year later, after traveling slowly across from New York to Kentucky and visiting there, and then settling temporarily at Livonia, this state, that he decided to take charge of the "Monroe County Female Seminary," rather a preparatory institution to the "Indiana State College." His chief interest was in painting, but one could not live by painting alone in the rural community that Bloomington then was. He remained in Bloomington until 1846 or 1847, when, his wife having died in 1845, he left the home of sadness and went to Louisville to fulfill his long-cherished desire to establish a school of art. This he continued to teach until his death in 1881. His body was brought back to Bloomington for burial.

Daughter Continues Work.

The art school which he established is still in existence, now being in charge of his daughter, Miss Cornelia Pering, who inherited all of her cultured father's rare artistic talents. She is still active with her brush, although 81 years of age, and is among the noted residents of Louisville, Ky., at the present time.

Many of the observations made by

Cornelius Pering in his letter were truly those of a man gifted with prophetic judgment. He had been in the Western wilderness but a year when he wrote, "I am convinced that it (America) will one day be the most powerful, the most prosperous and the most happy community in the world."

Predicts Great Future.

And again, he said of the State University, which then had hardly a score of students: "It (the building) will remind you more of Mr. Rister's factory than the princely halls of Oxford and Cambridge, but I have no doubt as good scholars will be turned out from that humble edifice as from the more celebrated seats of learning in England." Indiana was fortunate, indeed, in gaining a cultured citizen of such warm and generous sympathies to leave his impress at that formative period of its life.

Readers of the letter will note that even at that early date Bloomington was afflicted with a hitchrack, although Dr. John N. Hurty had not yet arrived on the scene to make warfare upon it. The price of beef, mutton and pork, 3 or 4 cents per pound, as stated in the letter, makes one sigh for the good old days of long ago.

And there was a temperance wave sweeping things before it in Indiana in 1833, just as there is today. Referring to the passing of the grog shop as he had first seen it in Bloomington, "with persons lying about outside, unable to stand or sit," the author says: "Temperance societies have effected an astonishing (and as happy as surprising) revolution in public opinion. I can not detail a hundredth part of the beneficial effects produced by the change in public sentiment."

Mr. Pering's detailed explanation of the financial system in vogue in Indiana and the United States in 1833, methods of doing business and other comments on social and industrial conditions are remarkably complete and exact, considering that they were merely put into a letter for a friend.

Wife Writes Letter.

Very womanly is the letter written by Mrs. Pering to Mrs. Edwards, and filled with the information about social and household affairs that would interest any woman. It is a delightful commentary on the social life of the period, and, though written by a woman who had led a far different life amid refined surroundings in England, it is warmly sympathetic and appreciative.

"The inhabitants here are sociable; indeed, we have found them very friendly," she wrote. "A lady, one of our nearest neighbors, the day after we commenced housekeeping, brought me a basket of cakes, preserves and custards. There is more visiting here than might be expected, and the society is genteel and respectable. People, if they have a party when out of a girl, hire a free black woman, who goes out to wait on the company

at 12 1-2 cents the evening; if she goes early in the afternoon and assists in preparations she gets 25 cents.

"The difficulty of getting and securing servants is, in my opinion, the greatest objection to coming to America with a young family. I have had a great deal of trouble on this account. They will only hire by the week. The first we had took umbrage at my asking her to go down in the town for three dozen eggs; said she had never been sent on an errand before and left me at the expiration of a week.

Light On Servant Problem.

"Many of them require to sit down at the table and be treated in all respects as one of the family. Seventy-five cents is the price per week here; but in the older states they get a dollar or a dollar and a quarter. I had four young women successively, neither of whom stayed longer than a week, and at intervals was out of one several days together. At last I could not get one grown at any price, but heard of a girl about fourteen years of age, who has been with us the last month, and whom I treat in every respect as I did my servants in England. She appears satisfied, and I hope will continue. The consequence is I have to assist a good deal myself, but as she is fond of and takes good care of the children I do not regard that particularly, as we have a cooking stove which Mr. Pering purchased at Louisville.

"It cost \$50, but I would not be without it for any money; it is such an abridgement of labor and has many belongings to it—saucepans, broilers, steamers and every convenience. If I had had such a one at Chard we could have cooked with half the trouble.

"I put out my clothes to wash, for which I pay 37½ cents per week. I furnish soap and starch, and they are brought home ironed as well as I could wish. I find it much more pleasant to have a young girl that will do as she is told, and put out my washing, than to have a woman grown, who, though she undertakes to wash for the family, does in many respects just as she pleases and acknowledges no master or mistress.

Mentions Mrs. Wylie

"Mrs. Wylie, the wife of the president of the college, told me that in Pennsylvania, where they lived, they had no difficulty in getting help and girls knew their places.

"The reason they are so independent here seems to be that they are not obliged to live out; most of their parents own a larger or smaller portion of land, on which they can maintain their family. They subsist a good deal on Indian corn, of which the Americans are very fond. It costs very little and can be cooked in a variety of ways. The boys are employed out of doors and the girls spin and weave the family clothing."

Continuing her interesting revelation of Hoosier domestic affairs three-quarters of a century ago, Mrs. Pering wrote:

"Our house, though not large, is convenient. A free black woman,

whom I hired to wash it before we entered it, said she would not go down on her hands and knees to scrub a room for the richest person in the land. There are about a dozen free colored persons in this town; they have an expeditious mode of getting a chicken ready for cooking. The fowl is just dipped once or twice in water nearly boiling and the feathers come off as easily as possible, which they throw away, the best goose feathers bring but 28 cents per pound.

"Tree sugar, which is made in this and neighboring places, is 6¼ cents, cane sugar 12¼ cents, loaf sugar 16 cents, dried ham and bacon 6¼, coffee 20 cents here or 17 at Louisville by the quantity and 1 cent per pound carriage hither. People here, after having ground their coffee for use, mix the white of an egg with it, which refines it nicely.

"The flies, which are the same sort as the common house fly in England, are an annoyance in warm weather, and make it necessary to keep everything covered.

No Regret for Coming.

"Should our health be continued to us I shall not regret coming to America; there is not that anxiety about the future, either for ourselves or our families, as every one who is industrious is sure to do well. People are very neighborly, and in sickness make it a point of duty to render each other all possible assistance. All classes live well. They do not take more than three regular meals. Breakfast at 6, dine at 12 and sup at 6. We have good cabinet makers here who make bedsteads and other furniture tastily. Wood is sold at 75 cents per cord in this place. A cord is a pile of wood eight feet long, four broad and four high.

"Miss Pering was married the last day in February. I would give you the particulars of an American wedding, having witnessed the ceremony, but my paper will not allow."

Surely it must have cost her a struggle to withhold that wedding account, but postage was very expensive in that day, and she had filled the sheet of paper.

The letter of Mr. Pering, while of unusual length, is so interesting as to merit reprinting in full. To Alfred H. Pering and Mrs. Ella Blewett of Bloomington we are indebted for their copying the original, a task of many hours, that it might be given to the public in this manner.

(These letters were subject for a feature article published in the Indianapolis Star in 1909, just after their return to Bloomington.)

Conditions In 1833.

Bloomington, August 27, 1833
Monroe County,
Indiana.
U. S. North America.

My dear Sir:

You will consider no apology requisite that your queries have not been answered at an earlier date, as it was understood, (extremous,) that some time must first elapse, that after mature deliberation I might be the more competent to give you satisfactory replies. First impressions are often deceitful and will not bear the test of a rigid examination when there is no longer novelty to recommend them. I am happy however to

inform you of my increasing satisfaction with this our adopted country.

The more I see and know of its government, customs, manners and people, the more am I convinced that it will one day be, (if it is not at present,) the most powerful, the most prosperous, and the most happy community in the World. Some parts of it, it is true, particularly here in the West, look rude and uncivilized to those accustomed to the splendor of European cities; but if we do not see the magnificence, we look in vain for the sights of wretchedness, the squalid misery and perhaps destitution which everywhere excite the commiserations of the sympathetic. This, in the full sense of the word, is a "young country" and those who are ignorant enough to expect that in little more than half a century, it is equal in improvement to European countries, that have been for ages progressing to their present high state of cultivation, will be quickly undeceived. The inhabitants however have done more than the most sanguine could expect in that short space of time.

Makes Comparison.

Could a person have visited England a century ago, and be now set down there, he would perceive little difference in the face of the country. Most of the inland towns are pretty much the same; the inhabitants it is true, wear somewhat different dress and the number and privations of the poor have fearfully increased with the luxuries and comforts of the opulent.

But in this country, the great and good La Fayette "le Citoyen des monaes," the companion and friend of Washington, could scarcely credit his senses on revisiting this country about eight or nine years ago. Roads were made; the country was opened, towns and cities had sprung up and the "desert was made to rejoice and blossom as the rose." Sixteen years ago, the spot on which I am now writing was Indian Hunting Ground and almost pathless Wilderness, an illimitable Forest; and now the frontier settlements are four hundred miles west of this place.

It is about sixty years ago that Colonel Boone and his daughter were the first white persons on the banks of the Kentucky River. That state, now containing many handsome cities and towns, innumerable fine farms, extensive manufactories and beautiful country seats.

The country about Lexington is the finest and most fertile I have seen. The Honorable Henry Clay, the great American statesman, assured me that he saw no land in Europe at all equal to it. He resides at Ashland, a handsome country residence about a mile from that city.

Tells of Industry.

Canals and railroads are being made in every direction throughout this vast country, thus bringing the most distant parts into intimate relationship with each other. The employment of steam in navigation introduced a new era in this country. Formerly flat boats only were employed on the Ohio River, which were propelled by poles with incredible toil; and a journey, from Pittsburgh to New Orleans occupying three or four months, was a fearful undertaking. It is now an excursion of pleasure and the passage is made in sixteen or eighteen days. There are nearly five hundred gigantic steam boats continually going up and down. I have seen more than thirty at once at Louisville, Kentucky.

The Ohio River is a noble stream and well deserves the appellation of French, "la belle riviere." The Indian name too O-hi-o is intended to convey pleasure and surprise at the first sight of so magnificent a stream. Nearly all the rivers in this country continue to be called by their Indian names, which in their language are significant—thus, Missouri means muddy and it is a very turbulent stream; Mississippi, the mother of rivers, and so of the rest.

The Ohio at Louisville is a mile wide, and a little below that city are the falls; a canal, about three miles in length enables steamboats to avoid them. They are not very considerable when the river is at the lowest, not more than twenty feet, and when it is high they altogether disappear and boats run over them.

Before I detail anything more of the appearance and prospects of the country I must attend to your questions, lest I should not have sufficient space for the minuteness they require that you may the more easily and certainly understand the relative value of things.

Our Circulative Medium.

I will commence with our circulative medium, which are dollars and cents; one hundred of the latter, as the name implies,

making one of the former. The dollar is worth 4-6 English, it is nearly as large as your 5 shilling piece, the cent is about as large as the English half-penny but worth rather more. We passed several English half-pence as cents but they would not take a penny for two cents. Four dollars and forty one cents are the worth of the English sovereign but the exchange varies. Money is as marketable a commodity as anything else, and at New York we got four dollars and seventy five cents per sovereign; sometimes it is more; (our people got \$4.85,) and at others it is difficult to get more than \$4.50, that is about the average price the banks will give in the interior.

There is a good deal of Spanish money in circulation and we have their silver coins of 50c, or half dollar, .25, 12½, and 6¼ which is somewhat smaller and thinner than the English 6 pence. Trades people continue to sell their goods at these prices and their combinations per yard, lb., etc., as there are few copper cents, for change, to be met with in the West; and if at any time there should be a few cents over or under they are not regarded; as people say "any one must be poor indeed to mind a few cents."

French and Spanish Coin.

The French Government are constantly sending out coin on decimal principles to do away with the Spanish money, and we have 5 cent, 10 cent and 20 cent pieces, according to the following table: 10 mills one cent, ten cents one dime, ten dimes one dollar, ten dollars one eagle, which last is a gold coin.

In this State we have principally silver and United States Notes, there being as yet no Bank in this State, but it is expected there will be one chartered the next Legislature, as the United States Notes will soon be withdrawn from circulation, in consequence of the President's veto on the bill for rechartering the Bank. The directors are allowed five years to wind up their accounts, two of which have already expired. This Bank has allowed nothing for deposits for a long while, but many gentlemen place their money in it for security. The Government funds have been deposited in it until very lately, but it gave no claim on the Government to the holders of sums of money placed in it, being only a private banking concern. It has always been a safe investment of money and has never stopped or discontinued payment. It is a colossal establishment, and like many other great corporate bodies, if permitted to exist and increase might exercise an unduly influence in the community, inconsistent with republican institutions.

Bank of England Influence.

The Bank of England, during Pitt's administration, it is said, was able to control the Government. There are branches in all the principal cities of the United States, and being the most secure, the notes obtained the preference, as they are current everywhere at par, whereas the notes of the Banks in the different States are only taken at a discount out of the States. Much of the stock, when the Bank was founded, was subscribed by foreign capitalists. Baring, Brothels & Co., hold a considerable share and many others. This may have been necessary when there was not sufficient capital in this country to enable the people to place implicit confidence in the Bank without it; but it is now found that there are men of sufficient wealth, and therefore it is become a duty to withhold the millions which are annually paid to foreign stockholders, when it would be more profitably employed for the country by the capitalists at home. The late Stephen Girard, (a Frenchman,) who died since I came to this country, came hither poor. At his death he was the most wealthy man in America and perhaps in the World. He has bequeathed 30 millions of dollars for the establishment of a College at Philadelphia; the Girard College, beside numerous other bequests.

Various are the conjectures respecting the profitable consequences of the annihilation of the United States Bank. Many suppose that it will depreciate property and render it comparatively valueless from the scarcity of money; that it will give rise to numerous petty Banking Establishments, which will enjoy an ephemeral career and then sink into oblivion with the hopes of their supporters. Many such existed before the establishment of the National Bank, which were begun in fraud, conducted in villany, and in an evil hour broke and withered the prospects of thousands.

Money Scarce in Indiana.

Money is scarce in this State, at present, but the people are looking forward to their State Bank which is to make it plenty enough. There has been a Bank chartered

at Louisville, by the last Kentucky Legislature, where previously existed only a branch of the United States; it is likely to facilitate commerce and was, it is said, much needed.

There are no Government Funds, as in England, as the National Debt is extinguished, and the revenue is to be reduced to the necessary expenses of the Government. These are not great, as the salary of the President is only 25 thousand dollars a year, and other officers considerably less; in fact the whole expenses of the Federal Government scarcely amount to the salary of one great man in England.

Money is easily remitted and without any difficulty, through the Banks, by Checks as in England, and many of the store keepers, in most towns of the West go annually, or oftener, to Philadelphia, New York and other Eastern cities to buy goods; who will take charge of any sums entrusted to them.

Americans Intelligent.

The Americans are great travelers, which is one reason they are so much more intelligent than the majority in England; they think no more of setting out on a journey of 12 or 14 hundred miles than a person in Chard would of going to London for a few weeks.

Money may be remitted to this country, from England, with equal facility, through almost any Bank; if I wanted a sum from England I should draw on some person, or Bank, there for the amount, take the draught to a Bank here, and as they are unacquainted with me, and the parties in England, they, most likely, would not credit it until it has been sent to England and accepted.

Banks in the interior of the country would send the Draught to some Banking House in the East, with whom they do business, who would send it to England as soon as received, and when returned, the money is paid. This supposes a single case, and that all parties are unknown to each other; but in case of frequent intercourse the money would be paid when the Draught is presented. If it should not be duly honored by the persons on whom drawn, it is returned with costs.

Banks in general transactions are considered as safe as those in England, particularly in the state of New York, where there is a banking fund to prevent failures. Almost all of the New York notes are considered as good as the United States.

Of private investments of money, Bonds and Mortgages are the best, interest payable annually, or semi-annually.

The rate of lawful interest varies in different states. New York permits 8 per cent, Ohio 6 per cent, Kentucky 6 per cent, and this state, until the last legislature limited it to 10 per cent, permitted any sum agreed on between the parties. Money is universally considered an article of trade, and every one endeavors to make what profit he can on it.

The highest interest any state will permit can be obtained on mortgage, 7 per cent for a continuance is about the average given; but persons borrowing money, for short spaces of time will give, 10, 12½ and from that to 25 or higher, but I should not like to lend to those who will offer very high interest as there is generally great risk. I have loaned no money at less than 10 per cent and have had more.

How Law Was Avoided.

The way the law is avoided, where it exists, is in this manner. Suppose a person wants to borrow \$500 for a year, the state allows but 6 per cent, but you have no money to lend at that interest. He will then draw a Bill in this form,—"Twelve months after date, one or either of us, (if a security) promise to pay Mr. — five hundred dollars in silver or gold with lawful interest of 6 per cent, etc."—You charge the party, besides, say 10 per cent and deduct \$50 and if you please the 6 per cent also—\$30,—pay him \$450, or \$420, and take his note for \$500, send the bill to the Bank, and when due the money is paid. In this way many realize immense sums annually; but it requires some time to know the parties you have to deal with.

My uncle of Paris, Kentucky, (Mr. Pyke,) who is said to be the richest man in the valley of the Mississippi, does a great deal of business in this way. I met him at Lexington on going in and he took me with him, in his gig, to Paris which is 18 miles from Lexington. He told me afterwards that he made \$300 the day he was at Lexington; the following day, as we were walking out, a man accosted him in the street and they had a little private conversation; it was on the same business and by him he made \$80.

A day or two afterwards he showed me a letter from his Agent at Lexington, enclosing

a Bill for \$1,650, drawn by some Gentleman between Frankfort and Lexington, for which they were willing to take \$1,500, "all," as the Agent expressed it "the right sort of men." He has only to write a cheque on the Bank at Lexington, for the sum and send the Bill to the Bank, and they will collect when due.

In loaning money on mortgage it is usual to get the property appraised, and not to lend to the amount of more than half its real value. Should there be a failure of the mortgager the money is safe; the mortgagor has the Power of Sale easily effected.

Avoid Fraud.

To prevent fraud, any one who mortgages his property is obligated to enter it at the Record Office in the county town in which it is situated; and no one need be deterred by a second or third mortgage, if he will take the pains to consult the Register.

A good deal of property in the city of Buffalo is mortgaged to a gentleman in London, which I heard pays exceedingly well.

Every species of property is sometimes mortgaged in this country,—horses, cows, sheep, oxen and even household furniture, in fact all personal as well as real property.

Common debts are recovered in different cases, by Magistrates, or by "making a complaint" to the "Squire of the District," as he is called, who issues a warrant for the Constable to sell on a summary process. There is a humane law, as it is considered, which prevents a person from losing all, in case of distraint. The Constable is obliged to leave the necessaries of life—one bed for every two persons comprising the family, and various other things. I need not mention articles of luxury and superfluity, such as looking-glasses, carpets, etc.,—are always first sold, and if they do not yield sufficient to satisfy the demand, then articles of comfort which can be most easily spared. I was told this by some gentlemen in the state of New York, I cannot say whether the law obtains in all the states, but I believe it does in this.

Price of Land.

The price of land varies everywhere according to location and other causes as it does in other countries. In the southern states it is from 20 to 100 dollars per acre. The soil of the Eastern states, it is said, was never half so rich as the Western, (and the farther emigrants have yet penetrated they say the richer it is,) there being seldom more than 7 or 8 inches of soil, while here it is dark, black, rich mould to the depth of several feet.

The prairies, too, are rich, but the soil is shallow, and when dug a foot and a half or so, they find a fine bed of sand. There is a large prairie about 30 miles from hence, on which no tree or shrub can grow and looks bare as far as the eye can reach; and there are several in this and the adjoining state of Illinois. It is conjectured that the prairies are the beds of lakes which are now dried up, or that they have been more recently covered with water than other parts.

It is evident, from an examination of the country, that Lake Ontario formerly occupied a much greater space than it now does; and the same may be said of Lake Erie; as it has no natural confines of rock or mountain on its shores, but the land seems to slope off gently into an immense basin.

Many persons, in the East especially, have imprudently continued raising Indian corn, wheat and other exhaustive crops, until the land is impoverished. It is said sowing it down in Clover seed, etc.—mixed with Plaster of Paris, will restore and invigorate it, and enable the farmer to go on raising the same crops for 18 or 20 years. I am told they are trying Plaster of Paris extensively in Pennsylvania, and it is found to produce the most beneficial results. But in general, when a man finds his land unproductive without this manure he sells out and goes farther West.

Emigration Westward.

The emigration westward from the Eastern states is almost as great every year as from Europe. Last year, when we came in, we traveled with many going westward and it is thought another State will soon be added to the Union, for an appeal, &c., the territory has already been made to Congress for admission. There will then be 26 states; double the number when Independence was declared.

If the States go on increasing, in the next century as they have in the past, population will compare favorably with other countries. In 1776 there were but 3 millions; in 1830, when the last census was taken, there was found to be more than 13 millions. This

State, from the last returns, was found to be settling faster than any other in the Union; it contains over 348 thousand inhabitants, and is divided into 52 counties.

Lands Increase in Value.

Chippewa Indians, and other tribes, who lately held reservations here and also in the more western part of the state, have sold out and are now removing west of the Missouri River. I have seen no Indians since we left the state of New York.

Good farms, of 160 acres, may be bought here for about \$1000, half cleared. Land may be bought, a few miles from here at 4 dollars per acre and from that to 15 and 20. Lands are easily let to tenants for a third of the produce, or its value. The remedy for Rent in Arrears is by distraint and sale of property, much shorter work than in England; 24 hours or less, a lawyer told me. Estates may be bought for about 7 or 8 years purchase of the yearly rent.

Many good speculations are often made in land; from the influx of emigrants, it sometimes doubles in value in a year or two. A gentleman told me of some land offered to him not long ago for \$800 that could not now be bought for \$1600.

There is generally very good sale for produce of lands, particularly near navigable streams. Vast quantities of produce are sent down the White and Wabash rivers in this state, and much is sold in Louisville, and other places on the Ohio. When the Wabash and Erie Canal is completed a great deal will find its way to New York.

Labor Situation.

Many who farm their own lands, hire a hand or two for four or five months, paying \$7 a month, or a third of the produce, finding horses and ploughs and boarding the cropper, as such person is called.

If the cropper boards himself and find horses and ploughs the farmer receives a third, giving the man employed two-thirds. Most, who can afford it, find it more profitable to pay the cropper in money, keeping all the produce. In some parts I believe \$10 are given, but I do not know any who give more than \$7. Sixty dollars a year are usually given to young men who hire themselves out for that length of time; or \$5 a month.

Ploughs may be bought at from 5 to 12 dollars; wagons 40 to 120; ox-carts 30 to 40; horses at about the same as in England but the breed is superior; they are from \$25 to \$300. They take great pains in the breed of horses, and in some places also of cows and sheep.

Good Stock Raised.

Mr. Clay lately bought an imported bull, cow, calf and heifer for which he paid \$900. The cow has yielded 16 lbs. of butter per week on an average. A General Scott, in Kentucky, has raised cows with mouths as small as a deer, that can drink out of a tea-cup.

The heavy black horse used in England would not do for this country; ox teams are universally used for heavy loads. Cows are from \$5 to \$20. (I have bought a very good cow and calf for \$10.) Sheep from 50 cents to \$2. Yoke of oxen \$40 to \$100.

The price of produce varies much in different places and according to the season; it is now very low here, in consequence of the abundant crops. There has not been such a plentiful season since the settlement of the state. Wheat is generally about a dollar per bushel. Apples 25 cents per bu. or 37½ at Louisville. Oats generally 25 now 12½ cents. Barley 37½. Indian corn 50 cents per barrel of five bushels. Beans are 75, potatoes 25, pears \$1 and peaches 50cts, usually, but sometimes 37½. We have bought green peas at the door this season at 12½ per peck.

Market Quotations.

Louisville has an excellent market for fish, flesh, fowl and all sorts of vegetables. Beef, mutton and pork are about 3 or 4 cts. per pound; turkeys 25 cts., and fowls \$1 per dozen. Meat, here, is about 2 or 3 cts. per pound, and for fowls we have given but 75 cts. per dozen, and but 6¼ cts. per dozen for eggs.

One of the farmer's most profitable employments is rearing pigs, and this is done with the least possible trouble or inconvenience, as they live almost entirely in the woods three-fourths of their time. Towards winter they come to the house to be fed, when they can find no more acorns in the woods, and a few ears of Indian corn are thrown over the fence to them. Many farmers kill more than a hundred annually, the meat is well salted and after remaining in pickle a short

time, is hung up in a "Smoke-house" with which every farmer is provided, and when properly cured, it is put in barrels and sold at \$5 per hundredweight.

Sun flowers are beginning to be much cultivated, for the seed; which are excellent for food, when ground, for hogs, poultry, and horses; also from which an excellent vegetable oil is extracted. They yield from 80 to 100 bushels per acre. At Salem, in this state, a short time since, I saw a specimen brought into the Forsey's store by a man who had puzzled for months to construct a machine for taking off the husk of the Sun-flower seed without breaking or injuring it, and he had succeeded to admiration.

Clothing is dearer here than in England, but likely to be cheaper from modification of the Tariff and increasing manufactures. I see by the paper that a manufactory of Cloth, lately established at Cincinnati, is turning out as good an article as any in Europe.

Clothing High.

Good Broad-cloth is about \$6 dollar a yard. Shoes are \$1½, boots \$5, to \$7; hats are dear, from \$5 to \$7. Tailors get a great deal for making a dress suit, (7 dollars a coat.) I think that is, every where, a very good trade. House rent varies much in different towns; \$150 is an average for a good house in a large place, Pittsburg, Louisville, or Lexington. I am renting a comfortable house here for \$40, with large garden, stable and field for cow.

The taxes vary much in different states, they are considerably lower here than in Ohio, as that state is in debt yet for its canal.

Ohio Stock may be bought which pays 6 per cent. I was recommended to buy Ohio sixes, at New York, but did not. It is a very safe investment for those who would like a certain annual income, as the state is pledged and the interest paid from the taxes and profits of the canal. The state is settling very rapidly; there was much wealth brought into it last year, it is said, by foreign emigrants amounting to many millions of dollars. The Ohio canal enables any one to travel from New York to New Orleans entirely by water.

Land holders here pay a tax of one cent an acre, (a cent and a half for first rate land,) and there is a poll tax of 37½ cts. on all persons over 21 years of age; every horse over 3 years old 37½ cts., every yoke of oxen 37½ cts. and the same on watches.

Widows Not Taxed.

The property of widows is not taxed and my Mother pays but \$1.60 per year, for land, instead of the oppressive demands to which she was liable in England. These taxes are the revenue of the state Government; no state paying any by the duties on imports and sale of public lands. I have received a variety of replies as to the relative advantages of purchasing land and living on the rents; or vesting money on security and living on the interest. A gentleman in Ohio, (Col. Barker,) at whose house we slept one night, and he was an exceedingly intelligent and well informed man, and a practical farmer; assured me that there was not much profit in farming unless the owner attended to it personally.

Others say it pays very well to hire and give \$60 a year for a cropper; and in the event of good crops and timing the market, no doubt considerable profit may be realized. It is most profitable to raise cattle, sheep, hogs and horses. I have seen droves of some hundreds cattle going East. Wool is now a good price; when carded it is 50 cts. per pound, and carding is usually done at 6¼ cts. per pound, or every 7, th' pound. That is the price here and I believe it is not higher elsewhere.

As yet I have preferred loaning money, to purchasing, but it is possible I may purchase land when any thing advantageous offers.

Describes Climate.

The climate of the United States, from Maine to Florida is, of course, unfortunately varied; the Southern states produce every thing peculiar to tropical climates; snow is seldom seen and ice is rarely formed on the rivers. In Georgia the inhabitants are able to make a breakfast of figs, which grow before their windows, and even load their table with oranges, lemons and other exquisite fruits that grow in their own gardens and groves.

In the North the winters are long and severe. In this state we have not found it much unlike England; the last winter was milder than the generality of English winters and the summer, with the exception of a few days, has not been much warmer and

many have said they have never known it so warm as it has been this season.

We have had a great deal of fine, clear weather, without that humid moisture and fog so peculiar to the English atmosphere. It is generally favorable to European constitutions and we hear of frequent instances of remarkable longevity.

It is said to be "unhealthy farther West" but that is a remark you may hear, go where you will. When a country is first sett'ed up, or opened, it is said to be less favorable and that the settlers are more subject to fever and ague, but it soon becomes salubrious.

This place is considered the most healthy in the state; which was the reason of the State College being located here. I have made you a little drawing of this edifice and a few other scenes which I thought would amuse and interest you.

Describes Indiana College.

The New College is the centre picture, which is not yet finished in the interior, the building on the left is the one at present occupied. It will remind you more of Mr. Pister's factory than the princely halls of Oxford and Cambridge, but I have no doubt as good scholars will be turned out from that humble edifice as from the more celebrated seats of learning in England.

The President and Professors are men of great talent and would do honor to any University in the world. The President, (Dr. Wylie,) is one of the most eminent scholars in the United States; he occupies the chair of Moral Philosophy. There are several young men who will graduate this session.

The students are from various states; we have some from Louisiana, Tennessee, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Illinois, besides those of this state. They board in the town at from a dollar and a quarter to two dollars per week. The admission fees are only \$15 a year, which it is expected, will be soon altogether dispensed with, as the College is richly endowed by the State.

The President's salary is \$1000 a year and a third of the tuition fees; each of the Professors \$800 and a third of the fees.

Refers to Picture.

You will observe that the land has been recently cleared, and that the stumps of the trees are not yet entirely rotten. Trees are always cut down with the axe a foot or two from the ground and the stumps left to rot, which they do in 8 or 10 years. Some persons in clearing merely cut away the low brush-wood, where it exists, and deaden the tree by cutting a circle round them, with the axe, 2 or 3 inches deep; in a year or two the trees are quite dead and the first high wind blows them down, when they are rolled into a pile and burnt.

The upper view is in the centre of this town, the middle building is the Court House, where all judicial business is transacted. On the left of it is the jail; on the right the Clerk's office and County Library. The white weather-boarded house on the right forms the angle of the street. A Court House exists in every County Town, and all that I have seen have been built in precisely the same manner.—a square brick building with three windows above and one on each side below; a cupola and spire as high above the roof as that is from the ground. A parapet brick wall surrounds these buildings.

Near the house, which is occupied as a store, is a rack, as it is called, to which persons coming in from the country, fasten their horses. You will see a log or two lying about the street, which is not unusual in a country town. Sixteen years ago, a gentleman told me, he could scarcely ride through Louisville for logs and mudholes, which was then an inconsiderable place; it has now fine, wide, paved streets; shops as gay as any in Bristol; splendid hotels, public gardens, hackney coaches and cabs in abundance.

On the left of the upper picture is a view on the Hudson, with the Catskill mountains in the distance and on the right bank a country seat, many of which are to be seen, continually peeping through the trees, in sailing from New York to Albany.

The view on the right is a scene on the Ohio with its beautiful islands. You will observe that the land rises in ridges, or knobs they are called, and as yet completely covered with wood. There are deep ravines between them and here and there a few cottages may be seen and a clearing going on; but as mosquitoes are sometimes troublesome on the banks, settlers prefer the interior of the country.

Log House Shown.

Below this view and on the right of that of the College, is a specimen of the poorest



to the Court of Russia, that 'England is a Heaven for the Rich and a Hell for the Poor,' and there is great truth in the observation, but as far as I am acquainted I should say, that neither of these is the case in this country.

Mrs. Trollope has told you that the reverse is true of this country, but she was writing for the support of a husband and eight children and shrewdly guessed what would be most likely to refund the dollars she lost in mad speculation. She was a woman of very loose and immoral character and was never admitted into good society at Cincinnati.

She described only the manners, customs and speech of the lowest classes and represented them as the best. She has made them speak much worse English than heard at third rate Hotels and confines her descriptions to persons who usually are to be found there, we cannot but wonder at any false impressions conveyed in her writings.

Awed By Wonders.

As we came through we traveled down the Ohio with a Captain Stewart of the British Army, who was going across the country, hoping to see the Columbia River, (and the Pacific Ocean.) He was exceedingly pleased with all he had seen and assured me he had never before traveled so far with as little inconvenience. He was a perfect gentleman in manners and conversation, and informed me that he, in all his travels; which included the greater part of England as well as much of Continental Europe he had visited, in company with the Duke of St. Albans and others; he had never before seen anything that would equally excite the astonishment and awe produced by the Niagara Falls, which he pronounced the grandest and most sublime sight in the world, especially when seen in the moon-light, when, I am told by many English speaking people, they look especially beautiful.

In my description of houses, I forgot to include frame houses, which are built by carpenters; they are put up in much the same way as private ones in England, only much stronger; the outside is afterwards weather-boarded and the inside plastered and stained or papered; the interior could not be known from brick or stone houses.

People Salted Stock.

In consequence of the great distance from the Sea, people are obliged to salt their stock as they call it; cows, horses, etc. will follow a person who has a handful of salt and will eat it, when given them as the greatest luxury. They require salting 2 or 3 times a week.

People are accustomed to assist each other gratuitously, (on invitation,) at corn-husking, log-rolling and house-raising.

Newspapers in this country are abundant and cheap; one or more being published in almost every town, and all classes read them. We look generally, with most pleasure and interest at the "Latest from Europe."

I shall feel much pleasure in receiving a letter from you, informing me of all the political, local and personal news you can spare time to write. Be pleased to present best respects to Mr. Gunn and family and acquaint him with my address. It will gratify me much to hear from him.

If the few observations I have been able to crowd together in this sheet, should in any way amuse and interest you I shall be pleased in having had an opportunity of returning the kindness of one whom we highly respect, and whose intercourse with us, while at Chard, is often remembered with pleasure and spoken of with satisfaction.

Believe me ever yours most sincerely, with kind remembrances to Mrs. Edwards and our Chard acquaintances.

C. PERING.

P. S. I wrote to Wm. Treasure a few weeks since, hope the letter will be safely received. This place is about 38½ north latitude, and 86 west longitude; 50 miles south of Indianapolis and 80 north of the Ohio river; nearly 6000 miles from you.

Address On Same Sheet.

(Bloomington, Indiana.) (Paid 25 Cents)

(September 8.)

(1833.)

S. Edwards Esq.

Chard,
Somerset,
Great Britain.

Single Sheet.

Europe.

Part of old letter, its writer and his descendants—Early scenes recalled.

sort of a log house, with mud plastering between the logs, with clap-board roof and logs laid across to confine them. The chimney is constructed of split pieces of wood laid at right angles and daubed inside and out with mud. Opposite the door is a sign, but the space was too small to print "Whiskey, Gin, Brandy and Rum For Sale." This is a Grog Shop, or "Doggerly," where a man can get "drunk as a Chloee" for a twopence. It is of course disreputable and where no respectable man would be seen. Such places were necessary appendages to every village in the country not long ago and persons might be often seen lying about outside, unable to stand or sit, the objects of pity and compassion, exciting the regret and disgust of the more temperate and reflecting part of the community. But Temperance Societies have effected astonishing, (and as happy as surprising,) revolution in public opinion. Thousands of confirmed drunkards have been reclaimed and thousands have ceased to vend the intoxicating draught.

On entering a tavern, however humble, the spirit decanters were always first put before the traveler, (and in this country every one makes for himself,) and all were accustomed to drink, in greater or less proportion, now they are never produced unless especially called for and many have altogether relinquished the traffic.

I cannot detail a hundredth part of the beneficial effects produced by the change in public sentiment.

Almost the first thing that struck me on landing in this country was the prevalence of this vice amongst the lowest class and the reflection involuntarily arose in my mind, that to have ardent spirits cheap is a curse to any nation.

Shows "Temperance Inn."

The view opposite this is a "Temperance Inn" in this place, situated a little way below it. It is too confined to admit the Sign Post, which is on the right of the little Acacia tree. It is a log house weather boarded.

The view below it is a tidy log building and will give you an idea of three-fourths of the country farm houses in this state. Near it ought to be a small barn, or stable, and smoke house which I could not get in. You will see a small specimen of fence, most in use, at the sides and in front near the road. The chimney is of brick and always put up out-

side. When the house is built the logs are cut away the size of the fire-place and the chimney constructed.

The lower view is a residence of a Mr. Scott near Paris, Ky. It is a one story brick house and introduced principally to acquaint you with the antipathy many Americans have to rooms upstairs; "it is so fatiguing to go up and down," they say, "and what is the use when there is plenty of space for rooms below." That house contains nearly as splendid a Drawing Room as I have ever seen; it is tastefully and handsomely furnished. The back buildings are occupied by Negro tenants.

There is a very marked difference between the manners of the Southern, or Slave-holding states, and the Free states; they are more aristocratic. Their ancestors were chiefly English emigrants, a large portion of them belonging to the higher classes in England, who brought with them many of their native habits. These have been transmitted, and in all the southern states, the planters resemble the English country gentlemen; living in like manner on large Estates.

Compares North and South.

They have their race course, their packs of hounds, their deer chase and their fox-hunting with their same liberal and hospitable habits towards those who become their guests. Depending upon Slaves to perform their labor, they differ from those who labor for themselves. Possessing large estates and abundant fortunes they differ from those, who living where wealth is much distributed, have each a little, and depend upon their ingenuity and industry to obtain more.

I do not at all regret not bringing a farmer with me as I at first intended, as I should have found it exceedingly inconvenient, and perhaps made some hasty purchase without due reflection; and being entirely ignorant of the advantages or inconveniences of any particular situation.

I should not like the responsibility of advising to any one who is living in comfort in England to come to this country; a good deal of his pleasure or disgust would depend on his habits and tastes, and his capabilities of accommodating himself to circumstances that cannot be foreseen.

Favors America.

It was remarked by the late John Randolph, of Roanoke, Virginia, the late chargé d'affaires

JAMES PARKS, SR., ONE OF FIRST COMMISSIONERS WHO LAID OUT BLOOMINGTON AS COUNTY SEAT—WROTE HISTORY OF HIS LIFE—DIED AT AGE OF 101

When Ninety-seven Years of Age, Old Pioneer Gave Realistic Account of Early Settlement and Organization of Monroe County—Served in State Legislature and Other Public Offices—Amusing Incidents Related.

Among the early settlers of Monroe county was a man named James Parks, Sr., who settled with others in Richland township, in 1817 near what is now the site of Ellettsville, Ind.

James Parks, Sr., then was about thirty-six years of age, and was considered the leading man of the settlement. He lived to the remarkable age of 101 years, dying about 1882, having retained his energy with phenomenal constancy up to the very last years of his life.

During his ninety-seventh year, Mr. Parks demonstrated his wonderful fertility of mentality and strength of physis by writing a running account of his life, which we herewith print and trust will prove interesting to the present generation:

"I was born in Wilkes county, North Carolina, near the Yadkin river, on the day of September 26, 1781. My grandfather, John Parks, moved from Virginia to this place before the Revolutionary war, but how long before, I do not know. My grandfather was of Irish decent, and my grandmother of Dutch. They reared to be men and

women, fourteen children; seven boys and seven girls.

My father, George Parks, was reared and married in the same settlement. My mother's maiden name was Milly Davis. They had six children born; all lived to have families except one.

Left Neighborhood.

"I lived in that neighborhood until I was fifteen years of age, when my father, with his family, moved to Burk county, North Carolina. I lived with my father until I was twenty-five years of age.

"I married Nancy Moore November 30, 1826, and we settled and lived in Burk county for several years. We had ten children born to us, all of whom lived to become men and women except two.

"Nancy, my wife, died June 26, 1828, and I married Frances Kendrick, on August 27, 1830. By her I had one son born, James Parks, Jr.

"Now, for some of the incidents of my early life. Commence ninety years ago, just after the close of the Revolutionary war:

"I remember grandfather had a

roan horse. He went for his horse one morning, only to find that it had been stolen. Great lamentations followed, but a few mornings afterward the old horse stood at the gate well-rigged out with new saddle and bridle—all complete.

Recites Incidents 90 Years Back.

"When grandfather's property was sold, after his death, a family of his slaves were exposed to sale, which, by his will, were not to be sold outside of the family. That was considered humane in those days. Father bought a boy named Moses, and he and I were reared together.

"The people of those days were thrown upon their own resources. No labor-saving machinery. All came out of the ground—both eating and wearing.

"Men would raise cotton and flax and the women would card, spin and weave clothing for themselves and children.

"They had dresses of different colors and stripes. They got the colors from indigo of their own raising, copperas and various kinds of blossoms.

Gave Steer For Piece of Calico.

"The first calico dress I ever saw, father purchased for my sister, who was then about sixteen years of age. He gave a three-year-old steer for six yards, which completed the dress. I suppose if ladies nowadays (he was writing about 1878 when dresses were rather full), were confined to six yards for a dress, they should think it rather tight.

"Education was quite limited. Our school house was made of round logs, with a dirt floor. Split logs with legs



Monroe County's Magnificent modern Court House, constructed of native stone, as it appeared in 1922.

put in served for seats. Large cracks were left to admit the light.

"Our books consisted of, first, a primer, then Dike's spelling book, then Dilworth's, then Webster's first edition, completed one list of spelling books.

"Our first reader was called a 'Psalter,' some old English concern, then the Testament and Bible. These completed our reading books. No grammar, geography, nor history was in use that I ever heard of till my education was completed. I learned to cipher as far as the rule of three, and some in fractions; could write a tolerable hand, and was considered a fair scholar for those days. Our school house was also used for a church.

Girls "Put On Style."

"When young people walked to meeting together, the girls would tie their shoes and stockings in their handkerchiefs, and carry them on their arm until within sight of the church, when they would put them on, and so march up in style. We boys were spared that trouble, from the fact that we had none.

"The girls' dress in winter was of woolen goods called 'linsey'; in summer, cotton stripe. Boys' dress for winter was buckskin breeches and shoes—no boots. The custom was for almost every farmer to tan his own leather and make shoes for himself and family.

"Our diet was hog and hominy for breakfast, vegetables for dinner, and a hearth full of roasted sweet potatoes for supper. Sugar and coffee for only special occasions. Fruit was abundant. Peach brandy and honey were tolerably plenty; whiskey scarce. There were very few drunkards. No doctors or lawyers. I never saw either, that I know of, until I was fifteen years old.

Emigrate After War of 1812.

"Soon after the war of 1812, when things had somewhat settled, my father and family, with enough others to make a right smart colony, concluded to emigrate to some new country.

"The Territory of Indiana was the place chosen, and we landed in Lawrence county, on the east fork of White river, October, 1815. The land was not yet in the market, but was surveyed off, ready to be sold. We chose our lots, and settled on them, built our cabins, and cleared a considerable amount of land. As the sale was to come off the next season, at Jeffersonville, a dozen or more of us went down.

"The land was to be sold to the highest bidder. When the sale took place, a man by the name of Buslitt had a longer pole than ours, and 'knocked the persimmons,' sweeping the entire settlement. Not the first man saved his land or improvements.

"So, we marched home, feeling as if we had lost a friend. I had about eight acres cleared, surrounded by a good fence.

"The part of the territory where we now live did not come into market until the next season, so we concluded

to make another trial. We moved again and selected our lots.

(Editor's Note—This selection was in the present Richland township, near Ellettsville, as described above.)

Purchases For Entire Colony.

"The next sale took place at Vincennes in October, 1816. By this time we became somewhat acquainted with fever and ague. I was the only one able to attend the sale, and I took the chills while there..

"I purchased for nearly the entire colony—about a dozen lots in all. After the sale, we went that winter and built cabins on our lots, and cleared some ground. I got in about six acres of fine corn, which was our sole dependence for the year.

"But lo! In October there came a frost which bit the last ear (so with the whole settlement). Then we were in a fix! We had no mills to grind our corn, so we were compelled to pound it into meal.

"There was one hand mill in the settlement. But the corn was so soft it would neither beat nor grind, until it was kiln-dried.

"I made a scaffold up in the chimney and dried mine; then I had my choice, to go a mile to the hand mill, or to pound it.

"Many a time I have worked hard all day, and at night taken one-half bushel of corn to the hand mill and ground it.

"I had myself, wife and five children to feed. That would be thought of as pretty hard, these times. Nevertheless, we never suffered from hunger. I was considered a good shot. In a few hours I could bring in venison or turkey. We also had plenty of milk and butter. So, we passed the season safely.

Indians Were Plentiful.

"When we first moved here, Delaware and Pottawattomie Indians were plentiful. They had a trading house within a half-mile of where I now live. They were quite friendly, and often would come with their squaws and papooses to stay all night with us.

"When we got our ground ready for rolling, we would invite our neighbors to the frolic. Choosing our captains, they would in turn choose their hands, and at it we would go. If ever you saw logs come together, it was about that time.

"Before we commenced work we had to take a little 'critter'! It is not worth while to say we did not feel the drink, for that was what we drank it for. We had none who might be called drunkards, but such a gathering nowadays might all be counted as drunkards.

"Such was the custom of the country at that time. Oh, what a thing custom is when rightly considered, whether good or bad.

"The year after we moved to the Territory, delegates were elected for the purpose of forming a state constitution. Counties were then laid off and established.

"Before Monroe county was organized, an election was ordered to choose three commissioners, a clerk and a sheriff. B. Woodward, Michael

Buskirk and myself (James Parks, Sr.) were elected commissioners.

Organized Monroe County.

"We proceeded to organize the county. We purchased a half-section of land, where the court house now stands (in Bloomington). We laid off the public square, and had a court house and jail built thereon.

"Lots were surveyed and sold, bringing a considerable revenue. We were now ready to hold court, and the county machinery was ready for action.

"It now became necessary to have a school commissioner. I offered my services, and was elected.

"In order to put the school in operation, it became my duty to sell all the sixteen sections to the highest bidder. By this means, a large fund was raised and the school placed on a firm basis. (I have to make long strides on account of my records being burned up).

"In the year 1832, I offered for the legislature (lower house), and was elected. I served my time at \$2 a day, and boarded myself. Finding that there was not much money in such warfare, and perhaps less credit, I would not offer any more.

"Some years afterward, I was again elected school commissioner for the county. At the expiration of my term of office, I retired from public life—I never was beaten for any office I offered for.

Voted For Thomas Jefferson.

"The first president I ever voted for was Thomas Jefferson for his second term of office. I have been a straightforward Democrat ever since—voted for all the candidates for office, except Greeley. I thought the Democrats got off the track there, and I would not follow them.

"I have lived on the farm where I now live for sixty-two years. I have been the ancestor of eleven children, fifty-six grandchildren, eighty great-grandchildren, and five great-great-grandchildren, thus being at this time, the representative of five generations.

"I joined the Baptist church in North Carolina about the year 1807. I was one of the charter members of Old Vernal Church, the first congregation organized in the County of Monroe, and was deacon of the church for quite a number of years.

"I have endeavored to live peaceably with all men, and to live in accordance with the will of my Heavenly Master, to the best of my knowledge.

"I have fought the good fight, have almost run my race, and am now patiently waiting for the good Lord to call me home, where there is a heavenly mansion prepared for me not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

"JAMES PARKS."

We have carefully compared the above writing with notes of history, and old records, and by casual inquiry have verified the statements Mr. Parks made in his remarkable sketch of his own life events.

Was Wonderful Man.

When we consider the fact that this sketch was made by a man who has lived far beyond the age when most men have vitality enough to re-

count in verbal conversation sketches of early events, we must give James Parks credit for being of wonderful vitality to have produced this clear, understandable historic sketch. We trust that future generations in Monroe county's bounds may appreciate the fortitude of the sturdy pioneer in giving to us this rare morsel of true literature, written in such interesting manner, with due regard to details, without becoming dry or monotonous. Mr. Parks lived until 1882, four years after he had written the above sketch, and died at the age of 101 years.

We find that he touched upon only those points in his career which he deemed important to later generations. Many other interesting things are told by neighbors, about Mr.

Parks, as the following little episode, which is quite amusing:

One morning, very early, James Parks, Sr., was aroused from sleep before the usual time by a peculiar noise on the door step. Getting up as quietly as possible, Mr. Parks walked to a window which commanded a view of the door step.

When he looked out, much to his astonishment and with some alarm, he saw a big black bear lying there asleep.

The settler got his rifle, and taking cautious aim at a vital part of the animal's anatomy, pulled the trigger. The sharp report was followed by the death growls of Bruin, and in a few moments all was still; the bear was dead—the family ate bearsteak for breakfast.

FIRST INCORPORATION OF BLOOMINGTON WAS UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER IN 1845—GIVEN UP IN 1858—INCORPORATED AGAIN IN 1859

History of Municipal Affairs of Present City Show Signs of Turmoil in Early Days—Progress of Citizenship Reflected in Official Business Administrations—Became a City in 1866.

It is believed by many people who have never taken the trouble to investigate further than a mere guess, that since Bloomington was laid out as the county seat of Monroe county at the time of the organization of the county, that it was an incorporated town from that date.

Upon investigation, it will be found that as early as March, 1827, the citizens of the town of Bloomington, pursuant to notice, gathered at the court house, in order to ascertain at the polls whether the county seat of Monroe county, Indiana should become the incorporated town of Bloomington.

Incorporation Proposed.

At this meeting, Ellis Stone was chosen as president (chairman) of the meeting, and Benjamin V. Peele was chosen as secretary.

It was decided, on motion, to put the question to test by a viva voce vote, and resulted as follows:

When the question was put, and the results counted, the secretary reported that a majority of 15 voiced a desire to have the town incorporated, as there were 18 votes for incorporation and only 3 votes against the proposition.

An election of the necessary number of trustees was ordered for the purpose, to be held on the following September 8, 1828, and was held with the subjoined result, as shown by the returns of the board of election:

"At an election held in the town of Bloomington on the 8th day of September, 1828, to elect Trustees for the incorporation of the town, agreeably to the act of the General Assembly, we hereby certify that the following persons were duly elected: Joshua O. Howe, William Alexander, Asher Labertew, Robinson Graham and James Evans. Given under our

hand and seals this 17th day of September, 1828.

"Truely and duely done.

"JACOB B. LOWE, Clerk.

"ASHER LABERTEW,

"JAMES EVANS, Judges."

Special Charter Granted.

It is evident that the municipal government project was allowed to die out, after the above mentioned proceedings, as we are not able to find any record of further action until late in the decade of the forties.

The incorporation project was evidently revived late in the forties, as we find the proceedings of the legislature shows the following:

"Section . Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That such part of the township of Bloomington, in the County of Monroe as is included within the following limits and boundaries, that is to say, beginning at the northeast corner of Outlot No. 21, thence west to the northwest corner of Outlot 39, thence south of the southwest corner of Outlot 8, thence west to the northwest corner of Outlot No. 41, thence south to the southwest corner of fractional Lot No. 26, thence east to the northeast corner of Outlot 35, thence south to the southwest corner of fractional Lot. No. 9, thence east to the southeast corner of University Square, thence north to the southwest corner of Outlot No. 72, thence east to the southeast corner of Outlot 75, thence to the northeast corner of Outlot 21, the place of beginning, including all the inlots and outlots of said town, be and the same is hereby erected into a town corporate which shall henceforth be known and designated by the name of the town of Bloomington, subject, however, to such repeal, altera-

tion and regulation as the Legislature may from time to time prescribe."

Provides For Officers.

Section 2 of this enactment provided for the election of a Mayor, a recorder and five trustees, who should constitute a body corporate with perpetual succession, and to be known as the Common Council of Bloomington. Section 3 provided for the annual election of town officers. Section 4 provided for the administration of justice within the corporate limits. Section 5 provided for meetings of the Council, specified what should constitute a quorum, and regulated the passage or adoption of town ordinances. Subsequent sections regulated the municipal government.

This act was approved by the Governor of the State of Indiana, on January 13, 1845.

Records show that by an act approved January 16, 1849, the above act was amended so as to regulate the working of streets, and another amendment approved on February 12, 1851, the corporate limits were changed as follows:

Territory Added.

"Said town corporate shall include the southeast quarter of Section 32, in Township 9 north, Range 1 west, and the southwest quarter of Section 33, Township 9 north, Range 1 west, and the following: Beginning at the southwest corner of Seminary Outlot No. 60, thence with and including the street to the southeast corner of Seminary Outlot No. 76, thence north with and including the street to the southeast corner of said quarter section secondly above mentioned."

The same act also provided that eleven Trustees should be elected instead of but five, and the name became "The Council of Bloomington." A number of changes were made, also in the administration of justice within the corporate town of Bloomington.

The citizens of Bloomington met in the courthouse in March, 1847, in pursuance of the Act of 1845, and proceeded to ballot for Mayor, Recorder, Marshal, Treasurer and five Councilmen.

John Lawrence Mayor

When the votes were counted, it appeared that John Lawrence was elected Mayor; Robert Acuff, Recorder; A. Labertew, Treasurer; D. B. Judah, Marshal, and W. H. Smith, Samuel Kirk, J. M. Howe, John Graham and Joseph McPheeters, Councilmen for the incorporate town of Bloomington.

First Meeting of Council.

On the date of March 6, 1847, the first meeting of the Town Council was held in the recorder's office.

The first act was to appoint a committee to draft such ordinances as were deemed necessary by the committee for the town's government, which were to be presented to the full Council for adoption or rejection.

Orders were then given for procuring the necessary record books, and the Council adjourned.

The Council evidently got down to business in a hurry at its second meeting, as the records show that Samuel Moore was given permission to occupy a portion of the street for his brick

shed, and David B. Judah was appointed Street Supervisor or Commissioner.

The Council then proceeded to adopt sixteen ordinances for the municipal government of the town. Ordinance 13 was rather peculiar and attracts attention now, not for its importance, but rather for its sly way of getting around the "Dog Proposition" in the town, which follows:

Dog Ordinance.

"13th. No person shall be allowed to keep a dog within the limits of the corporation. Any person violating this ordinance shall be fined 50 cents for each dog so kept, provided that no person shall be fined more than once during the same year for the same dog."

We can readily see that the ordinance was merely an annual city tax of 50 cents on each dog in the town, but in no way gave any protection to the owner of the dog, as the ordinance made it a misdemeanor to keep a dog within the corporate bounds of Bloomington.

But it seems that the dog owners saw the "Joker" in the dog tax ordinance, for, at the August meeting of the council a petition signed by 103 citizens of Bloomington was presented to the Council, praying that above ordinance be repealed.

The Council proceeded to hear arguments for and against the repeal of the ordinance, and the petitioners were finally victorious, for the ordinance was finally repealed after much discussion.

The ship of town government seems to have had some stormy weather to face along at this time, as the records show that at the next meeting of the Council the Mayor tendered his resignation, which was laid upon the table until the next day, and was then refused.

After some promises, it seems that the Mayor was persuaded that the assurances of support of the Council were sincere, and His Honor withdrew the document and the skies were once more clear and bright.

At the same meeting Samuel M. Orchard was granted permission to erect hay scales on Market street.

Considerable time was spent in revising and amending the town charter, which was then turned over to the Representative in the State Legislature from Monroe county, to be passed at the next session.

Tax 10 Cent on \$100.

In January, 1848, a tax of 10 cents on each \$100 worth of taxable property was levied for town purposes. In February, 1848, the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That Hon. William Berry is entitled to the thanks of this Council for his promptness and energy in securing the passage of a new charter in the State Senate, which was all that this board asked or desired on his part, and that a copy of this resolution be handed to him."

Just what were the changes in the Charter that were made at this time can not be stated, but following this, the records show that James S. Hester was appointed Town Attorney.

Mr. Smith resigned as Councilman, and Dr. R. C. Hamill was appointed

as successor to finish the unexpired term of Mr. Smith.

At the election held in 1848, David H. Maxwell was elected Mayor of Bloomington; J. G. McPheeters, Recorder; D. B. Judah, Marshal; Asher Labertew, Treasurer; Joseph M. Howe Elias Able, Henry Tanner, William Owen and Alfred Mercer, Councilmen.

Liquor licenses was fixed at \$25. In May and June, 1848 active work was done in improving and grading the town streets and sidewalks.

In 1851, a resolution was presented in the Council meeting for the purpose of increasing the tax on retail liquor dealers with a town license of \$500, additional to any county, state or government tax.

After much discussion and a number of warm speeches on both sides, the resolution was adopted by the Council.

Cholera Visits Town.

Cholera swept this part of Indiana in 1851, and Bloomington did not escape, quite a number of her citizens dying from the dreaded disease.

So dangerous became conditions from the epidemic that the State University closed down and the students were sent home.

The Town Council purchased 200 bushels of fresh lime, which was scattered throughout the town.

It was also decreed by the Council that all saloons be closed until the scourge was safely passed. This was indeed a wise move, as it was at this time (1851-52) that the new railroad—the New Albany & Salem Railroad was being graded and construction work going on in the town of Bloomington, and great gangs of men were employed here.

It was found that some of the town's streets would of necessity have to be changed in order to facilitate the entrance of the railroad through the town.

In several years following much expensive work was done upon the streets of the town—so much so that a strong sentiment was finally engendered against the continuation of town affairs under control of the municipal government plan.

Election Held To Determine.

This growing sentiment of opposition led to an opening of the polls in January, 1858, to determine whether the corporation should be dissolved. The voters indicated their desire by casting 115 ballots with "Yes" on them, and 101 had the word "No" on, giving a majority of fourteen votes in favor of dissolution. The municipal government was then dissolved.

The following is a clipping from the Bloomington Republican, issued in August, 1858, which gives a peep further into town affairs at that time:

"Corporation Meeting—Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the voters of the town of Bloomington was held at the court house in said town on Monday evening, the 2d of August, 1858, for the purpose of disposing of the property, money, and effects belonging to the late corporation of said town, which corporation has been abolished by a vote of the legal voters of the same,

"The meeting was organized by

calling Samuel H. Buskirk to the Chair, and appointing Milton McPhetridge, Secretary. The object of the meeting was then stated by the Chair.

"Robert C. Foster, President of the Board of Trustees of said town, submitted the following statement of property, money and effects of said corporation, and liabilities of the same, viz:

"There is due said corporation as follows:

| | |
|---|------------|
| In Treasurer Sluss's hand..\$ | 26.00 |
| In Marhal High's hands (Citizens Bank) | 133.00 |
| In hands of Lemuel Gentry | 830.00 |
| Taxes unpaid for 1855 and 1856 | 1,679.50 |
| Takes unpaid for 1857 | 160.00 |
| Due from James W. Throop for fines | 4.00 |
| Total | \$2,833.04 |

Resolution To Dismiss Suit.

"Robert C. Foster offered the following resolution, viz:

"Resolved, That the corporation suit now pending in the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana, be dismissed, the appellants paying all the costs that have accrued in the Common Pleas Court, Circuit Court and Supreme Court.

"Resolved, That the funds in the hands and now due from Lemuel Gentry, Treasurer of Monroe County, and paid in on the taxes of 1855 and 1856, be distributed to each of the persons who have paid the same, in proportion to the amount paid.

"Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed by the President of this meeting to make such distribution, and when so distributed issue certificates to the persons entitled thereto; when

"Dr. William C. Foster moved to strike out the first resolution and insert the following:

"Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to prosecute the suit in the Supreme Court, and to collect the delinquent taxes of 1855 and 1856; which motion was not adopted.

"Whereupon a division of the question was demanded by Mr. McCullough, and a vote was taken on the first resolution, which was adopted.

"Dr. McPheeters moved to amend the second resolution, by providing that the money in the hands of the Treasurer of Monroe County be applied as follows, viz: 'One-half thereof to be applied for the purchasing of a bell for the court house, and the residue donated to the Bloomington Band;' which amendment was, on motion of P. L. D. Mitchell, laid upon the table; whereupon the original resolutions were adopted by the meeting.

"M. McPhetridge offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we receive from Wallace Hight, late Marshal of said Town, the notes as money on the Citizens Bank of Gosport, which was received by him for taxes, in good faith, and when they were current here; which resolution was adopted.

James M. Howe Settles Suit.

"On Motion of Robert C. Foster,

"Resolved, That James M. Howe be appointed to settle the suit as contem-

plated by the first resolution passed by his meeting.

"Resolved, That the tax payers of 1857 who have not paid their taxes, be released from same; which resolutions were adopted by the meeting.

"On motion it was

"Resolved, That the \$133 of the Citizens Bank now in the hands of Wallace Hight, be placed in the hands of the County Auditor for the purpose of aiding the County Board to purchase a bell for the use of the court house; also, that all the books, seals, etc., of said corporation be placed in the hands of said Auditor for the use of any future corporation of said town.

"On motion of William F. Browning, it was

"Resolved, That the Bloomington Republican and Bloomington Presage be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

"On motion the meeting adjourned with the thanks of the President for the good order and decorum which had characterized the meeting.

"M. McPHETRIDGE, Secretary.

"SAMUEL H. BUSKIRK, Chairman."
Incorporated Anew in 1859.

The following year, 1859, the town of Bloomington was incorporated anew. Not, however, under a special act of the State Legislature as was the previous incorporation, but under the State Law which thus provided.

After this the corporation lived without interruption, until the town's growth caused it to desire the prestige of becoming a city.

In October, 1866, an election was held to determine whether the town of Bloomington should become the City of Bloomington, with the following result: For incorporation, 178; against incorporation, 93.

As there were 513 voters in the town, and as a majority of the same had not voted for the incorporation or at the late election at all, the question of the incorporation of the town as a city was abandoned for the time.

The Town Council of Bloomington was petitioned in July, 1876 to incorporate as a city, the petition being signed by 217 citizens. An election was held and resulted as follows: For incorporation as a city, 184; against 169.

First City Officers.

C. W. Henderson was the first Mayor of the City of Bloomington; John Waldron, H. H. Vos, W. N. Showers, A. T. Massey, Andrew Hoover, and M. B. Dillon were the first City Councilmen.

The first meeting of the City Council was held September 13, 1876. R. C. Greeves was the first Clerk of the incorporated City; C. H. McPheeters was the first City Treasurer, and James Slocum was the first Marshal of the City of Bloomington.

In a short time the new City Council and officers had completely overhauled and revised the old-time town ordinances by correction, rejection and adoption, and the new municipal machinery was set in motion in a manner that was considered worthy of the growing city.

WHY BLOOMINGTON PEOPLE ARE NEVER ASHAMED OF THE NAME OF THEIR HOME TOWN

Many Things of Interest in the City of "Higher Learning" Which Put It in a Class of its Own—Manufactories Superior to Those of Many Cities Larger in Population, But Not in Welfare of Humanity.

It is not egotism that causes a throb of pride to course through the veins of Bloomington citizens, when the subject of "Home Town" is being discussed.

Unlike natives of many small cities and towns, there is no hesitancy upon the part of Bloomington residents who happen to be visiting; or having departed for various reasons from the place of their nativity, and taken residence in the larger cities; no shame is felt when asked that one question which always comes:

"Where are you from?"

The answer is always promptly given, with no hum-hawing; no blush, or timidity—always with that assurance that we are not going to be laughed at when we say:

"Bloomington, Indiana."

Why Should Not Pride Be Felt?

And, when we stop to consider the wonderfulness of this beautiful little city, seemingly cast upon an ideal nole, with its splendid engineering scheme, and suitable architecture of public buildings, private residences and—yes, even beautiful manufactories—for when they are the sort that Bloomington boasts of, such as the great Showers Brothers Furni-

ture factories, the beauty is internal and external, literal and physical.

Many larger cities may have manufactories with greater capitalization of finances, larger working forces of human labor, but their is no other large factory of any sort in the world which can show a more harmonious feeling between employes and employers than does exist in the largest manufactory of moderate-priced furniture in the world, known as Showers Brothers Furniture Company of Bloomington, Ind.

Along with this master industry, within the city limits, are many other industrial concerns worth mentioning as assets to a city's growth; but the city being situated in the heart of the world-famous Bedford building stone territory, the quarrying of this wonderful building material, along with the Oolitic quarries, crusher concerns gives the city still more staple hopes for ultimately becoming a far larger city than at the present time.

Monroe county's court house, located upon the side of a sloping nole, resembles some old Greek temple, with its red tile roof and massive stone columns and steps, all constructed of native stone, as one may get a glance of the structure from some surrounding high point.

Altogether, Bloomington's magnificent city building and public school



Birds-eye view of Bloomington and Indiana University as seen from Court House Tower looking east.



Two Views of Bloomington's Public Square. (1922)

buildings are properly crowned, one might say, by the wonderful collection as a whole of the city's beautiful church edifices.

Most any city, large or small, could be justly proud of the numerous finely constructed buildings as a representation offered by the religious organizations of the city of higher learning.

City of Higher Learning.

The city of Bloomington, since the early days of the county's organization, has experienced a sort of distinctive atmosphere, even among cities that boasted a college, especially in Indiana.

Not alone is this above the average mental condition noticeable in circles of University life in the city's population, but among the common laborers, the farm hand and mechanics of the community.

It is noticeable to the stanger, that no matter what occupation a resident of Bloomington happens to be interested in as a means of livelihood, he seems to have a finer set of morals, clear ideas of life, better understanding of what he knows than is the case with people of his occupation or craft in other communities.

Indiana University Influence.

As a whole, the stranger entering Bloomington is impressed with a favorable feeling for the merchants, hotel accommodations afforded, restaurant service of the city, public utilities, and the wholly common feeling of friendliness existing in the business world.

Of course, Indiana University, with its lovely campus and park-like beau-

ty, along with its massive college buildings, is a pleasing sight, not alone to the man who has attended that institution of higher learning, but to the person who has had no interest there beyond knowing that it is one of the greatest colleges of the country.

In the fall of the year, after the summer's crops have reached their maturity, all Bloomington feels a certain interest in the welfare of those students who come from homes in other cities and towns, and from the farms of Indiana, to finish their education in the great school, in order to become fitted to go out into the world; fitted for meeting the trials and struggles of life in a successful endeavor.

When that crowd of youngsters start in the institution, it means that most of them will be living in Bloomington for the winter and for more winters to come. This means many things to the citizens of the city.

It means that the town will be rewarded handsomely from a financial point of view.

It means that the citizen must be able to overcome the desire to spank many of the youthful visitors for youthful and seemingly thoughtless pranks and misdeeds.

It means that each and every one of those students who go out from the University in after years will always hold a thought of friendly love and concern for the town and its citizens who had to tolerate them while they were "knocking off the corners" in an endeavor not to appear "green" and inexperienced in the eyes of their

fellow-students and the citizens of Bloomington.

Many men of great accomplishments in the world, who have gone out from the institution of learning in Bloomington, and have done things which have made life for humanity a little more worth while, still recall incidents in college life, where the broad-minded attitude of Bloomington's citizens was a help.

And, as he rears a family, and ponders over his youth, he feels a stronger feeling of gratitude stealing in upon his heart for the "dear old town" where he went to school. Then he sends his son to the same college, not alone because he believes it to be the "greatest college in the world," but because he "knows" his child will be properly taken care of by the charitable native element of Bloomington.

Industrial Inducement.

It is doubtful if there is another city of 14,000 population in the United States where there has never developed an actual need for street car service. It may be considered wonderful, when we think the matter over, and realize that the town is rich in paved streets and good sidewalks running, like a giant spider web, all over the city, with the public square as the business center.

With this scheme of centralized business, one finds that it is not a great distance to any point in the city one desires to reach, although the size of the city would indicate otherwise.

The two railroads which furnish the city of Bloomington and the sur-

rounding territory an exceptional outlet to all the outside markets of the world are the Monon and the Illinois Central.

These two excellent freight and passenger carriers give manufacturers one of the best situated shipping points—situated as Bloomington, Ind., is—in the very central HEART of the whole North American Continent—in easy touch of Indianapolis, Chi-

cago, St. Louis, Louisville and the whole South; Cincinnati, Columbus and the East; Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and Lake shipping points as ports for the Canadian trade.

Then, too, Bloomington is blessed with numerous and efficient taxi service concerns and transfer businesses, which adequately meet the needs of the "tired in foot" feeling of those who care to ride.



St. Margaret's Hall, dormitory for women students.

THE COED

From some place in Old Indianie,
Where she learned of "Orfan' Annie",
And of wierd ghosts, uncanny,
Comes a little Miss called Coed.

There are those who call her hazy,
Mad, eccentric, wild, or crazy;
Say: "She's pretty—but, so lazy—
"Is so young, and easily led."

Now, her critics make me ponder,
As I consider youth, and wonder—
When she makes a fellow flounder;
Lose his heart, and bump his head.

It's a job to heat your irons
In unpleasant, cold invirons—
Men will ever heed these sirens;
Have their love, or raise a fuss.

When man's element is native,
All his forces are creative;
Otherwise, they are ablative—
Hist'ry proves, 'twas ever thus.

Time will still the last detractor
Of this charming little factor—
She's Indiana's chief attractor—
Keep this human little cuss.

SITE OF BLOOMINGTON WAS WHEAT FIELD IN 1818 —FIRST LAND ENTRIES—LAID OUT AND NAMED BY COMMISSIONERS

Town Lots Sold at Public Auction—Good Prices Paid—Whisky Free as Inducement—Settlement Phenomenal—Early Political Race Spirited—William Harden First Store Keeper.

Bloomington, today, with its magnificent public buildings, the wonderful educational advantages offered to future as well as the present generation, Indiana University with its beautiful campus—and the marvelous industrial enterprises now situated within the city and surrounding territory—may well be compared with the Bloomington of our forefathers.

Prospects Then and Now.

When we look back to 1818 and see what little encouragement for investment, for future outlook; take into consideration all the discouragements that might have been offered by the first settlers, the true citizenship of Bloomington, we are compelled to

size up her chances as "slim" compared to the "chance" offered to capital for investment in the City's property today, with nothing but encouragement in view.

The first man to settle permanently upon the present site of the city of Bloomington can not be named with certainty. Neither can the time of this first settlement be given. The first purchases of land (entries) were:

First Land Entries

George Ritchey, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$; George Hedrick, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$; David Rogers, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$; Joseph Taylor, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$; all in Sec. 33, Twp. 9, Range 1, 160 acres; filed September 26, 1816.

The land in Sec. 32, Twp. 9, Range

1, was filed on as follows, in quarter section (160) tracts:

Henry Wampler, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sept. 27, 1816; Chesley Bailey, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Feb. 5, 1817; Robertson Graham, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, May 26, 1817; Ebenezer Dickey, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Feb. 12, 1818.

It is probable that no man lived upon the town site, which was laid out by David Rogers and Robertson Graham, until 1816, at which time both men built log houses—some fix the date of erection of these structures as 1817.

Bloomington a Wheat Field.

At all events, when the first lots were laid out, in June, 1818, a crop of wheat was growing on the land that had been purchased of Mr. Rogers. Whether it was the first or second crop on the land is not known.

David Rogers entered the southwest quarter of Sec. 33, on which a part of the town was laid out, but Jonathan Rogers afterward obtained part interest in the tract, as his name appears on he deed which conveyed the land to the county.

April 10, 1818, the first day of the first meeting of the county commissioners, the county seat was ordered laid off and named "Bloomington."

The County Agent was ordered to oversee the work, and make the public square 276 feet, and make lots 66x132 feet, and streets 82½ feet wide. The number of lots to be laid out was left to the direction of the agent. (The county agent seems to have been Benjamin Parks as shown in other records.)

Public Auction Sale of Lots.

The first public auction or sale of lots was fixed for June 22, 1818, and the agent instructed to advertise the sale in the "Western Sun," of Vincennes; the Louisville "Correspondent"; the "Argus of Western America"; the "Western Eagle" of Madison, and the "Liberty Hall" of Cincinnati. Jonathan Nichols was appointed surveyor to lay out the town. The following entry appears upon the record of the county board:

"On motion of Bartlett Woodward, Ordered, that the agent of this county procure one barrel of whisky and have it at the sale of town lots in Bloomington."

When it is seen that the proceeds of this first sale amounted to the then enormous sum of \$14,326.85, and that a whole barrel of whisky cost less than one gallon does today (\$33.50 for the barrel), and that prohibition was unthought of, it is probable that the action of the board "got results."

"Spirited" Bidding (?)

The bidding was spirited and some lots sold for over \$200 each; but the cash receipts were only about 15 per cent, and fell far short of the proceeds of the sale.

The lots sold rather high, considering the unsettled condition of the county, but some may feel that a tip may have been passed that Bloomington was destined to become a great educational center.

The settlement of the town seemed phenomenal. At the close of the year 1818, not less than thirty families



Upper—Illinois Central Passenger Station. Lower—Monon Passenger Station in 1922.

lived in the town in hastily built log houses or rough frame dwellings, from the saw mill of old man Blair.

A log court house had been erected, in which the first school was being conducted, probably by Dudley C. Smith. Stores, blacksmith shops and a tavern had been started, along with the establishing of mail route (a little irregular) with Vincennes. The town boasted a population of more than 140.

First Store Opened.

The first store was opened in 1818 by William Hardin, who kept a tavern at the same time.

Elias Abel stated in 1882 that when he came to Bloomington, in 1824, the population was over 500, possibly 600. Others who came about the same time fixed the population at about 400 inhabitants.

Joshua H. Lucas, an eccentric character with but little education, but of the highest natural ability, opened a good store in 1823. In 1824, he ran for the Legislature against William Alexander. The race was close, but Mr. Lucas was victorious, probably due to his skill at telling stories and anecdotes of a quasi immoral character, which captivated the rabble.

The earliest physicians we can find a record of practicing in the community were David H. Maxwell, W. C. Foster, Roach and Jenkins.

The County Seat.

At the time of the organization of the county (Monroe), of course the population was sufficient to warrant such organization. Much of the

population of the county was near the center, or on Township 9 north, Range 1 west, where it was known the county seat was likely to be located.

As soon as the State Commissioner had purchased the land from Rogers and Graham, the land in the vicinity of Bloomington arose in value, and the demand for this property was great.

The town was laid out by the County Board, and not by the State commission (as some older settlers now believe), and while this was being done under the direction of the county agent, (probably Benjamin Parks, who conducted the sale of lots), many citizens of the county visited the spot.

The streets running north and south, beginning on the west side, were named as follows: Poplar, Cherry, Spring, West, East, Walnut, Blue, and Buck. Those running east and west, beginning on the south side, were named as follows: Water, South, North, and Washington. (The names of some of these streets have been changed in some instances since, but some remain as originally located and named).

The Early Townsmen.

Among the earliest residents of the town of Bloomington were, Enos Blair, Jonathan Rogers, David Rogers, Thomas Graham, Robert Graham, William Lowe, John Scott, Arthur Harris, W. P. Anderson, David Sears, Christian Eppinger, James Borland, James Dunning, James New-

man, Thomas Smith, B. Miller, W. D. McCullough, J. B. Lowe, William Carroll, John Owens, Samuel Scott, Sr.; Nathan Julian, Isham Sumpter, Hezekiah Woodford, E. R. Maxwell, Benjamin Freeland, George Richey, David Matlock, James Denny, John Buskirk, Zachariah Williams, T. B. Clark, William Hardin, Nelson M. Ebenezer McDonald, John W. Lee, Aquilla Rogers, John Foster, Thomas Heady, James Dickens, Stephen S. Bigger, Susannah Lee, Jonathan Nichols, Martha Brown, W. B. Brown, Joshua O. Howe, James Brown, William Hoggatt, James Parsons, William Newton, James Gibbs, Pemberton Dickens, Jesse Wright, David Kello, Wesley Whitson, Haws Armstrong, William Colley (colored, David Holland, George Rodenbaugh, Josiah Buskirk, Roderick Rawlins, Dudley C. Smith (first school teacher) David Clements, the Rev. Aaron Wallace (colored), George Groves, Washington Moore, Jesse Hughes, Isaac Lebo, Moses Williams, Chesley Bailey, John Whisenand, and others.

It is possible that a few of the above mentioned old settlers did not reside immediately in the town, and a few are known to have remained for not more than a year or two in Bloomington.

Pawnbrokers existed in very ancient times, and sometimes must have been greedy in forcing collection, so Moses forbade millstones being taken in pawn, because when they were out of service food supplies were thereby interrupted.

WE TAKE SKY-LARK AND RIDE OVER BLOOMINGTON IN AIRPLANE—SEE IT ALL

Humorous Description of Our Trip—Just How We Felt When Flying 3,000 Feet Above City—Take Nose Dive of 2,000 Feet—Dog Goes Along—Old Earth Felt Better Than Ever Before.

We decided to take a ride in an aeroplane, as a tonic for over-work.

Many, many times, I have "gone up in the air about nothing," but never before have I gotten "flighty" over the City of Bloomington and Indiana University.

The sensations and emotions one feels just before he scrambles into the cock-pit and is securely fastened by straps into the seat may be compared to that feeling of "having been called for and couldn't go; and after you got there, wasn't wanted."

The part of being strapped was not a new sensation, as we have been accustomed to this for a long while.

As we glanced at the faces of dear friends who were standing around, we noted that expression of human sympathy such as people wear when choosing the best undertaker for a family celebration; or worn at the gathering of heirs in an attorney's office to settle up an estate, or hear the reading of a will and testament.

Takes Dog Along.

But, without our pal of rough days confidently perched on our knees (my dog always is present when he thinks something unusual is about to come off—even fleas), we felt that we might as well die in the "height" of glory,

as to be run over by some reckless pusher of a baby-buggy, or even a Ford—which could not hurt us any more than being blown up by dynamite; or lingering too long when friend wife is arguing with a rolling pin.

The man asked how our insurance was fixed up, and gave us a pair of goggles which one could not see through, told us to put our feet in the center, and take out our false teeth; he took our hard-earned money, and the crowd of spectators said goodbye.

Fooled Expectations.

But we fooled them all.

We came back to earth, after one of the finest moments of keen enjoyment we had ever experienced; unless it was when we stayed out late one night, and sneaked in, fell over a chair; then found that our wife had been called to a sick neighbor's and would not be home that night.

While we were about 3,000 feet in the air, just over the University, the aviator, or pilot as we now like to think of him, decided to bring us closer to our studies; so, suddenly he did the nose dive for about 2,000 feet.

At first, we thought he was only playing, but after he had kept right

on going down for what seemed about 100 years, we thought mayhaps, the man had forgot how to do the trick—when we thought the earth was just about to jump up and slam us in the face, the pilot changed his mind, and we came to a level keel, much as a woman does when hanging up a washing.

Saw Fish On Court House.

I had often wondered how the fish on the court house looked from above—now, I know for sure, and can explain many things from a higher point of learning than before I became interested in this "uplifting" subject, which has made many things more "plane" to be seen.

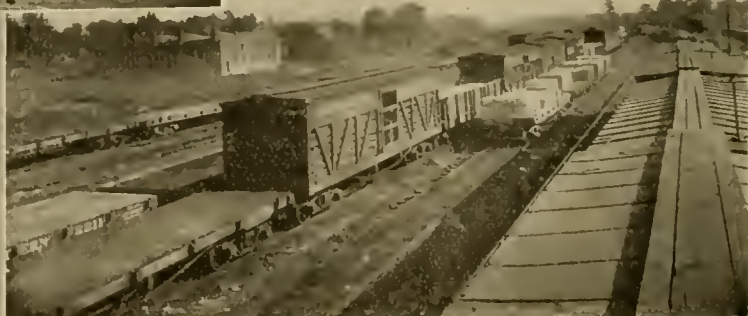
As we became more confident, the airplane passed over our place of abode, and we recognized the old place and mentally gasped. "Here's still looking at you," for we were not at all certain that the man ever intended to alight on the earth again.

We passed a number of big birds—probably buzzards, and speculated upon what they were thinking—for, if it was not for their diet, we might believe they were pretty "high-minded birds."

My dog began to scratch just as the plane did one of those "bank turns," and I had to observe "the wicked 'flea' when no man pursueth."

After a graceful landing, we were assisted to dismount by kind and loving hands, much as one is first lifted from a sick bed.

And, to tell the truth; the earth felt just a little better under our feet than it had ever felt before.



Scenes in Bloomington's Freight Yards.



Country People and City Folk, along with College Students, flock to Monroe County and Bloomington's Public Square to "see" anything unusual, such as a circus parade, "home-coming," or similar event.

"AUNT MOLLEY" STEWART, BORN IN 1838 TELLS ABOUT BLOOMINGTON MAN'S SUCCESS

Reared in Monroe County—Nearly 84 Years in Watching Back-Woods Town Grow Into Present City—Recalls Civil War and Tells of Proud Military Record of Men-Folk—Impressed by Progress of Local Churches.

Mary Elizabeth Paley was ushered into this world on January 15, 1838, in a house situated just two miles west of Bloomington, in Monroe County, Indiana, and was reared in the healthful atmosphere of the region, blossoming forth into a youth of maidenhood which has lingered in her sunny character through her eighty-three year of life, and shows today in a woman of rather mature years, but still in the prime of life.

Mary E. Paley was the maiden name of Bloomington's much-loved and wholly pleasing "Aunt Molley" Stewart, who will be 84 years of age (not old, mind you) on January 15, 1922, although we would readily guess her to be but fifty, with her winsome smile and pleasing manner.

"I was married to John H. Carthcart in 1859," said Aunt Molley, in an interview, "who went through the war of 1861-1864 as a volunteer in the Union army, and came out with the rank of sergeant, making me very proud of my husband. Mr. Carthcart left me a widow on September 28, 1878, and some time later I married my late husband's captain of war days, Captain Robert R. Stewart, of Mitchell, Ind.

Mr. Stewart found that I loved

Bloomington so dearly I could never be satisfied to live elsewhere, so he made me a home in this city to the time of his death.

"I am rather proud of the record of my men-folk, as besides the two husbands who fought in the rebellion, my uncle, John Eller, who was at one time sheriff of Monroe county, lost his life in the service of his country during the Mexican war. Then, my nephew went to the aid of his country's cause in the late world war, and I am quite pleased with him for it. Last year, and this year, while attending the National G.A.R. Encampment in Indianapolis, I had the honor of being the only woman present at the Woman's Relief Corps sessions who had been married to a soldier before the war of the rebellion."

When asked what impressed her most, as of greatest importance in the surrounding community during her eventful and active life, Mrs. Stewart smiled, and remarked that everything that was good which happened had impressed her as of importance. Then, after contemplation, she continued:

"The wonderful growth of Bloomington's churches has impressed me

more than any one thing along with the advancement of the city from a small, muddy county seat town. Why, I remember the old Methodist church had no bell, but a great big horn was blown to announce the meetings to the people.

"Along with this religious growth, the W.C.T.U. must be given some credit for the wonderful fight that the good women of this community has made against intemperance and immoral things.

"The most creditable mark of enterprise, I believe that was ever made in the community, was that of Henry Gentry, who started in as a little boy, without any capital whatever, only his natural grit and ambition, and amassed a substantial fortune, which he has used in helping those about him to prosperity.

"Henry started out as a bare-footed lad, to train five common cur dogs which he had "picked up," and he was so clever in handling his trained dogs that people wanted to see them perform. From this start, little by little, the boy built up the world-famous Gentry Dog and Pony Shows, which were sold only a few years ago for a fabulous sum of money. He also gave Bloomington its first modern hotel, and one of the largest chemical concerns in the country—He always boosted.

"But the thing which stands out in the life of Henry Gentry, even more than his great financial success, has been his philanthropic and charitable deeds for not alone his own people, but the whole community—even to helping business men who had refused him aid when he was struggling so hard with early ventures."

On Moonlight Nights

On moonlit nights: The time to stroll,
And chat of sweetest nothingness—
Young lovers, to us seem so droll,
As in emotion's strong control
They laugh and coo—their love confess.

Ah, we—though wed—still love the role
All lovers play—to reach their goal—
Or, seal the pact with fond caress,
On moonlit nights.

Though we no longer climb the nole
For we must know: we've crossed the shoal
Between youth and age—Sacredness
I felt when she gave her fond caress
Still lingers, as I with time cajole,
On moonlit nights.

ABOUT YOUR LIBERTY BONDS

The steady and vigorous rise in the prices of Liberty Bonds up to December of 1921, is a development that may well bring gladness to the hearts of the American people, and for reasons entirely aside from the mere appreciation in the market value of their investments. For the rise in bond prices thus reflecting the drop in the price of money is the most convincing evidence of the trend towards normalcy.

One hears a good deal of cynical talk, however, about the advancing bond prices. "Now that the small patriotic investor who paid par for the bonds during the war has been shaken out the 'big fellows' are putting the prices up," is common comment by these cynics. This is the merest drivel, not only not having any basis in fact but in general is absolutely contrary to the fact.

The bonds were bought by some 20,000,000 investors, which virtually meant the entire population able to buy. They were issued by the billions because the government (which means the people) had to have funds to carry on the war. Every banker in the country knew at the time that there was no investment demand that could absorb these billions no matter what interest rate was offered. Indeed, if the interest rate had been placed much higher it would have caused all other securities to tumble because the investors would sell their corporation securities in order to buy the government issues. The result would have been a terrible financial panic.

So the bonds were bought for patriotic reasons mainly, the investment consideration being secondary. Now with 20,000,000 holders, hundreds of thousands of whom were sure to die each year, a great many of the bonds had to be thrown on the market and naturally the prices dropped. Even after the war ended the prices slipped down further. But instead of the small investors being the victims the fact is many of the biggest corpora-

tions in the country took losses. Being unable to borrow more at the banks these corporations during the financial strain of 1920 had to sell their Liberty Bonds at practically the lowest record prices. On the other hand, bankers report that the buying at the low prices was mainly by small investors who "averaged" in this way on their original purchases from the government.

Instead of being "skinned" the small investor has quite generally profited by the fluctuation in prices, although, of course, there are innumerable cases where people of small or moderate means had to sell at less than they originally paid. Big and large, however, the loss incurred in this way was a mere drop in the bucket to the losses that our young men suffered who left good jobs for a year or two to join the army at a dollar a day.

As compared to the financial sacrifices made by the people of other countries ours has been almost nothing; for not only have the bonds of other nations declined more than ours, but even the very money of the people has depreciated and in some instances has become virtually worthless.

THIS COUNTRY OF OURS

Census figures of Indiana's population of each sex twenty-one years of age and more, according to color or race and citizenship and of native white men and women according to parentage, show 1,779,820 citizens of voting age, 905,203 males and 870,617 females. Citizens number 1,702,652, of which 860,834 are males and 841,818 are females.

The citizen population comprised all native persons and all naturalized foreign-born persons. Male voters included 825,916 native-born and 34,918 foreign-born. Women voters were made up of 813,093 native-born and 28,725 foreign-born.

There are twelve Buddhist temples,

with thirty-four priests and 5,639 members, in the United States.

Of the \$32,000,000 expended for a first-class battleship, \$21,000,000 is for machinery.

An average American town uses for all purposes from fifty to 150 gallons of water a day for each inhabitant.

There are 49,000 drug stores in the United States.

The District of Columbia was established as the seat of the government of the United States by acts of Congress in 1790 and 1791.

Census bureau analysis of reports reveals that the average American family consist of 4.3 persons. Forty years ago the average was five persons.

Revised census figures place the population of the country; as of Jan. 1, 1920, at 105,710,620, comprising 94,820,915 whites, 10,463,131 negroes, 244,437 Indians, 110,010 Japanese and 61,639 Chinese.

More than 2,000,000 acres in this country were planted with peanuts last year.

There are about as many rats as there are people in the United States.

On an average, twelve schoolhouses and two college buildings are burned in America every week.

Only three women have been portrayed on the United States postage stamps—Martha Washington, Queen Isabella of Spain, and Pocahontas, who saved the life of Captian John Smith.

Bobbed hair, concealed ears, short skirts and all the other fads and foibles associated with modern women's styles are as old as the pyramids, according to the mute story told by the mummies of both Egypt and Peru.

The procedure in arresting an insane person in this state is for some person who considers the individual dangerous to the community to complain to a justice of the peace who issues a warrant for the arrest of the alleged insane person. The first judgment as to the sanity of the defendant is rendered by a jury of six persons in the J.P. court. The alleged insane person must be present at the trial of his sanity. If the alleged insane person is adjudged to be not dangerous he is discharged. In the event the alleged insane person is found to be not dangerous the costs of the trial are assessed against the complaining party. In the event that the alleged insane person is adjudged insane and dangerous the issue is tried again at the next session of the county Circuit Court before a jury of twelve. If the insane person has an estate a guardian appointed by the court takes charge of his property.

The word "lady" traced back to the Anglo-Saxon means "bread-kneader."

The Sorosis club, organized with twelve members in March, 1868, by Mrs. Jane Cunningham Croly in New York, was the first woman's club in America.

The first government Indian school in the United States was opened at Hampton, Va., in 1875. It had previously been a negro school.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES OF PIONEERS SHOWS IMPORTANT STEPS IN WELFARE OF PEOPLE ALONG WITH OTHER PROGRESS

Early History of Bloomington's Churches Indicate Spiritual Ideas Were Considered of Much Importance by First Townsmen—Presbyterians Come First, Then Methodists and Baptists.

Along with other phases of life which the pioneer settlers of Monroe county and Bloomington had to consider in those first years, when very existence meant a battle with all kinds of discouragements, we find much credit is due to the early organization of religious folk for the success of our present city of culture. Bloomington may well be proud of her citizenship, in the wonderful showing made by the sincere effort of her early citizens to give respectful devotion to God during the pioneer struggles through which they labored.

The early history of the city's churches shows many interesting details, which may be considered a credit to the life and growth of any community.

Presbyterians Earliest.

The Presbyterian church of Bloomington was organized September 26, 1819, by the Rev. Isaac Reed. The first members were: Henry Kirkman, Mary Kerkum, David H. Maxwell, Mary D. Maxwell, John Ketcham, Elizabeth Ketcham, Elizabeth Anderson, Elizabeth Lucas and Patsey Baugh.

The church was organized in the log court house, and the first three baptized were the children of Dr. Maxwell—Martha Ann, James Darwin and Samuel Franklin.

In 1822 the church had its first regular minister, the Rev. David C. Proctor taking charge. He preached three-fourths of his time in Indianapolis and the remainder in Bloomington.

The Rev. B. R. Hall, principal of the State Seminary (now Indiana University), succeeded the Rev. Mr. Proctor as minister in 1825.

Andrew Wylie, D.D., supplied the church from 1830 to 1834. He was president of Indiana College into which the State Seminary had been transformed in 1828.

The Rev. Ranson Hawley served

from 1834 to 1841; the Rev. W. W. Martin, from 1843 to 1845; the Rev. Alfred Ryors, from 1845 to 1847; the Rev. Levi Hughes, from 1847 to 1851; the Rev. Thomas Alexander, from 1851 to 1853; the Rev. F. H. Laird, from 1855 to 1856; the Rev. Lowman Hall, from 1856 to 1857; the Rev. T. M. Hopkins, from 1858 to 1869; the Rev. A. Y. Moore served in 1869.

The first church building was erected in 1826, which served until a new building was constructed in 1859-63.

Methodists Organize.

The Methodists organized their class at Bloomington in 1820, and built a church about six years later. Among the early members were: Joshua C. Howe and wife, Daniel Rawlins and wife, Benjamin Freeland and wife, Samuel Hardsey and wife, Ebenezer Shepard and wife, Mrs. Wright, Jonathan Legg and wife, Naomi Otwell and family, Jas. H. King and wife, Abraham Pauley and others.

A church building was erected of brick, the Wrights doing the brick work. Elias Abel wheeled mortar. The structure cost about \$600. In the forties it was sold to the Baptists, and in the sixties was sold again to the Catholics.

Big Horn Is Used.

In 1846 the Methodists erected a new church. The Rev. Mr. Owen was pastor at this time. This structure served until about 1873 when a more imposing edifice was built, which cost about \$12,000. There was no bell on the church of 1846 and the door-keeper used a great tin horn to call the people to worship.

Other members of the church in the early years were the families of John S. Watts, Benjamin Neeld, J. D. Robertson, C. G. Ballard, J. S. Jones, W. E. Waugh, Zimri Worley, John Henry, G. W. Moore, J. W. Moore, J. W. Davis, Wesley Robertson, and others.

The Christians, or "Campbellites,"

organized a class in, or not far from, 1820 and built a church in the late twenties. The families of Haws Armstrong, David Batterton, William Armstrong, Eli Lee, George Isominger, Johnson McCullough, Dudley C. Smith, D. Eckles, J. W. Hardin, John P. Rader, William A. Clark, Thomas N. William, D. F. Tilford and many others were members.

The Baptists started a small class at a little later period, the leading members being the Fosters, Stones, Vanoys and others. They also built a brick church, but were not as strong as the other three denominations.

In June, 1852, the Second Presbyterian church was organized with a membership of eleven, eight of whom had been connected with the membership of the other church.

The Rev. Mr. Bishop became the stated supply of the church, and continued until 1867. The Rev. Elisha Ballentine, after 1854, supplied the pulpit of this church during the absence of the Rev. Mr. Bishop, and served from 1867 to 1869 without assistance.

In April, 1870, the First and Second Presbyterian churches were united under the pastorate of the Rev. A. Y. Moore, and called themselves the Walnut Street Presbyterian church.

United Presbyterians.

The United Presbyterian Church of Bloomington is composed of three branches—the Associated Presbyterian (Seceder), the Associated Reformed Presbyterian (Union), and the Reformed Presbyterian (N. L. Covenanters), which were separately organized in 1833, 1834 and 1838, respectively.

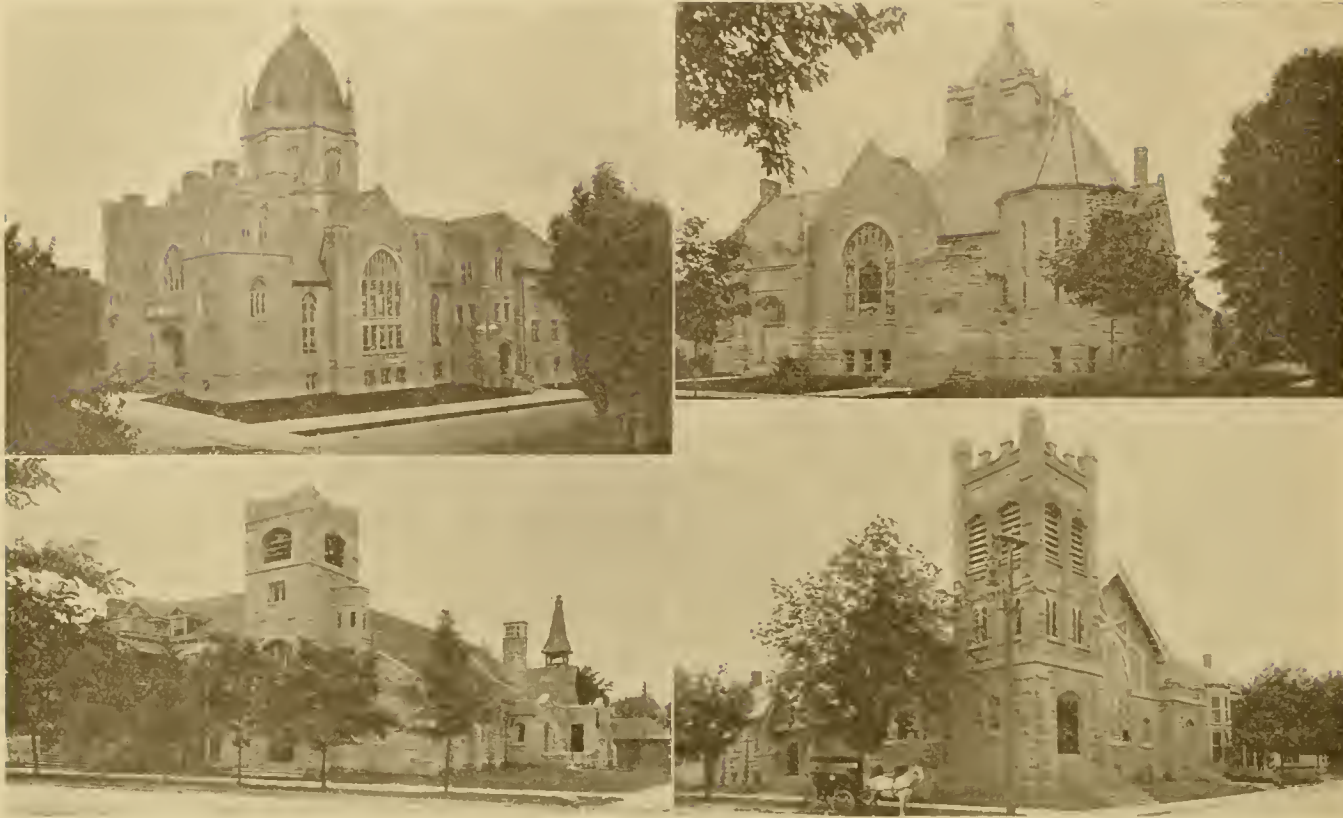
The three branches remained apart until 1864, when the Associated Reformed, under the Rev. William Turner, and the Associate, under the Rev. John Bryan, came together and formed the United Presbyterian congregation. In 1869, the Reformed congregation, under the Rev. T. A. Wylie, came into the union.

Early accounts of the separate branches are meager, indeed; but it is known that most of the members were from North Carolina and the South, having left there, owing to their abhorrence to slavery. They were for the most part farmers, and were scattered outside of the county seat.

At the time of the union the membership was about 200. The church,



Bloomington First Christian Church, as it appears in 1922.



Upper—First Methodist Episcopal Church, and First Presbyterian Church. Lower—Trinity Episcopal Church, and the First Baptist Church. (1921).

in the north part of Bloomington, was built early in the seventies. The Rev. W. P. McNary became pastor in 1870.

Other Classes Organized.

Up to about 1880 other religious classes had been organized. The Catholics had a small organization in Bloomington, and built a handsome brick church west of the railroad, on Sixth street.

The colored people built two small brick churches in the city. Weston A. Goodspeed, in his history of Bloomington and Monroe county, published in 1884, makes the following notation:

"Bloomington may be compared to Oberlin, Ohio, in the number of its colored population, and in many other respects—such as churches and schools. The city contains over 100 colored people, many of whom are well educated and well mannered."

John C., Charles, Ida May, Edward F. and Robert C. Terry.

After his marriage, George W. Terry followed the trade of silversmith until 1862, in New Albany, Ind., from 1857 to 1859, then in Gosport (then in Owen county) Ind., where he enlisted in service in 1862, and his wife purchased a farm near Stinesville and removed the family to this farm. He studied at night during these years while following his trade, in order to prepare for the Baptist ministry.

The grandfather of this man was in the War of the Revolution, and at the siege of Yorktown received a wound which later resulted in his death. His father, Thomas Terry, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of Craney Island, Va. With such a parentage patriotism was a sacred element in the life of George W. Terry, and during the Mexican war he volunteered his services to his country, but peace was declared before he got on the field of action.

Followed Regiment on Crutches.

In September, 1862, Mr. Terry enlisted in Company B, 97th Indiana Infantry, and was soon appointed chaplain. He was with the regiment in all its engagements during this bloody war, except when in the hospital, and took active part in the following battles: Jackson, Miss., second Missionary Ridge, Tenn., Resaca, Dalton, Little Kenesaw Mountain, Big Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, Ga., Atlanta, second Atlanta, Griswoldville,

RECORD OF THE REV. GEORGE W. TERRY IS WORTHY OF PRIDE OF CITIZENS OF TODAY

Having preached more than 5,300 sermons, serving as Moderator in his Association in the Baptist church, volunteering for service during the Mexican war, and again enlisting in the military service of the United States in 1862 and taking part in the famous battle of Jackson, Miss., second Missionary Ridge, Tenn., Resaca, Dalton, Little Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, Ga., Atlanta, second Atlanta, Griswoldville, Ga., Savannah, Ga., and Bentonville, N. C., after having been appointed chaplain of Company B, 97th Regiment Indiana Infantry, is only a part of the laudable record of the Rev. George W. Terry, one of Monroe's early citizens.

The Rev. George W. Terry, who was widely known as a citizen of pure and patriotic Christianly character in Bean

Blossom township, was born in Richmond, Va., December 6, 1825, fourth of eight children born to Thomas and Elizabeth Terry, natives of Virginia and of French-Saxon and Irish-French Saxon descent. George W., was reared on a farm in Greenbrier county, Virginia, until fifteen years of age, when his parents took him to Muhlenburg county, Kentucky, where they resided until after he father's death.

Worked as Silversmith.

The boy attended school when not engaged on his father's farm, and in 1847 was married to Nancy A. Shelton, daughter of John and Minerva (Weir) Shelton, of that county. By this union nine children were born, Ruth Ann (Mosier), Melissa Jane (Jackson), William A., George T.,

Ga., Savannah, Ga., and Bentonville, N. C.

From exposure, Mr. Terry became subject to rheumatism's terrible ravages, and was confined in a hospital at Memphis, and two weeks in the field hospital at Marietta. But he preferred to be with his comrades, and followed his regiment on crutches, or with the aid of a cane, from January, 1863, to the close of the war, in 1865. He obtained a furlough in 1864 and returned home for a visit, where he recovered his health enough that he was able to discard the crutches and use a cane. He then returned to his regiment to which he was deeply attached.

He took part in the grand review held in Washington, D. C., on June 15,

1865, was discharged from service, and returned to his family, who were then living on the farm near Stinesville. In 1866 he attended a theological institute at Chicago for two months, one month at Clayton, Hendricks county, and one month at Terre Haute, Ind., in further preparation for the ministry. He also studied in private with several theological professors. After leaving the army the Rev. George W. Terry devoted his whole time and life to his ministerial duties in the Baptist communion. He served as Moderator for fourteen years in his association, and preached more than 5,300 sermons in twenty years. He was a Mason, and a Democrat. A large number of descendants live in Monroe county now.

dents of Van Buren and Indian Creek townships, and Robert Hamilton, Joseph Berry, John Porch, John Goodnight, Dudley C. Smith, John Givens, John Bunker and their families were active workers in the organization. A log church was erected about 1834 and served for many years.

In the early thirties, the Methodist established a class in the southwestern part of Van Buren township, and the leading members were, Lewis Hartman, David Carpenter, Dennison Whaley, E. W. Tarkington, Malden Baker, Jacob Baker, William Higgins, Lewis L. Allen, Jesse Targinton, Samuel Day, George G. Walker and families.

This class built a church near Sanfords at an early date, and has endured through many years. In 1850 Lewis Dale was the pastor.

United Baptist Organize.

Early in the forties, the vicinity of Sanford saw another religious denomination represented in the organization of a class of United Baptists, among the earliest members being the families of John Griffith, Jesse Goss, James Steele, Henry Flood, William Sparks, Abe May and W. H. Treadway—the last four families also belonged to the Baptist Church in Richland township, Monroe county. The old Baptist church in Richland township drew a strong membership from Van Buren township, while many citizens of the northeastern part of the township joined churches in Bloomington.

The Union Meeting-House, as it was called, which was situated on section

HARMONY MOVEMENT PLAYED PART IN PIONEER LIFE OF PERRY TOWNSHIP—RELIGIOUS SETTLEMENT

Blue Springs Community Lived Only Short Time, But Seeds Were Sown Which Have Grown in Advancement of Better Education and Morals of Later Generations.

Van Buren township Monroe county, Indiana, has probably had as interesting career and active religious life as any community within the state's bounds during its early history.

Since the earliest settlement of the township, a large portion of the citi-

zens have been connected with various religious enterprises.

About 1830 a class of Christ Church was organized, and for a time met in the house of Joseph Berry, who was one of the leading members.

This class was made up from resi-



First Baptist Church.

First M. E. Church.

United Presbyterian Church.

36, Van Buren township, had a large membership in four townships of Monroe county, Van Buren, Perry, Clear Creek and Indian Creek townships being well represented.

Religious Sentiment United.

An educational and religious community was located at what is known as "Harmony," situated northeast of Stanford, in Van Buren township, and was the earliest union of religious sentiment in the county. Members of and orthodox Christian organization were eligible to membership. This was not a local enterprise but grew out of the nation-wide "Community" theory which arose throughout the United States from 1820 to 1860.

It seems that the purpose of this movement was for increasing the sources of better educational systems and morals than was afforded by the denominational and educational organizations of the country at that early time. This idea was propagated through a tendency of the thinking people of the day to unite means and influence in the formation of what was called a "Community," for this advance purpose.

Horace Greeley Interested.

Many families, in all parts of the nation, would place their property in charge of a committee empowered to manage the common interests and benefits. These people would farm together, eat and work together in all things. They were governed by a constitution and by-laws which were binding upon all alike.

Men as eminent as Horace Greeley, Charles Fourier, and the Owens, of Posey county, Indiana were connected with organizations of the kind, and used their very best efforts and endeavors to render the system successful. Every means possible was used to make the system popular and universal throughout the United States.

"Blue Springs Community."

One institution of this kind bloomed forth in Monroe county, Indiana, right in Van Buren township, in 1826, and was called the "Blue Springs Community." A man named Berry, who came from Vermont to Indiana, headed this colony.

Those desiring to become affiliated with this movement as members of the organization, gathered at what soon became known as "Harmony" (where the village later called by that name is remembered today). The members placed their property in common, erected dwellings, laid out a public common or square, started one of two stores, opened an excellent school in a log school house, erected for the purpose, and soon were in a seemingly flourishing condition. The first life seemed to thrive more than could be expected in the backwoods, for there was much to discourage the growth of this charming enterprise in the early times.

Be it remembered that Indiana, and Monroe county especially, was a very new country in 1826, and to establish and maintain such an institution where the purity of intention and pur-

pose and performance was made the sole condition of membership, might be considered as a big undertaking today, but more so then.

Neighbors Laughed.

The neighbors laughed and made much fun of the pretensions of the communists, and scornfully predicted the speedy or ultimate dissolution of the community. But the members, with noble intentions, went to work resolutely, determined to do all that was in their power to make a success of the attempt they had made for the betterment of conditions for their fellow-man and the future generation.

The first year, things went along smoothly, or until cold weather came on, when many families left for their former cabins.

Some conflict had occurred, misunderstandings through human imperfections crept in. And, when the spring of 1827 arrived, all attempts to continue the community were voluntarily abandoned.

The seeming failure of this noble effort on the part of the communists has been a sincere regret with many of

the purest-minded citizens of Monroe county.

But, as we look through the ages since that historic page in the county's life, we of today can readily see that the effort upon the part of these people was not an utter failure.

We can see how the seed of better morals, better education and better living conditions which they planted has had an influence in the magnificent educational institutions now situated in the county.

All these things have only helped add to the renown of Bloomington and her citizens for their merit as people of high intellectual attainment and good moral virtues as a community in which to rear a family.

Upon further investigation we find in an old record the following:

Dudley C. Smith (first school teacher) father of Dudley F. Smith and grandfather of Ulysses Howe Smith Bursar of Indiana University) and Dr. Rodney Smith (cousins) married Elizabeth Berry, of English birth, whose brother founded the institution called "Harmony" where everything was in common.

"GOD'S ACRE" IS BURIAL GROUND FOR HEROES OF REVOLUTION

Plot Deeded to Descendants of Dunn Family Forever—University Campus Now Surrounds It—Three Sisters Who Aided Washington and His Troops Buried in Campus Cemetery.

Back in the early twenties, when the east side of Bloomington was all farm land, Samuel Dunn and his wife, Elizabeth Grundy Dunn, purchased 160 acres of land which later became known as the old Dunn Farm. The farm extended from what is now E. Tenth street to E. Third street and from a line running north and south somewhere near the present Phi Delta Theta house to what is now Dunn street.

Farm Passes to Heirs.

The farm was willed to a son, Geo. C. Dunn, who fixed the limits of the Dunn family burial ground and deeded it to the descendants of Samuel and Elizabeth Dunn forever.

As Bloomington spread toward the Dunn farm, his son, Moses, sold what lies between Dunn street and Indiana avenue for city lots.

At this time the University was located where the high school building now stands. In 1883 one of the college buildings burned to the ground and Moses F. Dunn sold a part of his farm for the new site of Indiana University. (An account of this fire and the transactions following are given in full in another article.) That is, he sold all except the graveyard where his family were buried. This he could not have done had he so desired, because of the terms of the deed of George G. Dunn. For this reason the plot of ground called "God's Acre"

does not belong to the University and never will.

Three Sisters Buried.

In the stone wall surrounding the graveyard is built a three-faced stone upon the surface of which are carved the names of three sisters, Ellenor Dunn, mother of the original owners of the land, Jennet Irvin and Agness Alexander.

These sisters were pioneers of the Shenendoah valley in Virginia and were born subjects of King George of England.

During the Revolutionary war, they and their families gave important assistance to Washington and his army. They spun, wove and fashioned garments for the soldiers, and when the army was stationed in their vicinity, they cooked food for them.

As soon as one batch of food was cooked and on its way to the soldiers, the women prepared another batch. This was kept up for days at a time.

Later the sisters moved with their families to Kentucky and from there to Indiana, settling in the small village of Bloomington.

When the sisters died they were interred in "God's Acre," the little cemetery in the heart of what is now the University campus.

Indiana University bears the distinction shared by few schools in the country, in having on its campus a



First Presbyterian Church.

Church of Christ.
(As they appeared in 1921).

St. Charles Catholic Church.

cemetery, in which are buried three heroines of the Revolutionary war.

Only one persons was ever buried in the cemetery who was not a direct descendant of one of the three sisters. This was a sister of a man who married into the family and having no other living relative, was buried in "God's Acre."

Many students do not even know that we have a little cemetery on our

campus. This little plot of land, according to the cornerstone of the wall, was "set aside by George D. Dunn for perpetual use as a cemetery."

About ten years ago, when Indiana was playing Northwestern at baseball on Jordan Field, a little funeral procession drove up to the graveyard. Instantly the game was suspended until the procession had moved away.—Indiana Daily Student.

a secondary enterprise to interfere with his religious work.

Health Failed.

The Rev. Mr. Turner's physical constitution was naturally robust, and the general health of his life had been good up to 1858, when he was attacked by severe ophthalmic disease. This caused him great physical suffering and disqualified him for his work for about three years. He found no relief from this disease through home treatment, and finally sought the services of a specialist in Cincinnati, where he found partial relief, but not complete recovery of his health.

He continued to preach in the Bloomington church until 1869, when the infirmities of age had grown upon him to such an extent that he felt he could no longer minister to so large a congregation as his flock had grown to be, and his resignation was accepted by his congregation with much reluctance. After this, however, he continued to aid in the church work whenever occasion demanded his services.

Takes Up Bee Culture.

The Rev. Mr. Turner, although relieved to some extent from his pastoral duties by the acceptance of his resignation, continued to superintend his secular interests with his usual skill for fourteen years, adding bee raising to his former industrial activities.

Of Irish parents, this pioneer clergyman of Bloomington and Monroe county was born in Pendleton Dis-

EARLY-DAY PREACHER SERVED HIS FLOCK FOR THIRTY-THREE YEARS

In the fall of 1835 a call was issued by the Associate Reformed Church of Bloomington, Indiana, to the Rev. William D. Turner, who had been doing much faithful service in various churches of Ohio and Indiana after having been licensed to preach the Gospel by the Associated Reformed Presbyterian Church at Xenia, O.

The Rev. Mr. Turner came to Bloomington, Indiana, and was ordained and installed in the pastorate of the congregation of the Reformed Presbyterian Church on June 16, 1836, where a relationship was formed which lasted as a work of loving kindness and fellowship for an unbroken period of thirty-three years. Here he found the field for the great work of his life, and the congregation of his church is a fitting memorial and proof of the extent and solidity of his endeavor.

The Bloomington pastorate was

the first and only charge this teacher of the Holy Bible ever held. He found the congregation a poor and struggling flock of Christians in that pioneer period when he came to the field, but through his personal endeavors more than any other element, he saw the congregation grow to a strong and influential body of workers for Christianity.

With the Rev. Mr. Turner, as with the majority of the early-day ministers of the Gospel in the old Hoosier commonwealth, he was compelled to supplement his income by some secular industry. He chose the farm, garden and nursery business as a means of financing for his necessities, and became a master of this industry. He still made the ministry his prime work, and never let other things interfere with his endeavors in the Lord's work, or allowed

trict, S. C., August 25, 1806. The parents were of staunch old Presbyterian stock, and had emigrated to America at a very early day and settled on a farm in South Carolina. They had come through that period when their religion was subject to persecutions of all kinds, and had come through the trials faithful to the ideas they held as sacred as their lives. It was in such family environments that William Turner grew up in the beliefs of his parents, whose religion was alike true and strong. Under these happy and restraining influences the boy passed his early days.

Soon, in the maturing youth, the fruits of his early training began to manifest itself, blossoming into a desire which sprang from the young man's ambition to serve his Creator and Redeemer in teaching the Gospel to fellow-man. To fit himself for this work the boy eagerly embraced the advantages of the common schools and at the age of nineteen years he began a classical course of preparation at an academy in Tennessee, where he studied for three years. After the academic study, young Turner entered the Miami University, situated at Oxford, Ohio, from which institution of learning he was graduated in the class of 1831. He next took up studies in a theological seminary at Allegheny, Pa., and after completing the course in this school, was licensed to preach the Gospel by the First Associated Presbyterian Church, at Xenia, Ohio.

Married in 1834.

During his college days young Turner had taught school during the va-

cation periods in helping finance his education. In 1834, he married Miss Julia Ann Woodard, a native of Warren county, Ohio, a daughter of Lewis and Eliza Woodard. This union was blessed by the birth of thirteen children, and the following, with their mother survived the death of the father: Martha E., Harriet A., Laura L., Clara M., Ella A., and Anna A., six daughters.

On the Sabbath day, August 5, 1883, the Rev. William D. Turner was in his accustomed place in the church and taught a class in the Sabbath school but, on the following day, August 6, 1883, while in the office of his son-in-law, Dr. Weir, in Bloomington, he died.

By this good man's death Monroe county lost one of its greatest factors of the moral influence the people had depended on through the many long years of his tireless endeavor. He had been a Republican and was a zealous anti-slavery advocate, and his preaching was filled with a persuasive eloquence which caused him to be lauded wherever known.

The widow and Miss Clara M. Turner continued to reside on the home farm which the Rev. Mr. Turner had established near Bloomington until the death of the widow who had lived beyond the allotted three score and ten years at the time of her husband's departure of the earthly life. One other daughter was married to the Honorable Franklin Landers, of Indianapolis; one was the wife of Dr. Weir, of Bloomington, and another was the wife of the Rev. Mr. Foster, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

blocks of the destroyed structure, and it had not only been a church but had been a great social center as well. The members for the most part represent families of men employed in Showers Bros. factory. Many of these being unable to make money contributions when the church was built, gave their personal services, by working on the structure at night. While the building was in flames men, women and children of the congregation gathered around the pastor, in tears, and when the fire was over he raised his hands in prayer, asking that his people receive courage and strength to hold together as a congregation and build a new church.

First Work in 1913.

Work on the Fairview church was started in 1913, the structure taking the place of a small wooden building. Much of the stone and material represented gifts. Only last June the congregation made the last payment on the debt and held a great celebration when the mortgage was paid off and burned. The Rev. Mr. Morgan has been in Bloomington four years, coming here from New Albany.

One fireman was overcome by smoke during the fire. On account of the danger from live wires, the electric current was shut off from the northwest part of the city during the night.

(Thirty-six hours after their church had been destroyed by fire, twenty-five members of the Fairview Methodist church congregation marched on to the site of the burned building and started with their own hands the erection of a tabernacle which was completed Wednesday night, of the same week, in time for the weekly prayer meeting. A meeting had been held on Monday afternoon at which it was decided not to accept the offer of other church buildings of Bloomington congregations for temporary use, but to erect a tabernacle at once. The lumber was ordered and delivered on the site at daybreak Tuesday morning. The working party was headed by the Rev. W. C. Morgan, the pastor, and the bosses on construction work were three deacons of the church, William Downey, Parker Torrence and Charles Jones. The work was rushed day and night and a call for volunteers from other churches was issued. The congregation also voted to rebuild the church and to spend \$65,000 on a new building and community house. The wonderful courage and ability of the people of this Christian body in meeting adversity with determined effort not to be downed gives the right for using this account in the columns of this book).

Congregation in Tears as New Fairview Church Burns--Wonderful Initiative of People

Bloomington Fire Follows Christmas Program—Loss Estimated at \$50,000.

With practically every member of the congregation on the scene and in tears, the Fairview Methodist Episcopal church, situated on West Eighth street in Bloomington, was destroyed by fire at 9:30 p.m., Dec. 25 (Christmas), 1921, with a loss estimated at \$50,000. The structure, insured for only \$15,000, was built seven years ago, after many sacrifices by the members of the congregation.

The fire started from an overheated furnace and was discovered a few minutes after the congregation had left the building, the annual Christmas entertainment of the church having been held during the evening.

Soon Out of Control.

The fire was out of control of the local department, almost from the start and in a few minutes the building was a mass of flames. A high wind was blowing and houses in the neighborhood were saved only by hard work, one of these being the parsonage to the south of the church

and occupied by the Rev. W. C. Morgan, the pastor, and his family. The church was situated on the top of a high hill and the fire, visible for many miles, attracted thousands of persons to the scene.

Practically every member of the congregation lives within a few



Fairview M. E. Church, as it appeared before fire destroyed the beautiful edifice on Christmas night, December 25, 1921.

COED SIXTY-NINE YEARS OF AGE—ONE OF THE FIRST WOMEN GRADUATES OF INDIANA IS NOW "TAKING" WORK

Bloomington Resident Attends Class in University Where Her Grandson Is a Freshman—Tells of Life of the Men Who Labored for Humanity—Pays Tribute to W. B. Rogers.

A fellow-student with one's own grandson is an honor rare, indeed; but this, after having married a graduate of Indiana University, on one's own graduation day, and having the gratification of seeing five of one's own children graduate from the same college, then have three sons-in-law who were Indiana graduates, is a record of devotion to one's Alma Mater worthy of respect in all time to come.

Sixty-nine years of age, possessed with the urge to write, which had been ever put back for duties that seemed more pressing in rearing her family; and with activities, always urgent in the Christian work as wife of a minister of the Gospel, Mrs. Emma R. Clark, '73, one of the first women to graduate from Indiana University, and a resident of Bloomington, is again a "student" in the great educational institution, in an endeavor to become more finished for the accomplishment of her literary ambition.

Attended Seminary.

"In the spring of 1868," said Mrs. Clark, in an interview "my father moved his family from near Spencer, Ind., to Bloomington, in order that we children might have the advantages of higher education. I attended the old Seminary for two terms in the building which still stands just north of the post office. Then I entered college."

"Were you among the first women to enter Indiana University after the school was made a coed institution?" was asked.

"Yes. I was one of the first women that entered that institution as a student, and with Miss Dodds, and Miss Luzzader, completed the first dozen women graduates from Indiana University, with the class that received degrees in 1873. I was married on the day of my graduation from the University.

"Have you spent all these years since, in Bloomington? Are you a native of Indiana, and were your parents Hoosiers by birth?" were the next questions pressed upon her.

"No, Bloomington has not always been my home. My father, T. C. Jennings, with my mother, were among the early settlers of Owen county, Indiana, having moved to what is now Cataract when there were no houses in the settlement. My father and his men came first, and lived in covered wagons until they had erected a log cabin, when my father removed his family to the new home from Louisville, Ky., where they had lived until this time, 1842.

"In 1863, we moved to a farm of 640 acres my father had purchased near Spencer, Ind. My first school house was a little one-story frame

building, which had been named "Hardscrabble" by the teacher, Miss Howe, who had such a hard time in making fires in the school. When my father moved the family to Bloomington, in 1868, in order that we children might have the advantage of a good education, there was one man in Bloomington, whose character still impresses me by its noble traits, his name was William Clark.

"This man was one of the old blacksmiths of Bloomington. When we came he was choir leader of the Christian church. Along with being blacksmith, he was also wagon-maker—in those days the whole wagon was made by hand. His shop was situated where the Salvation Army Citadel is now, later he moved the shop to West Seventh street, where it still stands. In later years he often overhauled and repaired the wagons of Gentry Brothers shows after their summer travels. He would frankly tell his customers if he considered their wagon unworthy of repairing, and made many friends through his truthful dealings. He was a man of high ideals, liberal, and zealous in welfare work of the church. One desire of his heart was to see prohibition of the liquor traffic before he died.

"While Mr. Clark, Sr., was leader of the Christian church choir for thirty years, his wife, all of his living children, and four grandchildren were members of the choir. One of these grandchildren is now a song writer and poet of prominence at the present time, reflecting the musical traits of the old choir leader.

"Of the immediate family of 'Billy' Clark as this man was fondly called by Bloomington people, but two daughters now live, Mrs. A. R. Van Fossen, of Winona Lake, Ind., and Mrs. W. P. Rogers, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

When William Clark moved from Bruceville, Indiana to Bloomington, in 1846 he brought with him a baby son, only eight weeks old. This boy grew up in Bloomington, and went to school in the days when the first railroad was being constructed through Monroe county. As did many other boys of the community, he worked at times in the Holtzman woolen mills, where he narrowly escaped accidental loss of one of his hands. He also worked in his father's wagonshop, and later served an apprenticeship for the cabinet-maker trade in the shop of Showers & Hendricks (later Showers Bros.), until he was seventeen years of age, when the dreadful Civil war broke out.

"This son, Thomas J. Clark, when not yet eighteen years of age, enlisted in the 10th Indiana Cavalry, on December 9, 1860, remaining in the ser-

vice of his country until the close of the Civil war and was mustered out at Vicksburg, August 21, 1865. After returning to Bloomington, this young man entered Indiana University, from which institution he graduated in 1872, taking the first honor of his class. He then began teaching in the high school at Vincennes, Ind., and was later made principal of the school. Here it was that the young man began preaching the Gospel, in the First Christian church of that city.

"On the date of July 3, 1873, the following year, this young man and I were married. By the way, that was the day of my graduation from Indiana University, and indeed it was a proud day for me as his bride. After returning with my husband to his charge in Vincennes in August of that year, we spent twenty-one happy years in that city where he served the church during that time, all of our five children having been born in that city."

"But when did you return to Bloomington?" was the next query made of our interesting fellow-student in "Short Story Writing."

"My husband accepted a call to the Bloomington First Christian church in 1894, much to the regret of our loving friends in the Vincennes church, with whom we had been so closely associated in the Lord's work through the twenty-one years of our residence there. The Rev. Mr. Clark, my husband, ministered to the people of Bloomington for fourteen years, seeing the church grow from a congregation of five or six hundred to thirteen hundred members. During this period we saw four of our children enter Indiana University and graduate, our youngest daughter not having graduated until 1916.

"We have done well by our Alma Mater, for not only our family were all graduates of Indiana University, but our three sons-in-law, Thomas S. Gerhart, Wilbur Fisher and Robert E. Neff, are graduates of the dear old college; and now, one of our grandsons is a freshman in the University, while I, his grandmother, am taking this class work as a means of developing into a finished writer.

"In 1908 my husband accepted a call to Albion, Ill., where we served the church for nine years before returning, in 1917 to our old home town, where we expected to spend the remainder of our earthly days, my husband having developed heart trouble which had resulted in our deciding that it was best for him to retire from active work. But, after a short illness, he left us, January 23, 1918, after a life well spent and lived wholly for the betterment of the world and humanity."

Mrs. Clark was then asked if she remembered anything important in the life of W. P. Rogers, a Bloomington man who made a great name after leaving this city. He was the husband of a sister of the Rev. Thomas J. Clark, and son-in-law to William Clark.

"Yes, I knew him well, and I believe Bloomington never had a more noble citizen. He came from Brown county, out of a home of true worth—where a noble father and mother had loved and reared him. He came to Bloom-

ington seeking a higher education, for which he had longed. Before his graduation from Indiana University he became a teacher, and his students still speak lovingly of him. He graduated from the law school of the University, and practiced his chosen profession in Bloomington, later becoming dean of the law school of Indiana University.

"I recall that when he was ready to begin practice as attorney-at-law in Bloomington, the young man had either \$1.50 or \$3 in money, and spent half of this sum for an office table. He became noted as one of the best and cleanest lawyers in the city—a man who was kind and helpful to others, one who helped to make the community a better place in which to live. He was one of the early promoters in the development of the stone industry in Monroe county. The last project in which he was active was the organization of the National Stone company, which is still a prosperous concern.

"Later, Mr. Rogers became dean of the Cincinnati Law School, a position formerly held by ex-President Taft. While in Cincinnati, he became an active worker in the famous "Peace League" movement, just before the world war. After giving up the deanship of the Cincinnati school, Mr. Rogers became interested in oil projects, while practicing law in that city. In these oil ventures he was successful, amassing a fortune rated over \$1,000,000.

"Much stress is laid on men's success in making money, but this seems to be but a small thing in the life of W. P. Rogers, compared with his

nobility of character and the good he has done in the world. He died in the Presbyterian hospital of Chicago, October 9, 1921, after months of suffering, from which city his body was taken to Cincinnati for burial.

"The success of W. P. Rogers' true Christian life may well be an inspiration to any young man."

A poem, by Thomas C. Clark, Indiana University, '99, son of the late Rev. Thomas J. Clark, '72, and Mrs. Emma R. Clark, '73 (surviving widow whose interview appears above), was read at a meeting in the City Temple of London, England, on November 1, 1918, as "A Message from America to the Allied Nations of Europe." The poem is as follows:

"We are America's men.
Strong, forceful, and free.
We are America's men.
Children of liberty:
Ready to march at the trumpet's call,
Ready to fight, ready to fall—
And ready to herald, 'Peace for all!'
We are America's men.

"We are America's men.
Brave, dauntless and true.
We are America's men.
Ready to dare and do:
Ready to wield the sword with might,
Ready the tyrant's brow to smite—
And ready to sheathe the sword for Right!
We are America's men.

"We are America's men.
Loathing the despot's rod.
We are America's men.
Under the rule of God:
Ready to battle giants grim,
Ready to fight till day grows dim,
But ready to sheathe the sword for Him!
We are America's men.

(Mr. Clark is on the staff of the Christian Century, of Chicago.)



LARGEST MAN IN COUNTY LIVED IN BEAN BLOSSOM TOWNSHIP—VAN BUSKIRK FAMILY IN EARLY HISTORY

The largest man in Monroe county, and probably in the whole State of Indiana, was David Van Buskirk, and also the tallest man, as he stood six feet ten inches in his stocking feet and weighed 390 pounds. He was one of the first to enlist in Company F, 27th Indiana Infantry, in July 1861, under Captain Peter Clapp and

Colonel Silas Colgove, who organized the company in Monroe county for the war of Rebellion.

He was engaged in the battle of Winchester, where he was taken prisoner, being confined in Confederate prisons for about three months, and finally sent to Annapolis, Md., and exchanged. Then he saw action in

the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, besides numerous skirmishes. Having gone into service with the rating of Second Lieutenant, he was made First Lieutenant upon his return from the southern war prison, his captain having been killed while he was being held prisoner; then, after the battle of Antietam, David Van Buskirk was made captain.

In the fall of 1862 his command was transferred to General Thomas's division, and he continued in active service until April 26, 1864, when he was forced to give up his commission on account of physical disability for further military duty, and returned to the farm in Bean Blossom township, where he again took up farming.

Elected County Treasurer.

Mr. Buskirk (it seems that the family dropped the prefix Van in some manner during the latter part of the nineties) was elected treasurer of Monroe county in 1866-68, on the Republican ticket, and in 1876 made a hot race for election as state treasurer of Indiana, but was defeated in this campaign, which was the last time he ran for any public office.

David Van Buskirk, was born November 23, 1826, on the farm in Bean Blossom township, Monroe county, which is known as the Buskirk homestead. He was the oldest of ten children born to James and Mariah (Campbell) Van Buskirk, natives of Ohio and Tennessee, and of German and Scotch-Irish descent, respectively. David was reared on this farm, and received a fair education for that early day.

On March 16, 1849, David Van Buskirk married Lucy Ann Buskirk, a daughter of Isaac and Patience (Stilwell) Buskirk, of German lineage. By this marriage, six children were born, D. C., J. I., Cinthy (Ridge), John, Thomas and Gety Van Buskirk. On March 16, 1866 the first wife passed from the earthly habitation to the great beyond.

David Van Buskirk next married Mrs. Martha Able, a widow, of Monroe county, daughter of Madison and Sarah (Wilborn) Stephenson. To this union two children were born, Michel and Mary Ann Van Buskirk. Again Mr. Van Buskirk was left a widower, his second wife having died February 22, 1873.

Mary Able, sister-in-law to the second wife was taken by Mr. Van Buskirk in marriage on October 26, 1874, as his third wife, to share with him the fruits of life in his last years.

Gave Children Education.

Having never lived at any other place than the farm upon which he was born and reared, except when he was in service, Mr. Van Buskirk proved to be one of the most prosperous and progressive citizens of the pioneer days, and took great pride in giving each of his children a college education as well as substantial financial support in starting life. He never completely recovered the rugged health he had enjoyed before entering

the Civil war, although he was a very large man.

The grandfather of David, named Isaac Van Buskirk, was a soldier of the Revolution, and an uncle, John Van Buskirk, was wounded in the battle of Tippecanoe, during the war of 1812, and his son, Isaac, was killed in the battle of Chancellorsville, having been a lieutenant in the United States army during the Mexican war, and in the Rebellion.

All these soldiers and their wives are resting in the old family graveyard, situated on a hill east of the old house on the David Van Buskirk farm, and from this spot one may gain a view of the entire surrounding country. In late years some have designated this old burying ground which is northeast of Stineville, in Bean Blossom township as the "Arlington Cemetery."

Many descendants of these people are citizens of Monroe county, and traces of the Van Buskirk and Campbell blood run, in the veins of the most cultured and worthy families of the state at the present time.

IT WAS HARD TO BE GOOD.

Blue laws were more abundant in Connecticut and other New England colonies than anywhere else. Here are a few of the more notable ones:

Married persons must live together or be imprisoned. No man shall court a maid in person or by letter without first obtaining consent of her parents. Five pounds penalty for the first offense, ten pounds for the second and for the third imprisonment during the pleasure of the court.

Whoever sets a fire in the woods and it burns a house shall suffer death. Persons suspected of this crime shall be imprisoned without benefit of bail.

The judge shall determine controversies without a jury.

No one shall cross a river, but with an authorized ferryman.

No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or fasting day.

To pick an ear of corn growing in a neighbor's garden shall be deemed a theft.

Every reliable person who refused to pay his proportion to the support of the minister of the town or parish shall be fined £2 sterling and every parish quarter £4 until he or she pay the rate to the minister.

Whoever brings cards or dice into this dominion shall pay a fine of £5 sterling.

No one shall make minced pies, dance, play cards or play on any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet and jews' harp.

Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap.

If any child above sixteen years old shall curse or smite his, her or their parents such child or children shall be put to death, unless it be proved that the parents have been unchristianly negligent in the education of such child.

If any person be a witch he or she shall be put to death.

AUSTIN SEWARD WAS PIONEER AXE MAKER IN EARLY DAYS—STARTED BUSINESS IN 1821 WHICH LIVES TODAY

Built Log House at Seventh and Walnut Streets in Bloomington—Moved Family
By Ox-Team to New State of Indiana and County Seat of Monroe County
—Business Celebrates Centennial Anniversary.

September 14, 1921, marked the 100th anniversary of the establishment in Bloomington of the firm of Seward & Co. The business has been in the same family continuously for one hundred years and is now conducted by Fred and Austin Seward who are of the fourth generation from the founder, Austin Seward, with Paul Seward of the third generation as foundry foreman.

The grandfather of these young men was born in Middlesex County, Virginia, Nov. 22, 1797, and, when twelve years of age, moved with his parents to Richmond, Kentucky. In the spring of 1821, he visited Bloomington, then a struggling frontier village, with a view to locating here. He was so well pleased that he returned for his family and arrived by ox-team September 14, 1821, and at once erected a three-room log cabin for his family on what is now the southwest corner of Seventh and Walnut streets. Just across the street from his home he purchased the frontage running from the alley north to Seventh street and on this land erected his first long shop and started business.

Expert Tool Maker.

Austin Seward was an expert edge-tool maker as well as an "allround" mechanic in metals. Cutlery, guns, kitchenware, stoves and in fact, practically everything in the line of steel, iron and tinware was turned out in the little shop. He was famed for the wonderful rifles he made and settlers would come for fifty miles to

purchase these guns. Big game was then plentiful in this region and was the principal meat supply of those early pioneers. There are still quite a few of the old rifles in use in the county. They were said to be noted for their accuracy and each gun was tested personally by the maker.

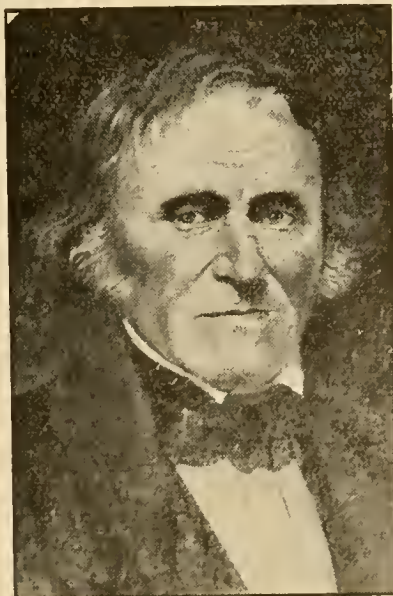
His shop grew with the business and later covered a considerable part of the site he had selected. Part of the original brick building still stands on the old place and marks one of the oldest structures in Bloomington, as well as one of the oldest buildings in the state, having been used for manufacturing purposes. A foundry was soon added and here the castings were made for practically every article in iron or brass used in this section of Indiana. The pig iron was hauled by ox-team from New Albany, where it was unloaded from flat boats coming down the Ohio river from Pittsburgh. Charcoal was first used to melt the iron and later coke, which was also brought overland from the Ohio. The building of the L. N. & C. (now the Monon R. R.) made the transportation of these commodities much more easy.

Was Leading Citizen.

Austin Seward was soon recognized as one of the leading citizens of the who came in contact with him. It was new town and was beloved by all said of him that no man ever turned away from his shop because of lack of money to pay for his needs and doubtless thousands of dollars worth of charge accounts on his books were never pressed for payment. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church and one of its constant attendants and supporters. He took an active part in all civic matters but was never a seeker after office. In an early book of Bloomington and Indiana University, written in 1855 by Prof. Hall, ("The New Purchase"), he was given the name of "Vulcanus Allheart," and a chapter was devoted to his reputation for work in iron and steel, which was widely known in this district.

During the progress of the Civil war, while two of his sons were in the Union Army, he devoted a great part of the facilities of his foundry in turning out bomb-shells and cannon for the army. Thousands of dollars worth of war material was sent out from his shop to the forces operating in Tennessee and other southern states, for which he never asked or received a dollar from the government.

All of his sons, of whom there were seven, worked in the shop and many of these as well as Austin Seward, the founder, will be remembered by the older residents of Monroe county. His



Austin Seward.

sons were, John, James, Bryson, Williamson (usually referred to as W. B.), Irvin, Robert and Albert. His only daughter was Almira, who was married to Finley McCullough in 1848. Austin Seward is buried in the old Dunn cemetery—"God's Acre"—in Jordan Field on the University grounds.

None of his children are now living, but their descendants numbering more than a hundred, are now living—mostly in Bloomington and vicinity.

In the 80's a large part of the business of Seward & Co. was the manufacture of chilled plows, but this was discontinued as unprofitable after a few years. The present plant of the firm is located on West Eighth street and the Monon tracks, where it was moved some fifteen years ago, when the former owners decided to sell the old site on Walnut street for business purposes. Here may be seen many of the old patterns of articles made in the old shop, also some of the tools.

HOOSIERS MADE FINE RECORD IN WORLD WAR

Sixty-two counties in Indiana have completed histories of the part the citizens of the counties played in the world war, according to the annual report of John W. Oliver, director of the Indiana historical commission, covering the activities of the commission in the last year. "It is the plan of the commission to have every county in the state compile its history before the close of another year," the report says.

That "it is doubtful whether another state in the Union can claim so many honors as can Indiana for the part her people played in the great world war," also is set out in that part of the report covering the commission's activities in the collection and compilation of the official war history of Indiana.

"It was an Indiana boy, James Bethel Gresham, of Evansville, that was first of the American forces to give his life on foreign soil after the United States started its drive against the enemy," the report shows. "It was an Indiana boy, Sergeant Alexander Arch, of South Bend, who fired the first shot from the American forces into the German trenches.

The Greatest Hero.

"The greatest hero of the world war was an Indiana boy, Sergeant Samuel Woodfill, of Bellevue, Jefferson county.

"It was a Hoosier soldier, Major-General Omar Bundy, of Newcastle, who as commander of the 5th American army corps stopped the German drive at Belleau wood in the Chateau Thierry sector in June, 1918. In General Bundy, "the hero of Belleau wood," Indiana has its greatest fighting soldier since the days of General Lew Wallace.

"Three thousand three hundred and fifty-four sons and fifteen daughters from Indiana paid the supreme sacrifice in the world war.

"It was to Indiana that official credit was given by the adjutant general of the United States army for

having supplied in proportion to its population more volunteers to the United States army—24,148—than any other state in the Union.

Cited for Bravery.

"Three hundred and forty-six Hoosiers were cited for bravery in action—for the performance of extraordinary heroism while in line of duty. One hundred and twenty-three Hoosiers received the Distinguished Service crosses; 213 received Croix de Guerre citations while ten others received decorations from other foreign governments. An examination of the 346 citations granted shows that not a few received as many as three medals for bravery.

"Indiana men and women loaned the government \$498,000,000, approximately \$500,000,000; (\$451,000,000 for the purchase of Liberty bonds, and \$47,000,000 for the purchase of War Savings and Thrift stamps), as their share in financing the war.

"And it was a Hoosier lad, Earl Capper, of Decatur county, who, when the war was over and when the terms of the peace treaty drawn up between the allies and the German nation was ready for signing, sent forth the message on the morning of June 23, 1919, to all the world announcing that Germany had signed. Young Capper, together with two other Hoosier soldiers, Claude M. Herr, of Castleton, and Paul R. Stephenson, of Indianapolis, were attached to the 29th service company, signal corps, in the office of the Commercial Cable Company, Le Havre, France.

When the plenipotentiaries announced that the articles of the treaty of peace had been signed, the honor of ticking out the message on the tape which was carried by the cable and telegraph to all points of the world fell to the three Hoosier lads who were stationed in the cable office. It was they who sent forth these glad tidings to the war-weary people in the four parts of the globe.

Of the seventy-eight congressional medals of honor awarded by the United States government for distinguished service in the world war, there are fifty-five survivors who possess the coveted medals, the highest award of bravery.

Thirty-Two Counties.

That the movement for the organization of county historical societies has taken on renewed interest in the last year also is set out in the report by Mr. Oliver. Societies have been organized in thirty-two counties of the state. The Southwestern Indiana Historical Society, representing eight "pocket counties" also was organized in the last year.

"It is the plan of the historical commission to continue the work of organizing local county historical societies in the state and it is the hope that ultimately every county in Indiana will have a local historical society organized and on the job collecting and compiling its county history," the report states.

Dr. Frank B. Wynn is president of the commission, Samuel M. Foster is vice-president and Harlow Lindley, of Richmond, is secretary.

ALONE, IN THE MYSTERY OF DEATH, WILL SLEEP AMERICA'S UNKNOWN

Special Niche Carved Out for Him in Terrace of Great Amphitheater, But
Notable Company Lies About Him in the Near Distance.—America's
Unknown Soldier Fittingly Honored November 11, 1921.

High on a wooded ridge beside the Potomac America's nameless hero will sleep bivouacked with the brave of many wars.

Everywhere about his simple tomb, over the swelling slopes or in the shaded canyons of Arlington national cemetery in the District of Columbia, stand monuments and headstones on which are engraved names that also are written imperishably in the pages of glory that make the nation's history. There too, are stones, amid the long rows, to mark other unknown dead of other wars, and the bulk of the monument above the single grave where rest the unknown of the war between the states, gathered from many battlefields.

But for the newcomer from France among this fellowship of valor a special place of honor has been made. He will sleep in a narrow crypt, hewn out of the live stone that forms the terrace of the memorial amphitheater erected to consecrate the memory of men everywhere who died for the flag. Above his coffin a massive

block of stone, carved with the brief legend of a nation's tribute to all those others who sleep unknown in France, will be placed. On it also will go the long list of honors the nation and the great powers of the world have lavished on the soldiers who gave their identity as well as their lives on French battlefields.

Above the great stone towers the marble pillared facade of the amphitheater, crowning the ridge and looking down over a sweeping vista of quiet hills and peaceful countryside to the wide waters of the river. Beyond stands Washington city in the haze of distance. Over it, dimly visible, looms the great figure of Freedom on the dome of the Capitol; farther down Washington monument thrusts a slender gray finger to challenge attention of the very sky to the deeds of peace and war it commemorates; closer still looms the square white bulk of Lincoln memorial at the river brim, sealing a people's tribute to a martyred leader.

Fold on fold, the calm hills drop away from the terrace, where the

sleeper from France lies honored but unknown. At his feet a sculptured marble balustrade sweeps out on either side, marking the wide, graceful curve of the footway that drops down to the grass grown slopes where, day by day, many a gallant comrade from France is finding his last resting place. Down there the new headstones gleam in countless variety. There is hardly an hour of any day when sorrowing relatives are not moving slowly among the new graves, giving loving care to flowers on the low mounds. On the headstones are cut the names, the dates of birth and death of the dead, and names of French villages where they made their great sacrifice. Man by man, their record is written for all to know and honor.

He Died in France.

But for the nameless one, asleep on the terrace above, there are no relatives. He lies alone in the mystery of death. Laden with honors beyond any of his fellows below, there is none to tell the way of his life and his death, of whence he came or of what he was, save that he died in France, at the nation's call. The American people are his next to kin. He alone may sleep there within the great monument to all the nation's honored dead.

Everywhere about the amphitheater are monuments cut with names that touch memory to life, that bring echoes of the thunder of guns from old far-off battle scenes. There lies Sheridan; there lies Porter and Crook and Doubleday and yonder lies Dewey. Over the peaceful slope, row on row, march the headstones of hundreds of humble servers in the ranks like the sleeper up there on the terrace, or again, dimly seen through the trees goes another long column of soldier headstones, graying with time. But officers and men, generals, admirals, privates or the last bluejacket to join the ship before the battle, they are all sleeping here in honored graves. Gathered they are from Mexico, from all the far plains where emigrant trains fought their way westward, from storied fields of the civil war, from Cuba and the Philippines, from Haiti and from France.

Just beyond the amphitheater rises the slender mast of the old Maine, brought from Havana to mark the resting place of her dead soldiers and sailors and marines. It is their last muster and for them all has been raised the great marble pile wherein the unknown sleeper from France keeps his vigil.

The pure white outline of the structure, as yet unstained by time and the shifting winds that sweep unchecked through its stately colonnade, or its vast roofless gathering place, rises amid a setting that nature paints with new beauty as the seasons come and go. It stands atop the ridge, footed among the evergreens and the native Virginia woods that set it off in changing shades in summer; deck it with the myriad tints of autumn as the year wanes and wrap it about with the delicate tracery of snow laden, leafless branches in winter.

To form the colonnade, a double row

of great marble pillars march around the circle wherein the marble benches are set. Facing the benches and with its back to the terrace where stands the tomb, is the sculptured hollow of the apse where the solemn rites for burial takes place. The structure has the lines of an ancient Greek temple, a fitting resting place for the honored unknown soldier who is its only occupant.

And Over the Ridge.

Over the ridge beyond the amphitheater are seen the grass-grown ramparts of old Ft. Myer with the dead clustering about them. Farther along, the pillared portico of the old Lee mansion thrusts out through the crowding woods to look down over the vista of hills and river to Washington. And just over the road stands the army post of Ft. Myer, its garrison flag a fluttering glimpse of color over the quiet scene, the roar of its sunrise and sunset guns waking the echoes among the graves of the dead; the faint, far call of its bugle singing also for these sleeping warriors, resting in their last encampment.—The Indianapolis News.

ARMISTICE DAY PROCLAMATION

Whereas, a joint resolution of Congress approved Nov. 4, 1921, "to declare Nov. 11, 1921, a legal public holiday," provides as follows:

"Whereas, Armistice day, Nov. 11, 1921, has been designated as the appropriate time for the ceremonies incident to the burial of the unknown and unidentified American soldier in Arlington national cemetery; and

"Whereas, this unknown soldier represents the manhood of America who gave their lives to defend its integrity, honor and tranquility against any enemy; and

"Whereas, the nations of the earth are on that date joining with the United States in paying respect and homage to their unknown soldier; therefore be it,

"Resolved, by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President is hereby authorized to issue a proclamation declaring Nov. 11, 1921, a holiday, as a mark of respect to the memory of those who gave their lives in the late world war, as typified by the unknown and unidentified American soldier who is to be buried in Arlington national cemetery on that day; and the President is respectfully requested to recommend to the governors of the various states that proclamations be issued by them calling upon their people to pause in their pursuits as a mark of respect on this solemn occasion."

Now, therefore, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of the said joint resolution of Congress, do hereby declare Nov. 11, 1921, a holiday, as a mark of respect to the memory of those who gave their lives in the late world war, as typified by the unknown American soldier who is to be buried in Arlington national cemetery on that day; and do hereby recommend to the Governors of the several

states that proclamations be issued by them calling upon the people of their respective states to pause in their usual pursuits as a mark of respect on this solemn occasion.

And, in order that the solemnity of the occasion may be further emphasized, I do hereby furthermore recommend that all public and church bells throughout the United States be tolled at intervals between 11:45 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock, noon, of the said day, and that from 12 o'clock, noon, to two minutes past that hour, Washington time, all devout and patriotic citizens of the United States indulge in a period of silent thanks to God for these valuable, valorous lives and of supplication for His divine mercy and for His blessings upon our beloved country.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-sixth.

WARREN G. HARDING.

By the President,
CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.

FOCH'S FAMOUS MESSAGE

At the request of William Lowe Bryan, president of Indiana University, Marshal Foch, when in Indianapolis wrote on parchment a copy of the famous telegram sent by him to general headquarters during the first battle of the Marne, in September, 1914. The original was written at the deciding moment of the battle, when the Germans were near Paris. The message, translated, was:

"My left is giving way, my right is falling back; consequently I am ordering a general offensive, a decisive attack by the center. FOCH."

The autographed copy of the message will be framed and preserved at the university.

NEW DOLLAR DESIGN NOT TO SHOW BROKEN SWORD

The new dollar now in process of coinage and expected to be available for circulation about Dec. 30, 1921, will not bear a broken sword, Raymond T. Baker, director of the mint, announced recently.

Two designs for the dollars, which mark the first change in the American silver dollar in twenty-five years, were submitted, Mr. Baker said. One design showed an American Eagle clutching a broken sword, but the other omitted the broken sword. The latter has finally been accepted and approved, the director said.

The new dollars will portray generally the advent of peace and be symbolic of the new era on which the nation through the armament conference is entering, treasury officials said.

The first Labor day parade was held in New York city September 5, 1882.

CITY PAYS HOMAGE TO MEN OF WORLD WAR— BRAVE STORM OF WIND AND SNOW

Rain Falls on Uncovered Heads as Bells Toll—Pay Tribute to Unknown and With Fitting Program on Anniversary of Armistice Day, November 11, 1921.

Rain fell on uncovered heads as Bloomington observed Armistice Day, November 11, 1921.

A cold downpour which started at nine o'clock in the morning fell almost continuously throughout elaborate ceremonies in which hundreds of people of the town and University honored the living and dead of the great world war.

Fitting Ceremony.

At eleven o'clock the courthouse bell started tolling in honor of the Unknown Soldier in Washington who represented the spirit of the hundreds of lives sacrificed by the United States in the great world war.

World war veterans of Monroe county and of the University united with students of Indiana University, members of the R. O. T. C. unit and braved a cold, drizzling rain on Jordan field and stood at attention during the program of ceremonies which commemorated the third anniversary of the signing of the armistice, November 11, 1918.

The presentation by Elmore Sturgis, an I. U. graduate, of a bronze memorial tablet on which was inscribed the names of those Indiana University men who gave up their lives in the world war; the parade of the R. O. T. C. unit, in honor of the unknown hero whose body lay in state at Washington; the firing of taps in honor of the fallen, all the ceremonies took on a reverent and patriotic character reminiscent of the old days when the United States was engaged in the war.

Veterans Lead.

A long, thin line of ex-service men, some of them limping from wounds received in the great conflict, was the first group to march past the stands. They were followed by the band and the R. O. T. C., of which four members were detailed to carry the memorial tablet.

Lieut.-Col. Paul V. McNutt, master of ceremonies, introduced Sturgis, who presented the tablet to the University in behalf of his class, and President William Lowe Bryan accepted the gift on behalf of the University. President Bryan, in his acceptance, voiced a plea that the tablet might not be forced to remain long in that "ramshackle building," Assembly Hall, but might, through the generosity of students and alumni, be housed in a fitting edifice, that is to be erected through the Million Dollar Memorial Fund campaign.

Compliments I. U. Cadets.

The Rev. C. W. Harris, student pastor, of the Presbyterian church, offered prayer, and Major Albert T. Rich, of the Indiana National Guard, delivered the principal address of the morning. He praised the loyalty and

the patriotic spirit of Indiana men in the world war, and complimented the R. O. T. C. unit upon the excellent showing made this year.

Then the band broke forth with "The Star Spangled Banner" as the national colors were hoisted from half mast. Crowds gathered in the local churches during the noon hour for a few moments of worship.

"Buddies" Entertained.

The War Mothers of Bloomington served a real dinner to all ex-service men of Bloomington, Indiana University and Monroe county, in the G.A.R. room of the court house. The men enjoyed the dinner very much, and had a fine get-together meeting, and as "buddies" renewed old acquaintances.

About 150 World War Veterans of Bloomington and Indiana University were entertained at a smoker and reception given for all service men by the Cootie club, an organization of University men who have seen action in major engagements overseas, Thursday afternoon at the Sigma Chi house. A general "rest camp" time was had among the "buddies," in which good smokes and a liberal supply of apple cider helped each to recall days of yore, when the memories brought forth by the occasion were stern realities.

Major O'Brien Talks.

Major R. E. O'Brien of Indiana University's efficient R.O.T.C., which has won "distinguished college" for the school in competition with all the colleges of America for the two past years, under his guidance, gave a very fitting talk, in which he commended veterans of the military service in their co-operation in encouraging the R. O. T. C.

"Buck" O'Harrow of the University Pharmacy, a Bloomington boy, who was also a member of the Cooties, as an overseas man, gave the boys a good, "heart-to-heart" talk, and cussed the Major in a manner which demonstrated his ability as a "good" soldier.

Major O'Brien called "Pop" Hall from behind his "bush" for a little humor of his characteristic line, which "Pop" wound up by reading a poem he had composed for the occasion.

Major Albert T. Rich of the United States Regular army, who has been detailed to assist Adjutant-General Harry B. Smith of Indiana in the great National Guard organization, in which the State of Indiana at the present time outclasses all other states of the Union, gave the vets, from buck private, to ranking officer, a feeling of fellowship, as he recounted incidents in the "line of duty" which recalled the muddy trenches and frontline action to those present.

The quartet was recalled many

times by enthusiastic encores for their excellent rendition of popular and classical vocal music, which the boys greatly appreciated.

Armistice Day, 1865.

Grandfathers, fathers, uncles and great uncles of the A. E. F. remind those youngsters that there is another date beside November 11 that is bright on the calendars of war. It's Sunday, April 9, 1865, the anniversary of the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee, commander of the Confederate Armies.

What was that "armistice day," or rather that unconditional surrender day, fifty-six years ago like? What happened there at Appomattox Court House, Va., when the Gray gave in to the Blue? The kaki would like to know. Let John M. Surface, one time eighteen-year old private in the Seventh Indiana volunteer infantry, and entitled to a wound chevron for a bullet hole through the right shoulder, received in the Battle of the Wilderness, tell about it.

"It was Sunday, April 9, 1865, and a fine day," Mr. Surface said. "Just one week before we'd captured Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy. From there, we'd fought a rearguard action with the retreating Confederates seventy miles west to Appomattox Court House. We were in a sparsely settled, rolling country, tobacco plant and not much else sprouting in its red-black soil. We camped near the little town and stacked arms. It was an out-of-the-way place, but great things happen at little places."

"Sure, Senlis was that kind of a joint," agreed the youngster from the A. E. F.

"We were encamped along an old washed out road, all of the regiment that hadn't been left at the Wilderness and other places," the older veteran continued. "Across a ravine through the timber, we could see the old McLean house. We had seen generals and their staffs entering it and coming out all day and we believed we'd seen flags of truce."

"Bet the camp was chuck full of rumors," the A. E. F. ventured.

"It was," admitted the former private of the Seventh Indiana. "But finally we saw a group of horsemen trotting up. I recognized the old forage cap and the hook nose of Gen. George Meade, commander of the Army of the Potomac. We hollered 'Hey, general, have they surrendered?'"

"What! All you buck privates hollered, 'Hey General?'"

"Certainly, we were old campaigners together," replied the old-time Yank. "The general hollered back, 'The whole army of Northern Virginia has surrendered. You get to go home, boys!'"

"Then we started to celebrate. There were from sixty thousand to one hundred thousand Union soldier around about. Every flag in the army was unsheathed. We wrapped our officers in the colors, put them on stumps and made them make speeches. All the din and noise was terrific."

"We were quiet after 11 o'clock,"

offered the A. E. F., "but some of us got into Paris later."

"But most all were wild to go home," the old Yank said, while the young one nodded vigorously and sympathetically, "That was April. After the grand review in Washington I was discharged in July."

"Some speed," commented the A. E. F., enviously. "Say, that's the way to end a war."—Kansas City Star.

H. G. Wells, in his introduction to "Outlines of World History, says:

"War becomes a universal disaster, blind and monstrously destructive; it bombs the baby in its cradle and sinks the food-ships that cater for the non-combatant and the neutral. There can be no peace now, we realize, but a common peace in all the world; no prosperity but a general prosperity. But there can be no common peace and prosperity without common historical ideas. Without such ideas to hold them together in harmonious co-operation, with nothing but narrow, selfish and conflicting nationalist traditions, races and peoples are bound to drift towards conflict and destruction."

NAMES OF MONROE COUNTY HEROES WHO MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE FOR THEIR COUNTRY'S CAUSE IN THE WORLD WAR

They gave their tomorrows
To lessen the sorrows
Of our today!
Then, we must pass it along
With gratitude in our song,
Lest all decay!

In all ages since the world was in its infancy, mankind has honored and loved the memorials of those who fought for the rights of the weak—but, can we, as mortals every appreciate the sacrifice of those men who made the supreme sacrifice, gave their lives in the great world war for democracy. Greater honor can never be in heaven or earth, than to give one's life for what we believe to be right.

As did the soldiers of both North and South sacrifice their all for the cause they believed was right, so with added strength of purpose did Monroe county's sons give their youthful strength, sacrificing all personal ambitions, home and love, upon the altar of war in an effort to free the world of autocracy for coming generations.

Let us offer a prayer of gratitude to our God of All, as we pay our humble respect to the memory of the men from Monroe county who gave their lives in the great world war, which ceased with the signing of the armistice, November 11, 1918, and ended in the greatest victory for democracy the world has ever known.

Those men who were either killed in the great battle of Europe, or lost their lives through dreadful disease contracted in service—the heroes who departed from this community to return no more in life, are as follows:

Joseph K. Barclay—(deceased)—relative, Mrs. Elenor Bowles Barclay, 1418 N. College avenue, Bloomington, Ind.

Carl E. Anderson—(deceased)—father, Edward L. Anderson, R. R. 3, Bedford, Ind.

Charles Brough—(deceased)—father, R. A. Brough, Ellettsville, Ind.

Sam Chambers—(deceased)—moth-

THAT PEACE MAY LIVE.

When our war thoughts are dead, and all is true,
In this greatest world of all Creation;
Then can man-kind a life of love pursue—
We believe, and few but know, our nation
Is but leading a world inclination
Toward a course which will surely give
To humanity a Peace Foundation—
Then, thank God, and pray that peace may live!

When man-kind learns to love, all will rue
Savage war, and no combination
For power can be made by the few—
Then will man lose that fascination
For selfish deeds; else true salvation
Must ever flee, as any fugitive,
Driven by war's cruel damnation—
Then, thank God, and pray that peace may live!

In Europe, Asia, and lands more new,
Dire devastation and starvation
Tell hard tales of what war will do—
And we, each one, must start termination
Of war, and live our appreciation
For God's grace, ever sensitive,
By deeds of true humiliation—
Then, thank God, and pray that peace may live!

We must, with firm determination,
Know that Truth, in love's demonstration.
Gives all peace with life most positive—
Then, thank God, and pray that peace may live!

er, Elizabeth Jeris, Sanders, Ind.

Elmer Earl Cooper—(deceased)—father, Gifford A. Cooper, Huntingburg, Ind.

Charles O. Croy—(deceased)—brother, Elmer Croy, 1105 W. Eighth street, Bloomington, Ind.

Bert H. Freese—(deceased)—father, Walter P. Freese, R. R. No. 1, Harrodsburg, Ind.

Glynn C. Haller—(deceased)—widow, Mrs. Ada Haller, 3420 Fir street, Indiana Harbor, Ind.

Horace Homer Hay—(deceased)—mother, Mrs. Florence M. Hay, 717 W. First street, Bloomington, Ind.

Thomas B. Hays—(deceased)—father, Thomas F. Hays, Sanders, Ind.

John O. Heitger—(deceased)—father, Peter Heitger, 415 S. Dunn street, Bloomington, Ind.

James R. Hobbs—(deceased)—uncle, Louis Turner, Marion, N. C.

Wilburn Hunter—(deceased)—father, John E. Hunter, R. R. No. 6, Bloomington, Ind.

Hoyt S. Massey—(deceased)—widow, Mrs. Freeda Massey, 315 E. Oak street, Mitchell, Ind.

Earl H. Mitchell—(deceased)—father, James Mitchell, Harrodsburg, Ind.

Lee John Myers—(deceased)—father, Frank S. Myers, R. R. No. 6, Bloomington, Ind.

Ernest James Osborne—(deceased)—father, John F. Osborne, Bloomington, Ind.

Edwin O. Parker—(deceased)—father, Robert Parker, Harrodsburg, Ind.

Olin M. Smith—(deceased)—relative, Tilman K. Smith, Davenport, Ia.

Earl H. Prince—(deceased)—father, William Prince, R. R. No. 4, Bloomington, Ind.

Robert Reeves—(deceased)—father, Sylvester Reeves, R. R. No. 1, Bloomington, Ind.

Earl H. Rogers—(deceased)—fath-

er, Harry F. Rogers, 346 S. Rogers street, Bloomington, Ind.

Thomas A. Shields—(deceased)—mother, Mary E. Shields, Bloomington, Ind.

Richard B. Simmonds—(deceased)—father, H. T. Simmons, 717 N. College avenue, Bloomington, Ind.

Albert D. Smith—(deceased)—father, Daniel Smith, R. R. No. 3, Monroe, Ind.

Ora C. Smith—(deceased)—father, Henry Smith, 623 S. Rogers street, Bloomington, Ind.

Millard Spoor—(deceased)—father, John S. Spoor, Brooklyn, Ind.

Laurens B. Strain—(deceased)—father, Homer E. Strain, 527 N. Washington street, Bloomington, Ind.

Richard O. Wagner—(deceased)—mother, Mrs. John E. Wagner, West Point, Miss.

Ben A. West—(deceased)—mother, Mrs. Laura West, Cass, Ind.

Henry B. Woolery—(deceased)—father, Henry A. Woolery, 315 E. Seventh street, Bloomington, Ind.

(The above list was picked from a complete list of all men who were in the United States military service during the world war who resided in Monroe county, Indiana when they entered service, as shown by records in the office of Adjutant-General Harry B. Smith, in the Indiana State Capitol on November 20, 1921. A complete list of all Monroe county men and their pre-war addresses is given in another article, showing all men who went into military service in the world war.)

Indiana University.

The following men, who went into service from Indiana University and gave their lives in the World war were honored by the class of 1919, who presented the school with a bronze tablet to their memory:

Melvin Bland Kelleher, Frankfort.
Major Paul Barnett Coble, Bloomington.

Harrison Wiley, St. Paul.
Joseph Knox Barclay, Bloomington.

Flora Smith.
Melson Smith, Bloomington.

Paul T. Funkhouser, Evansville.
Ornan Joseph Six, Gwynneville.

Frank A. Knotts, Gary.
Byron Thornburg, Marion.

Ben Aleston West, Cass.
Ross Edgar Carnes, French Lick.

Elmer Earl Cooper, Huntington.
David Kenneth Frush, Logansport.

Burton Wolery, Bloomington.
Horace M. Pickerill, Muncie.

Karl Edward Anderson, Bedford.
R. Harris McGuire, Indianapolis.

Clayton A. Endicott.
Wesley Dueros Edwards, Paoli.

Allan G. Myers, Alton.
Russell C. May, Alexandria.

Lawrence H. Bertsch, Cambridge City.

Thomas Hays, Smithville.
Charles Henderson Karns, Bruceville.

Clifton Earl McFadden, Ridgeville.
Van Crooke Phillips.

Payne Salm, Rockport.
Millard Spoor, Brooklyn.

William Russell Van Valer, Jonesboro.

Wilber H. Peugh, Salem.
Carl T. Smith, Gary.

Myron J. Seright, Tipton.
Noble Blackwell, Mitchell.

James Russell Caughlin, Corydon.

(List Continued on Page 46)

(List Continued From Page 45)

Wilburn Hunter, Bloomington.
Louis Ploenges, Indianapolis.
Ashton M. Baldwin, Marion.
Joseph Bruce Chambers, Bloomington.

Harry P. Gray, Pennville.
Earl Gibson Colter, Columbus.
John Vernon Burns, Indianapolis.
Claude B. Whitney, Muncie.
Benjamin H. Hollingsworth, Lynn.
Homer G. Fisher, LaFontaine.
Orland Leslie Doster, Converse.

Herman McClelland.
Victor H. Nysewander, Jonesville.
Bertram William Pickhardt, Huntington.
Andrew V. Seipel, Seattle, Washington.
Lloyd Samuel Sugg, Mount Vernon.
Roy Warfield, Star City.

Seventy million men were mobilized, 30,000,000 men were wounded, and 10,000,000 men were killed in the terrible conflicts of the late world war.

MONROE COUNTY'S HONOR ROLE AT THE CLOSE OF THE GREAT WAR OF REBELLION IS SACRED TREASURE

Names of Men Who Fought and Died for the Preservation of the Union Holds High Place in Honor of Nation—Names of Local Heroes Who Gave Their Lives in Service From 1861-1865.

"No more shall the war cry sever,
Or the winding river be red;
They banish our anger for ever
When they laurel the graves of our dead!

"Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day;
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray."

Monroe County sent heroes into the undescribable tortures of hellish war since before the county was organized, and these sons ever showed the valor of true sons of America in their deeds of unflinching bravery. The largest number of men having made the supreme sacrifice to support their government's cause was in the Civil war. They were:

14th Regiment, Three Years' Service.

Captain James R. Kelley, died May 8, 1862, of wounds received at Winchester. Sergeant John C. Cox, died at Huttonville, Va., November 3, 1861. Jesse A. Steele, killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862. Alexander S. Retan, died April 14, 1862, of wounds received at Winchester. George McIvery, died in November, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam. Thomas W. Carlow, killed at Antietam, in September, 1862. Andrew M. Arthur, killed by accident, in September, 1861. Elijah Barrett, died in April, 1862, of wounds received at Winchester. Lewis Crump, died in April, 1862, of wounds received at Winchester. James Degran, died in December, 1861. Andrew Harsh, killed at Antietam, in September, 1862. Richard Houston, killed at Antietam, in September, 1862. James M. Hughes, killed in the Wilderness, in May, 1864. Joseph M. McCalla, died in August, 1861. Joseph McDonald (veteran), killed in affray near Stevensburg, Va. William Miller, died in April, 1862, of wounds received at Winchester. James H. Raper, died in May, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania. John Raper, died in May, 1861. Stacy F. Smith, killed at Antietam, September, 1862. William H. Smith, died in June, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania. F. M. Wagoner, killed at Cold Harbor. W. S. Thomas, killed at Cold Harbor. W. A. Steire, died in a hospital. George W. Kelley, died of wounds received at Antietam.

18th Regiment, Three Years' Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Stanley Charles, died from wounds November 10, 1864. Sergeant Samuel W. Dodds, died at St. Louis, Mo., in November, 1861. Charles H. Spencer, died at Helena, Ark., September, 1862. Sylvester Barnett, died at Cassville, Mo., April, 1862. James Fox, killed by guerrillas, at Syracuse, Mo., in December, 1861. William Martin, died at Cassville, Mo., in 1862. John E. Martin, died at Cassville, Mo., in March, 1862. Michael Odenwald, died at St. Louis, Mo., in November, 1861. Thomas St. Clair, died at St. Louis, in November, 1862. Alvin Walker, died at St. Louis, in November, 1861. Arthur Walker, died at Otterville, in December, 1861. Richard D. Wylie, died at Otterville, Mo., in October, 1861. John Carter,

died at Warren, Mo. John T. West, died at New Albany, Ind.

22d Regiment, Three Years' Service.

Lieutenant Lewis W. Daily, died of wounds received at Cassville, Mo. Sergeant Benjamin T. Gardner, died December, 1863, of wounds received in action. William B. Miller, died in December, 1863, of wounds received in action. Verdmann Johnson, died in April, 1862, of wounds received in action. Edward Graham, died at St. Louis, Mo., in October, 1861. Hezekiah Brown, died in August, 1861. Copernicus H. Coffey (veteran), died in June, 1864, of wounds. Christopher C. Coffey, died at Farmington, Miss., in July, 1862. William H. Cooper, died at Otterville, Mo., 1861; James M. Coffey, died at Syracuse, Mo., in December, 1861. Henry L. Duncan, died at Harrodsburg, Ind., in April, 1862. Joseph Elkins, died at Harrodsburg, Ind., in April, 1862. Charles M. Goben, died at St. Louis, Mo., in May, 1862. William G. Jennings, died at Lynne Creek, Mo., February, 1862. Fleming Johnson, died at Evansville, Ind., in July, 1862. James H. Pettus, killed at Perryville, Ky., in October, 1862. William Warman, died in August, 1862. William H. Williams, died in July, 1863. Elijah Lyons, killed at Rome, Ga., in May, 1864. Joseph M. Mayfield, died in September, 1864, of wounds, received at Jonesboro. W. G. Jennings, died at Trynne Creek, Mo.

31st Regiment, Three Years' Service.

Sergeant James B. Fullbright, killed at Shiloh, in April, 1862. Miller M. Sutpin, died at Calhoun, Ky., in February, 1862. John Baxter, died near Elkton, Ala., in July, 1862. Benjamin F. Taylor, died at Calhoun, Ky., in December, 1861. James M. Eller, died at New Albany, Ind., in July, 1862. Rolly Franklin, killed at Shiloh, in April, 1862. Robert A. Harbison, died at Calhoun, Ky., in December, 1861. James V. Livingston (veteran), killed at Kenesaw, in June, 1864. James J. Livingston, died at New Albany, Ind., in May, 1862. Willis L. Mathers, died at Calhoun, Ky., in December, 1861. Jacob Meadows, killed at Stone River, in December, 1862. Elisha Robertson, died at Evansville, Ind., in July, 1862. William H. Shafer, died at Corinth, in May, 1862. Thomas Tull, died at Corinth, in May, 1862. Benjamin H. Whisenand, died at Calhoun, Ky., in February, 1862. Jacob Wright, died at Bowling Green, Ky., in November, 1862. Samuel E. Wylie, died at Calhoun, Ky., in February, 1862. William S. Butcher, died at Nashville, Tenn. Abraham Floyd, died at Madison, Ind., in April, 1865. William H. Fox, died at Indianapolis, in March, 1864. Bedford Havins, died at Atlanta, Ga. Alvin Howard, killed at Nashville, Tenn., in December, 1864. John Keith, died in May, 1864, of wounds received at Resaca. Alexander Lucas, died at Atlanta, Ga., in August, 1864. Lewis W. Shields, died at Indianapolis, in March, 1864. John W. Smallwood, died at Huntsville, Ala., in March, 1865. Jeremiah Vanderpool, died at Nashville, in August, 1864.

38th Regiment, Three Years' Service.

First Lieutenant Joseph H. Reeves, died March 15, 1864. Francis D. Mathew (veteran), killed while on picket duty near Atlanta, Ga., in August, 1864. James Ashbrook, died while held a prisoner in the Danville Prison (Va.),

in January, 1864. James W. Nichols, died while in Andersonville Prison, in December, 1864. John W. Smith, died at Andersonville Prison. John M. Sharp, died at Chattahoochee River, Ga., in July, 1864.

15th Regiment, Three Years' Service.

Captain Isaac S. Daines, died of disease at Little Rock, Ark. William H. Coffey, died at Little Rock, Ark. William Lee, died at Little Rock, Ark. John Thompson, died at Louisville, Ark.

82d Regiment, Three Years' Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Paul E. Stocum, died of wounds received in action, March 3, 1864. Second Lieutenant Samuel Guy, died of disease, May 22, 1863. William J. Craig, killed at Resaca, in May, 1864. Henry Bunker, died at home, in December, 1862. James E. Bunker, died at home, in August, 1864, of wounds received at Resaca. Adam A. Conenhaver, died of wounds, at Chattanooga, Tenn., in February, 1864. Samuel Coan, died at Murfreesboro, in February, 1863. William Curry, died in March, 1864, from wounds received at Mission Ridge. James R. Dearman, killed at Chickamauga, in September, 1863. George W. Dupois, died at Gallatin, Tenn. George W. Edwards, died at Murfreesboro, in February, 1863. John L. Gardner, died at Nashville, Tenn., in March, 1863. Robert P. Hanna, died at Atlanta, in October, 1864. William Harbison, died at Louisville, Ky. Daniel C. Houston, died at Gallatin, Tenn., in November, 1864. Joseph Lills, died in October, 1863, from wounds received at Chickamauga. Abraham May, died at Nashville, Tenn., in February, 1863. Clark McDermott, killed at Chickamauga, in September, 1863. William McDermott, died of wounds received at Chickamauga. Emmett Mitchell, died at Nashville, Tenn., in February, 1863. John W. Strong, died at Winchester, Tenn., in August, 1863. Edward T. Sluss, died of wounds, in September, 1864. George W. Whitaker, died at Bowling Green, Ky., in June, 1863. James Russell, killed at Chickamauga. John W. Temple, killed at Resaca. J. B. Hoover, died at Louisville, Ky. James M. Burris, died in Andersonville Prison. George Yund, died at Chickamauga.

93d Regiment, Three Years' Service.

David Meadows, died at Cahaba, Ala., in September, 1864. Joseph Hooshour, reported unheard from (supposed to have died). Isom Prince, died in Lawrence County, Indiana, in November, 1862. Henry Southern, died at Walnut Hills, Miss., in July, 1863. Robert Alton, supposed to have been lost with the steamer Sultania. David Miller, died at Mound City, Ill., in August, 1863. James Meadows, died at Indianapolis, in January, 1864.

10th Cavalry (125th), Three Years' Service.

Captain Isaac A. Buskirk, died of disease, July 11, 1864. William F. Alexander, died at Pulaski, Tenn., in August, 1864. Horace L. Beaty, died in Jacksonville Prison (Fla.), in May, 1865. William M. Berry, died in July, 1865. Richard J. Drake, died at Pulaski, Tenn., in August, 1864. Jonathan East, died at Louisville, Ky., in April, 1865. Richard R. McCune, died at Pulaski, Tenn., in April, 1864. Thomas Peterson, died at Nashville, Tenn., in December, 1864. Samuel Parks, died at St. Louis, Mo., in January, 1865. John Quick, died at Columbus, Ind., in April, 1864. Aaron J. Rutledge, died at Bloomington, Ind., in April, 1864. James H. Waugh, died at Nashville, Tenn., of wounds, in December, 1864. William Welch, died at Vicksburg, Miss., in August, 1865. Ira Young, died at Nashville, in November, 1864. Charles Amor, died at Corinth, Miss. Eli Fowler, died of disease, at Ft. Gaines. John R. Fielder, died of disease, in Mobile, Ala.

145th Regiment, One Year's Service.

Hugh C. Adams, died at Dalton, Ga., in April, 1865. William Clark, died at Nashville, Tenn., in April, 1865. James M. Craig, died at Louisville, Ky., in February, 1865. George H. Collins, died in May, 1865. John M. Hubbard, died at Indianapolis, in February, 1865. Tilghman A. Rogers, died at Dalton, Ga., in March, 1865. John Stewart, died at Bainbridge, Ga., in October, 1865. James M. Pauley, died at Dalton, Ga., in April, 1865. James H. Smithville, died at Cuthbert, Ga., in January, 1866. Jordan Wisley, died at Dalton, Ga., in April, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

Lieutenant Isaac B. Buskirk (27th), killed at Chancellorsville.
Captain Fred Butler (21st Battery), died at New Orleans, La.
Milton H. Mobley (2d Cavalry), died at New Albany, Ind.

(List Continued on Page 47)

(List Continued From Page 46)

William Barnes, killed at Ashley Gap, Va.
James H. Knight (59th), died at Nashville.
Elvin Farmer, died at Memphis, Tenn.
Wren Allen (2d Cavalry), died in Andersonville Prison.
Lee Stewart (2d Cavalry), killed at Newman Station.
Abraham (2d Cavalry), killed at Newman Station.
Daniel Breakison (2d Cavalry), died at Cornith.
James Thompson (9th Battery), killed at Shiloh.
Robert H. Gourley (20th Battery), died at New Maysville, Ind.
Captain Peter Kop (27th), killed at Antietam.
J. J. Howard, killed in service.
William Rice (14th), died while in a southern prison.
Captain Joseph Young (97th), killed at

Kenesaw.

James A. Butcher (97th), died of wounds after returning home.
James M. Hodges (43d), died of disease, at Helena, Ark.
Hiram Reed (97th), died of disease, at Memphis, Tenn.
Alfred Bowers (97th), killed at Kenesaw.
William H. Carmichael (97th), died at Moscow, Tenn.
James H. Sparks (97th), died at Camp Sherman.
Enoch Alexander (57th), died at Andersonville Prison.
John D. Alexander (59th), died at Chattanooga, Tenn.
Jefferson Smith (33d), killed at Thompson's Station.
Samuel Knight (33d), killed by guerrillas, at Resaca, Ga.
Joseph Richeson (27th), died at Williamsport, Md.
E. F. Jacobs (54th), died in field hospital.

Martin O'Comrel (27th), died in a field hospital.
Thomas Tull (31st), died at Corinth.
William Simpson, died of disease, at Nashville, Tenn.
A. B. Yates (2d), killed at Vicksburg.
Henry Sipes (27th), killed at Darnestown Md.
Thomas Todd (27th), died at Darnestown, Md.
E. M. Flatlook (27th), died at Frederick, Md.
Reuben Hendrix, killed at Resaca.
George Edwards (27th), killed at Resaca.
Thomas Pratt (27th), killed at Atlanta, Ga.
David Cook, died at Louisville, Ky.
C. M. Bowen (27th), died at Washington City.
J. W. Litz (82d), died of wounds, at Chattanooga, Tenn.
John Thomas (27th), killed at Atlanta, Ga.
John Trueblood (31st), died at Pulaski, Tenn.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY HAD BIG "HONOR ROLL" OF COLLEGE MEN IN SERVICE OF THE UNION 1861-1864

Considering the size of Indiana University at the time of this great war, and taking into consideration the fact that many of the students of the institution may have been natives of the South, this list of college men from Indiana University to go into the war and give their lives shows a remarkable spirit of patriotism and loyalty of the college.

The following is what we believe to be a complete list, or "Honor Roll" of Indiana University men who died in the Civil war of 1861-1864, and the publication at this time will recall many familiar names to the older citizens, as well as be of historic interest to the later generations:

Joseph G. McPheeters, sergeant, 33d Indiana Regiment.

The Rev. Matthew M. Campbell, chaplain, 82d Regiment.

Hugh P. Reed, colonel of an Iowa regiment.

John A. Hendricks, colonel, 22d Indiana Regiment.

Jesse I. Alexander, colonel, 59th Ind.

William E. McLane, colonel, 43rd Indiana Regiment.

The Rev. John J. Hight, chaplain, 58th Ind.

Theodore Reed, brigadier-general of United States army.

William H. Lemon, surgeon, 82d Ind.

W. C. L. Taylor, colonel, 20th Ind.

Hamilton R. McMay, captain, 66th Ind.

J. Howe Watts, major, United States army.

David Beem, captain 14th Ind.

Caswell Burton, surgeon, 5th Ind.

David Chambers, captain, 36th Ind.

James L. Mitchell, adjutant, 70th Ind.

James W. Gorman, assistant adjutant, United States army.

L. Smith Johnson, lieutenant (regiment unknown).

Robert Smith, first lieutenant, 23d Ind.

John D. Alexander, captain, 97th Ind.

Samuel W. Dodds, sergeant, 18th Ind.

Bradford E. Long, captain, 67th Ind.

Richard M. J. Miller, captain, 67th Ind.

Thomas W. Zook, major, 63d Ind.

John Hood, lieutenant, 80th Illinois

Regiment.

Henry Bunker, 82d Ind.

William F. Cathcart, 82d Ind.

Arthur E. Mellett, 9th Ind.

Henry C. Duncan, 136th Ind.

D. O. Spencer, corporal, 18th Ind.

John R. East, 59th Ind.

After much comparing of notes, data and taking the word of older citizens, we find that, although the greater percentage of men who left Indiana University to go into active service in the War of the Rebellion were included in the list from Monroe County, still some left school and enlisted from their "home towns."



The Student Building—Erected 1906 at a cost of \$100,000. Made possible through generosity of 2,000 Alumni and other friends of Indiana University.

WE MUST PROVE OUR TRUST.

Boston, city of culture; great
In lore of Puritans sedate—
I know you now!
With all your historic treasure
You gave me keenest pleasure,
I will avow.

Your folk were not as stiff or cold
As I had heard, in stories told;
But, seemed quite free
In giving us information
Of the founders of our Nation,
Who dumped the tea.

Though, when I asked to see the town,
They told me, with a little frown:
"Take the Subway!"
I saw graves of ancestors, old
And the route of Paul Revere, bold,
Who saved the day.

Found, none could say: "Have a seegar!"
East is so old, it lost the "R"—
Talk sounded weak,
To one from Hoosier soil,
Where the "R" can never spoil
The words we speak.

In their grand Museum of Art,
I dreamed and dreamed, in my heart,
Of some great time,
When I may learn just what dream
Was back of each artist's theme,
In thoughts sublime.

At Cambridge, and Ha'v'd Square,
I saw college boys, I swear,
Just like our own—
From some little, old home town,
Striving so hard to live down
That greenness shown!

While, I did have lots of fun,
I longed for old Bloomington,
With deep yearning;
The town that takes such pride
In every advancing stride
For great learning.

Our own University,
Which lived through adversity
In pioneer days—
I hear calling with her chimes,
Youngsters, in the future times,
From Life's byways.

By erecting buildings strong,
We can tell the coming throng
Of heroes, brave,
Who fought for Democracy
Against foul autocracy,
The world to save!

They gave their tomorrows
To lessen the sorrows
Of our today!
Then, we must pass it along
With gratitude in our song,
Lest all decay!

We must give to coming youth
A Memorial that will, in truth,
Win admiration—
As did our educators
And olden legislators
Show inclination.

All may help the truth to live
Even, without cash to give,
Do all we can;
Some can talk, others may write,
We can, at least, all sit tight—
For fellow-man!

As did founders of our land
Leave tokens we understand,
Just so, we must
Raise a Million in the drive
To keep memories alive,
And prove our trust!

The Licinian law, effective 275 B. C., forbade any one to own more than 500 acres of land and more than 100 large cattle, or 500 small animals. Another law of the same name, 56 B. C., imposed a heavy penalty on those who organized clubs for massing power at an election, while another law, 103 B. C., limited the funds one might expend for supplying his table.

MONROE COUNTY LEADS ALL PARTS OF STATE IN STUDENTS ATTENDING INDIANA UNI- VERSITY IN 1921-22

Bloomington and Surrounding Community Youth Take Advantage of Higher Educational Opportunities of College Situated at County Seat—Other States Send Students—Eight Foreign Countries Represented in Enrollment.

It may be easier for the present-day citizen of Bloomington and Monroe county to realize what a wonderful advantage the presence of Indiana University, a college of world-wide recognition in higher learning in the immediate vicinity is for the native youth of the community when we see that young folk from Monroe County, Indiana come to the institution in greater numbers than do students from any other place.

University attendance honors again go to the three "M" counties; Monroe, Marion and Madison. Monroe county has 352 students enrolled in the University, Marion 302 and Madison has 72. Union county trails the list with a single representative, Greyson C.

Gardner, '25, of Cottage Grove.

Following Madison county in the attendance race are Greene, Lawrence and Allen counties with more than 50 representatives. Warren, Switzerland and Ohio rank with Union county, having less than five representatives.

Twenty states are represented by students attending the University. Ohio, Kentucky and Illinois, all bordering states, have the largest number of students with 15 representatives each. There is a total of 105 students from outside of the state, 22 of whom come from eight foreign countries.

At present 2,583 students are enrolled in the University at Bloomington and 220 at Indianapolis.

FIRST LIBRARY OF PUBLIC NATURE IN MONROE COUNTY WAS ESTABLISHED BY LAW IN 1821

Sum of \$30 Expended in First Purchase of Books—Grows to 800 Volumes by 1830—No Records Kept of Detailed Transactions—Fund Established by 10 Per Cent. of Proceeds From Town Lot Sales Proves Munificent.

An early law of the state of Indiana—the same law which caused the county of Monroe to be organized—provided that 10 per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of town lots in Bloomington, the county seat, should be used to found and maintain a county library.

The first purchase of books was made in 1821, when \$30 was expended for a few dozen works of that time. They were brought by one B. Ferguson (we can find no other record of the person in the county's annals), whoever he may have been.

Grows to 800 Volumes in 1830.

In the records for July, 1830, it is shown that \$2,428.14 had been paid to the Library Treasurer, the greater part of which had been used in the purchase of books, and at this time the county had a fine library for that period, consisting of about 800 books.

In this year \$1,272.68 was turned over to the Library by the Town Agent and another installment of books was obtained.

As no record was kept of purchases, the additions to the Library cannot be obtained or given here. As volumes wore out by use or were otherwise "lost" they were replaced from the constantly accumulating fund. The 10 per cent from sale of town lots had

proven to be a munificent fund for the maintenance of the Library.

In 1880, this old Library, comprising a list of over 2,000 volumes of standard works, was still in the same office that was built during the Twenties.

McClure Library Founded.

During the Fifties the McClure Library was founded, and was another very useful mode of disseminating knowledge among the common people of the time.

But cheap books and the paper-back novels, along with newspapers and magazines have taken the place of the old circulating libraries.

In our present time we may occasionally find a small circulating library, which has been revived in principal from those of other days.

Alexander the Great wept on finding Darius III had been killed by traitors just before a battle with Alexander's army.

Investigating scientists of the bureau of fisheries and the bureau of standards in Washington are seeking simple means of distinguishing fish skin leather from that made of animal hides, the fish skin manufacturers having made their product so nearly perfect it is now well nigh impossible to distinguish the difference.

DUDLEY C. SMITH, FIRST SCHOOL TEACHER IN BLOOMINGTON, IN OLD LOG COURT HOUSE

History of Bloomington's Schools Show Earnestness of Early Settlers in Educating Their Children—First Log Schoolhouse Erected in 1820—Son, Dudley F. Smith, Still Living on January 1, 1922.

Early in the history of Monroe county, we find that the education of children was one of the great factors in pioneer life, especially in the county seat, and citizens of the present City of Bloomington may look back with pride to the efforts of the early townsmen along this line.

In an earnest endeavor to give the true history, as best we can now learn, of the early incidents in the life of Bloomington, we find that some historians have stated that Addison Smith was probably the first school teacher, but, in tracing the data which we are fortunate enough to discover we find this to be evidently erroneous.

Dudley C. Smith First Teacher.

As near as we can learn for a certainty, the first school in Bloomington was taught in the old log court house, during the winter of 1818-19 by Dudley C. Smith, father of Addison C. Smith.

In order to prove our statement to this effect we herewith submit short sketches of the lives of the three men, and trust the readers may be enabled to form an opinion as to the correctness of our theory:

Dudley C. Smith, the father of Ad-

dison C. and Dudley F., was thrice married. He first married Maria Humphrey, who bore him one child—Olive (Givens). He was next married to Elizabeth Berry of English birth. Her brother founded an institution called "Harmony," where everything was in common. To this marriage were born two children.

The family came to Monroe county in 1820, settling near Bloomington, and there remained for five years. They then moved to Van Buren township and purchased 100 acres of land partly improved.

They were among the first to settle there, and Mr. Smith died at this home at the age of eighty-four, possessing 600 acres of land and \$10,000 in money at his death. He distributed this among his children.

He was a member and elder of the Christian church for about forty years.

Among First Born in Town.

Addison C. Smith was born on March 11, 1827, in Bloomington, being one of the first children born in the town.

He was the oldest of three children born to Dudley C. and Elizabeth (Berry) Smith, natives of Vermont and

North Carolina, and of English descent.

Addison C. was reared on a farm, and for some time was sent to the public schools. He lived with his parents until he was eighteen years old, when he began learning the carpenter trade following this for one year.

He enlisted in the Mexican war, June, 1847, in Company A, 3rd Ind. Volunteers, serving under Captain John Sluss and Colonel James H. Lane, and took part in the battle of Buena Vista, and was honorably discharged at New Orleans, in July, 1848.

Married Sarah Hardesty.

After returning home he worked at his trade for two years. He then married Sarah Hardesty of Bloomington, Ind., a daughter of George and Martha A. (Blair) Hardesty, Virginians, of English ancestry.

By this marriage there were six children, of whom five survived to maturity—Donald H., Alice (Shirley), Egbert, Thurston and Rodney.

In 1852 Mr. Smith removed his family to Missouri, settling near St. Joseph, where he entered forty acres and purchased forty acres of land.

After residing in Missouri for six years, he returned with his family to Monroe county and established himself permanently in Van Buren township, where he took great interest in education, and gave all his children the best opportunities for learning.

Addison C. Smith was a Republican and was Assessor of his township for four terms, and was appointed one year by the county board.

He and his family were members



Fairview Graded School Building.

(Units in Bloomington's Superior Educational System,

The McCall a Graded School Building.

as they appeared in 1921.)



Bloomington Junior High School (Old College), and Central School Building (City's first graded school, erected on site of the old tannery), where Professor Hunter established present system. (Units in Bloomington's Superior Educational System, as they appeared in 1921.)

and active workers in the Christian church, and Mr. Smith was quite widely known as a liberal giver in charity.

Dudley F. Smith, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Van Buren township, Monroe county, Indiana, near Bloomington on March 17, 1839.

He was the third of five children of parents Dudley C. and Isabelle (Porch) Smith, natives of Vermont and North Carolina, and of English origin.

The grandmother of Dudley F. Smith was a sister of Salmon P. Chase, of national fame.

Dudley F. attended the common schools, and also the State University at Bloomington. His father had taught school for fifteen years, and he also followed that vocation to some degree.

Mr. Smith married Sarah Blankenship December 23, 1836. She was a native of Decatur, Indiana, a daughter of James and Dolly (Stark) Blankenship, of English ancestry. To them were born, Winona, Ulysses Howe and Paul Smith, and one other child which died in early childhood. Mr. Smith is now living in Bloomington, and is almost eighty-three years of age.

He belonged to the Grange, is a Republican, and his family are members of the Christian church.

Log School Houses Erected.

The next summer (1820), a log school house was erected near the present site of Bloomington's postoffice building or the old Female Seminary building, which is now owned by the Masons, and is situated just across the street north of the post-office.

The growth of the town was so rapid, however, that it was found necessary within the next two years, to build another log school house in the eastern part of the town.

PROF. D. E. HUNTER ESTABLISHES FIRST GRADED SCHOOLS IN 1863—FREE TO ALL

Some Interesting Data Found in Tracing Early History of Bloomington's Wonderful School System—Growth of Patronage Constantly Increased With Each Year's Crop of Youngsters—Much Praise Due Early Instructors.

We find the citizens of pioneer days in Bloomington rapidly taking on signs of true progress in the advancement of education. The zealous vigor shown by parents in an effort to fit their children for meeting requirements in life's struggle are evidenced in the rapid growth of the first schools, and it was soon found necessary to erect another new school building in the county seat.

Brick School House Built.

In 1822, or perhaps 1823, a brick school house was erected, which, with the two log school houses, with other schools taught in private homes or elsewhere, supplied the town with public schools for several years.

During the thirties, forties and fifties, other houses were built for school purposes, mainly for the accommodation of the smaller child.

All these schools were supported

mainly by subscription, as there was at that time no free schools as we know them in the present day. Churches were often used, as well as the upper stories of business houses situated on the public square. These places were rented for a series of years by educators, who converted them into seats of learning. All these schools were conducted more for the education of smaller children, who were not yet ready to enter the Seminary or the University.

Prof. D. E. Hunter Prominent.

Professor D. E. Hunter was prominently connected with the town schools late in fifties, and during the sixties. The teachers of the public schools were mostly women, who were scattered throughout the town in buildings they were able to lease for this purpose.

No grading was done at this time;

the scholars, both large and small in any part of the town, attended the school that was nearest their homes. Many of these schools were of the highest character, having been taught by graduates of Indiana University or the Seminary; or in some cases taught by persons from abroad who had come west to follow their professions.

The subject of grading the schools was strongly urged by Professor Hunter, a leader in the movement throughout the county, in 1863. The first public meeting to consider this subject was held by citizens of Bloomington on July 21 of that year, when Professor Hunter explained the principle of high, or graded schools. Other meetings were held, and arrangements completed for opening the first graded school in Monroe county in September, 1863.

Free To All in Corporation.

The first principal of the graded schools of Bloomington was Professor Hunter, with assistants as follows:

School, in the old Baptist church—Miss Mattie Cherry, Miss Lizzie Anderson and Miss Laura Verbryke; school, in the Second Presbyterian church—Miss Mary Anderson; school, in the "new" building—Miss M. McCalla.

The principal held forth in the "new building" which was none other than the old tannery, on the later site of what we know as the "old" Central school building, which was considered a fine edifice when it was erected.

Milton Hight was the trustee, and announced that the school system was "free to all pupils within the corporation." It was found necessary to increase the school fund by several hundred dollars, which amount was raised by subscription among the citizens of Bloomington.

Capacity Increased.

Soon after the graded school system started it was found necessary to start another primary department, which was taught by Mrs. S. S. Getzendanner. The old Center School house, as it was then called, was used as was also, a frame building situated on Seventh street between Lincoln and Grant streets.

The old tannery building was thoroughly overhauled and fitted up for the establishment of four departments in 1864. This state of educational facilities prevailed until the then "new" Central school building was started in 1871 and completed in 1875, at a cost of over \$50,000.

Bloomington Schools Unsurpassed.

The public schools have never been surpassed by those of any town or city in the state, in standards of learning, and have stood out as superior to those of many places in discipline, and effective practical educational work.

Among the early high school principals or superintendents down to 1881 we find the following: D. E. Hunter, E. P. Cole, G. W. Lee, James M. Wilson, W. R. Houghton and Miss M. H. McCalla, who have been spoken of in the highest terms of praise for the manner in which Bloomington's

public schools were conducted and developed.

Figures for 1921.

The comparative success of Bloomington's educational system may be seen by the following report for 1921:

With enrollment opening day 201 ahead of the corresponding day last year, Bloomington schools began their year's work in 1921. Supt. E. E. Ramsey states that there has been a gain in attendance in every building, all of which were already crowded.

The senior high school leads with a gain of 99 students.

The heaviest enrollment in any room was 72 in the Central Building. The next largest is 66 for one room in the McCalla building. The 1B class is not quite as large as that of last year.

Figures for the various buildings are as follows:

| | 1919-20 | 1920-21 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|
| Senior H. S. | 486 | 585 |
| Junior H. S. | 580 | 615 |
| Central | 508 | 540 |
| McCalla | 441 | 449 |
| Fairview | 329 | 339 |
| Banneker | 81 | 98 |
| | 2425 | 2626 |

HARDSHIPS CHILDREN OF PIONEER FAMILIES WERE FORECED TO ENDURE TO HAVE LEARNING SHAMES US TODAY

In the Coldest Weather of Dead Winter, Little Fellows Ran Barefooted Through Snow to Schoolhouse—Carried "Hot" Board to Warm Their Freezing Feet—But, They Got an Education.

We, of this present day may have heard of some of the children of the pioneer settlers of Indiana having gone to school barefooted during the whole year, winter included, but many of us look upon the story as a figure of speech. The mere fact that it seems impossible for a child to trudge through the snow and ice in the dead of winter with nothing upon its feet is probably responsible for our treating the matter so lightly.

Fact in History.

In Washington township, that portion of Monroe county, Indiana, situated just due north of the city of Bloomington, and known to us as the neighborhood of Wayport and Hindoostan, early settlers tell of the hardships endured in the decades of 1816 to about 1836.

In writing of the history of Washington township. Weston A. Goodspeed, in 1883, makes the following statement:

Go Barefooted in Winter.

"Schools were taught during the thirties in the Collier, the Bales and Langwell neighborhoods. They were very imperfect in every respect except want of comfort and facilities for learning.

"The schools were taught in the rudest log houses, and were poorly attended, probably by children of two or three nearest families.

"It was then the custom, as more than one resident of the township can testify from experience, to go to school winter and summer barefooted. That seems unreasonable, but it was done in Washington township."

To begin with, the barefooted child had gone thus far into the seasons until his feet were hardened and calloused to resist the cold, by several extra layers of epidermis, which necessity compelled Nature to provide.

The child could stand a degree of

cold which would, apparently, chill him to the bone, and could walk for some time in snow and frost without suffering more than he could bear with reasonable fortitude.

Devise Crude "Foot Warmers."

When he had to do extra duty in the snow, the child would take a small piece of board (hickory if he had it), say a foot wide and two feet long, which had been seasoned and partly scorched at the fire, and after heating it until it was on the point of burning, he would start on a run toward the school house with the hot board in his hands.

When his feet became too cold to bear with longer, he would put the hot board on the ground and stand upon it until the numbness and cold had been partially overcome.

Takes Up "Stove" and Hikes.

Then, he would again take his "stove" in his hand and make another dash for the school house, and repeat the process until the building had been reached. Sometimes a flat piece of rock was substituted for the board, and was much better as it held heat longer, but was too heavy for the smaller children to handle well. This was actually done in Washington township, Monroe County, as mentioned above.

One South American country has produced an emerald of 630 carats size and claimed it was the largest emerald in the world, and then learned that fields in the Ural mountains have produced emeralds that weighed six and three-quarter pounds, while the South American stone weighed only one-third of a pound. The six-and-three-quarter-pound emerald was among the crown jewels of Russia and its location now is unknown.

The Jenolan caves in New South Wales, discovered in 1841, rival the Mammoth cave of Kentucky in grandeur, magnitude and variety.

ROMANCE OF ANCESTORS OF FEE FAMILY READS LIKE NOVEL—DESCENDANTS PIONEERS OF BLOOMINGTON

(Reprinted from History of Robert Fee Family)

During the reign of James the Second and in the day of the fiery persecution of the Presbyterians of Scotland, when Claverhouse with his fiendish minions were hunting them down with such brutal ferocity, that to this day, wherever the Scottish race is settled on the face of the globe, his name is spoken with a peculiar energy of hatred, our maternal ancestor, David Dempster and family fled to Ireland for safety. They settled in County Antrim near Belfast. Their daughter Margaret married Robert Scott, who was also a strict Covenanter. This much is known of the maternal ancestor; a period embracing over sixty years before our paternal ancestor, Captain William Fee, appears upon the arena. We are introduced to him through a very pretty romance in his life. He was a Scottish Highlander and when first known to us was a captain in the English Army. One day, with banners flying, drums beating and bagpipe giving forth its enlivening strains, Captain Fee marched with his company through the streets of Belfast. He was every inch a soldier in martial bearing, being six feet eight inches tall, well proportioned and of handsome features. Lady Elisabeth Dawson, the young daughter of an Earl, was watching the procession of Red Coats as they wended their way through the streets and was charmed by

"The bonniest lad that e'er she saw,
Who wore a plaid, and was fu' braw
And on his head a bonnet blue,
This bonnie highland laddie."

So deep an impression was made on the fair Elisabeth, that she sent a servant to Captain Fee with her compliments desiring an acquaintance. This seems to us a little unmaidenly but it was a privilege that her rank gave her and quite in the order of things. Captain Fee was at that age when such a request from so honorable a source was intensely appreciated and he lost no time in complying with her request. They met and it was a repetition of the "old, old story." "The light that ne'er yet shone on land or sea" beamed from her beautiful eyes and the intrepid highland soldier surrendered his heart to the fair girl whose acquaintance was so strangely formed. Some time afterwards they were married—in the year 1749. Her father objected, not to the man, but that she was forming an alliance beneath her rank.

The Lady Elisabeth was disinherited, but her father, the Earl, gave her a farm in County Antrim. Captain Fee resigned his captaincy and they settled down in life on the little farm. There they lived a quite uneventful life, and near by lies their sleeping dust. This union was blessed with five children: three girls, Lucretia, Eleanor and Elisabeth; two boys,

Joseph and our Grandfather Robert, who was the eldest and was born in 1750 near Ballymena.

Strict Covenanters.

In religion they were strict Covenanters, so called because they adhered to their covenanted vows. Robert Fee married Rachel Scott in the year 1780. She was a granddaughter of our forefather David Dempster who left Scotland on account of the persecution of his family, as before stated. When Robert Fee desired the consent of Mrs. Margaret Scott to their marriage, she could not conscientiously give her consent, as the young man was not a member of the Church. That one must be a strict member of the Church was paramount with them to every worldly consideration. Therefore, she frankly objected to their union. Mrs. Scott was a widow. Robert, however, being a "chip of the old block," persuaded Rachel to elope with him and he married her without her mother's consent. In a short while the mother relented and invited them to her house. They remained over night, and, as was the custom with all Covenanters,

"The cheerful supper done, wi' serious face,
They round the ingle formed a circle wide."

to hold family worship. The Bible and Psalm book was given to Robert Fee and he was asked to lead in the family devotions. And be it said, to his credit, he cheerfully complied. On returning to his home a family altar was set up, whose fires were kept brightly burning for sixty years—extinguished only by death. He remained in County Antrim until the year 1791, when with his wife and four children and Mrs. Margaret Dempster Scott, his wife's mother, he emigrated to America. They arrived at Charleston, S. C., on Christmas day 1791, having been on the water 13 weeks. They at once came to Chester County, west of the Catawba river, where there was a settlement of their countrymen of like religious faith.

Five Children Born.

Five children were born of this union—four of them in Ireland—Margret, November 20, 1872; Robert Dec. 5, 1875; William, May 1, 1787; Jean, June 21, 1789. The youngest child, Mary, was born a short while after they arrived at their new home in 1791. Robert settled on a farm where he lived about thirty-nine years. Mrs. Scott died in 1793. His wife, Rachel, died, September 8, 1795, and Mary the youngest child died a few days later. They were all buried in the Burnt Meetinghouse graveyard, near Wylie's Mill postoffice, Chester county. About two years after the death of his wife he was married to a Miss Nancy Allen. She lived about ten years. She had no

children and was of very delicate health.

Took Third Wife.

In the year 1816 our grandfather, though sixty-six years old, being decidedly of the opinion that "it is not good for man to be alone," married a third wife in the person of Miss Isabel Hayes. At this time his children were all married and strenuously objected to his third matrimonial venture, except the youngest daughter Jean, who had married William Cherry. She went to her father's home and received him and his bride, and reconciled the other children. That Isabel Hayes was a most estimable woman may be inferred from the number of children in the families who bear her name. Two children, Matthew Hayes, born February 7, 1817, and Joseph Dawson, November 8, 1818, were the fruit of this union.

Came to Bloomington.

The Covenanters believed it to be a heinous crime to barter in human flesh; hence Robert Fee Sr., never owned slaves. He believed that slavery would eventually bring war between the North and South, hence he left South Carolina in November, 1830, and came to Indiana, being then in his eightieth year. Besides his wife and his two young sons, Matthew and Joseph, his son William and family, his son-in-law, William Tate and family emigrated to Indiana at the same time. Robert Fee Sr., settled near Bloomington, Ind., where many of his descendants still remain to this day.

He lived to be ninety-one years of age. This remarkable man was never sick a day in his life, and his death was due to a fall by which he received injury to his head. He died July 21, 1841, at his home, near Bloomington, and was buried in the old Covenanter cemetery, east of Bloomington.

William Orr Fee.

William Orr Fee, second son of William and Elizabeth Ferguson Fee, although born in Chester County, South Carolina, March 10, 1815, was one of the pioneers of Monroe county, having come to Bloomington with his father. One of the incidents of his boyhood he loved to tell of was a trip to Charleston, S. C., with his parents when he was a "wee, sma' fellah," where he had the pleasure of riding on the first railroad built there, which was ten miles long, and the cars were propelled by sails, much as a ship—this was before the use of the steam locomotive.

After the family moved to Bloomington in 1830, he remained at the homestead near this city for some years, and after a trip to his native home in the south in 1839 returned to Bloomington where he engaged in various pursuits. He merchandised in Morgantown, then taught school near Bloomington, and was a stock dealer, marketing horses in New Orleans, and cattle in Wisconsin. In 1841 he engaged in the mercantile business in Bloomington and proved himself worthy of the confidence in him by fellow-townsmen, as people would deposit their money with him for safe-

keeping, before Bloomington's banks were organized. He retired from active business life in 1882, and gave his attention to farming. He made a fitting choice of a life companion

in his marriage to Miss Jane Inman Owens, September 5, 1850.

Many descendants of the Fee family are a part of Bloomington and Monroe county's citizenship at present, January 1, 1922.

DR. DAVID H. MAXWELL, BLOOMINGTON'S FIRST DOCTOR, DRAFTED INDIANA'S FIRST CONSTITUTION

Dr. David H. Maxwell, the first doctor to practice medicine in what is now the City of Bloomington, besides among those pioneer frontiersmen who helped clear the way for civilization and peaceful settlement of the new country by fighting Indians, along with Colonel Ketcham and Captain Dunn, won a place in history as a statesman, whose ability was responsible for the wonderful educational advantages now offered by our "City of Higher Learning."

In 1812, Dr. Maxwell joined the historic organization of Rangers, and served under Captain Williamson Dunn (mentioned by Colonel John Ketcham, in his account of the Indian battles of the Rangers), as surgeon, for about a year during the campaigns of the whites in quelling and subduing the Indians in their incursions on the pioneer white settlements of Indiana.

After the company of Rangers disbanded, in 1813, Dr. Maxwell located in Madison, Indiana, and it was from this place that he was elected as delegate to that historic First Constitutional convention, held at Corydon, in 1816.

Drafted First Constitution.

Elected a delegate to the first Constitutional convention, held at Corydon, Indiana Territory, in 1816, from Madison, Dr. David H. Maxwell won a place in honorable history of Indiana by one deed he performed in having been the man who drew up the First Constitution of Indiana.

Had this been the only thing Monroe's pioneer physician did, it would have been sufficient honor for one man to be remembered for; but, we find in looking up the life of this truly great benefactor of our present citizenship, that his life was completely filled with deeds of valor in preparing for the coming of future generations.

Dr. David H. Maxwell was elected to the House of Representatives from this district for four consecutive years, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, and in one of these years he was chosen Speaker of the House. In the years 1825-1826 he was elected as Senator from this district composed of Monroe, Owen and Green counties.

First Doctor in Bloomington.

Removing from Madison to Monroe county in 1819, Dr. Maxwell located in Bloomington, the county seat of the then new county, and established his family in their new home which was situated on the lot where what was known as "The National House" in later years was erected. He was the first practicing physician

in Bloomington. He also served as postmaster of Bloomington for four years during an eventful and useful life, which ended with his death, May 24, 1854. His widow, Mary (Dunn) Maxwell, survived the death of her husband nearly twenty-six years, and in 1880, on March 18, died at the unusual age of ninety-three years.

President Madison's Act.

It was in the year, 1816, that President Madison had designated what is now Perry township (old Seminary township) in Monroe county, as the additional township to which Indiana Territory would be entitled, under ruling of the United States Congressional Act, for educational purposes on becoming a State. And, naturally, as a member of the Constitutional Convention, Dr. Maxwell's attention was directed to Monroe county from this time on, and at the first sale of town lots, in 1818, he purchased one of the first locations in Bloomington. On May 10, 1819, the year following the establishment of Monroe county and Bloomington as the county seat, Dr. David H. Maxwell moved his family to Bloomington and established his home on the lot where later the old "National House" was erected.

We quote the following from "Indiana University, Its History from 1828 to 1890":

Unusual Foresight.

"Dr. Maxwell appreciated more than most of the early settlers the advantages of an education higher than that of the country schools, and also anticipated the educational possibilities at Bloomington. He chose this place as his home, and ever since to the end of his life, in his character as a private citizen, as a representative and senator, as an excellent writer, as a man of sound judgment, and for many years as president of the board of trustees, he was indefatigable in his labors for the interests of the University."

Having been a member of the First Constitutional Convention, and well acquainted with most of the early legislators of the State, Dr. Maxwell went to Corydon in the winter months of 1819-1820, to use his influence in procuring, if possible, the location of the State Seminary at Bloomington.

Effort Was Successful.

Evidently, Dr. Maxwell's efforts as a lobbyist for Monroe county's interests were successful, for we find that on January 20, 1820, an act was passed by the Indiana Legislature establishing the Seminary at this place in the old Seminary (now Perry) township, including ten acres (where Bloomington's High School is now sit-

uated) just bordering the town of Bloomington.

Dr. Maxwell was appointed one of the trustees of the Seminary, and was elected to the presidency of this body by the assembled board of trustees soon after their organization. With the exception of the years 1838 when he was elected to the state legislature, he was president of the board of trustees, first of the Seminary from 1820 to January 24, 1828, when Indiana College was established out of the old Seminary, then of Indiana College until February 15, 1841, when Indiana University was chartered out of the Indiana College system, and the board of trustees reduced to nine, of which new University Trustees he was elected president, and served until 1851, when he resigned this honorable position.

Born Sept. 17, 1786.

Dr. Maxwell, it seems, was born in Gerrard County, Kentucky, near Lancaster, September 17, 1786. His parents had come to Kentucky from Virginia, and his grandparents had come to America from the northern part of Ireland, the County Londonderry, who having been Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, emigrated at a very early date to the colony of Virginia. Under the influence of rigid discipline of this Scotch-Irish parentage, Dr. Maxwell reared his own family. His early education had been received in the home of his father, aided by such as the early-day neighborhood schools of Kentucky afforded, until he went to Danville, Ky., at the age of eighteen to complete his education. There he became well versed in mathematics for that early time, and was considered an excellent English scholar and well read, though not classical student.

He studied medicine with Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a man who was reputed to be a leading doctor and surgeon in Danville in those pioneer times. After he had prepared himself for the competent practice of his profession, he married Mary. E. Dunn, of Danville, Ky., in 1809 and moved to Jefferson County, Indiana Territory (where Hanover now stands), and practiced medicine in that vicinity until about 1812.

Worthy Son Is Doctor.

The oldest son of Mr. David H., and Mary (Dunn) Maxwell was born May 19, 1815, near Hanover, Jefferson county, Indiana, and was named James D. Maxwell. This son came to Monroe county with his parents, in 1819, and in 1827, eight years later, entered the old Seminary, in Bloomington, where he graduated in the fall of 1833, after having taught in the preparatory department of the college for two years. He then travelled to Mississippi, and taught school in the town of Clinton, to which only the aristocracy of the white southern plantation owners sent their children in that early day.

Returning to Bloomington, after teaching in the southern town one year, young James D. Maxwell took up the study of medicine under the direction of his able father, and attend-

ed a course of lectures at Transylvania Medical College, in Lexington college after two years of study with his father. After returning to Bloomington, he entered regular practice of medicine with his father for another year, then formed a partnership with Dr. J. G. McPheeters. This partnership continued for about nine years, when it was dissolved and the two doctors each looked after their separate practice. Dr. James D. Maxwell was elected secretary of the board of trustees of Indiana College from 1838 to 1855, and was a member of the board of trustees again from 1860 until his death, as well as looking after his duties among the sick.

July 6, 1843, Dr. James Maxwell married Miss Louisa J. Howe, daughter of Joshua O. Howe, a pioneer of Monroe county. Ten children were born of this happy union, as follows: Emma M., Mary E., Howard, Allison, James D. Jr., David H. Jr., Anna, Louisa A., Fannie B., and Juliette Maxwell. The family of Dr. Maxwell was reared in the teachings of the Presbyterian

church, of which the parents were members.

James Darwin Maxwell Prize.

Miss Juliette Maxwell, '83, director of physical education for women in Indiana University (youngest child of Dr. James D., and granddaughter of Dr. David H. Maxwell), offers an annual prize to students of Indiana University to be known as the "James Darwin Maxwell Medal," in memory of her father, James D. Maxwell, '33. This prize is awarded to a woman undergraduate of Indiana University each year, consideration being given to high scholarship, participation in University activities, bearing, manner, neatness, principles, sincerity, sufficient attainment in physical education to be eligible for an "I. U." sweater.

In 1920—1921 school year this prize in honor of Dr. Maxwell's honorable life, was awarded to Miss Louis Vanceave, an undergraduate woman student of Indiana University.

THREE HINKLE BROTHERS WERE FAMOUS SCHOOL TEACHERS IN BEAN BLOSSOM TOWNSHIP DURING THIRTIES

During the decade of the Thirties, away back there, when an education was considered a luxury, there came to Bean Blossom township, in Monroe county, Indiana, three brothers, Eusebius, Euraneus and Ambrose Hinkle, sons of a wealthy slave-holder of Tennessee.

The three young men were soon noted among the then backwoodsmen for their fine manners, which marked them as men of good family, and finished education.

These men were in such demand to take charge of schools in the community that comparatively large sums were offered them as teachers. These amounts were raised by subscriptions in addition to the amount of money supplied by the school fund to pay the three brothers for their services.

The Hinkle brothers became famous as educators and maintained the best quality of discipline that could be boasted of in any of the early settlements at the time.

Eusebius Hinkle, one of the brothers, the oldest of the three, was a Lutheran minister, and often preached in German to members of his church who could not understand English very well.

The brothers were single men, though Eusebius married one of the fair daughters of Bean Blossom township at a later date.

These men introduced grammar, United States history, and algebra into their schools and created an interest in improved and advanced education that had a marked effect upon the schools of the surrounding country.

Clinton C. Owens was another early teacher in the township who was famous as a teacher of pronounced success. He was well educated and his discipline was the pride of the district where he taught.

MEDICAL MEN FORM CLINIC

SIMILAR TO MAYO BROTHERS

Bloomington has had her quota of medical men, the same as every other city in the United States, and these men whose work brings them into such close touch with all that is vital in the life of the community in which they labor have maintained a very high standard of professional efficiency, in keeping with the progressive spirit of our city and great University.

Before the World War plans were discussed and partially completed for the still closer co-operation of these medical men by the organization of a medical and surgical clinic. The intentions was to erect a modern building in which would be located the offices, library, laboratories, first aid rooms, etc., of the members. The idea was that by having a modern, well equipped clinic building in which the physicians would carry on their

work and study as is done in the Mayo Brothers clinic at Rochester, Minn., the close association of the members would greatly benefit by improving the quality of work done, and by creating a medical and surgical center for the public.

When the United States took her stand in the great World War, Bloomington sent her quota of physicians into the conflict and the clinic plans were of course interrupted. After peace was declared these men were gradually discharged and returned home to pick up the broken threads of their profession, and the clinic idea was again taken up. This time the plans were worked out more in detail, and the members incorporated. A modern building of pleasing architectural design for the exclusive use of the clinic will be built in the near future.

The membership as it now stands is as follows:

F. H. Austin—Internal medicine; gastro intestinal diseases.
F. H. Batman—General practice.
W. H. Culmer—Ear, nose and throat.
O. K. Harris—Ellettsville, Ind.—General practice.
W. W. Harris—General practice.
J. E. P. Holland—Eye—Also University physician.
G. F. Holland—Major surgery.
Joseph Kentling—General practice.
G. L. Mitchell, Smithville, Ind.—General practice.
O. M. Morris—General practice.
B. D. Myers—Professor of anatomy.
Wm. C. Reed—General practice.
O. F. Rogers—General practice.
R. C. Rogers—General practice.
J. C. Ross—General practice.
Rodney Smith—Anesthetics and general practice.
C. C. Stroup—General practice.
F. F. Tourner—General practice.
J. P. Tourner—General practice.
Leon E. Whetsell—Chronic diseases and X-Ray laboratory.
Homer Wooley—Pediatrics and obstetrics.

Halos (sundogs), the large circles or parts of circles about the sun or moon, occurring after the weather indicate the approach of a storm.

A deep blue sky color, even when seen through the clouds, is an indication of fair weather; a growing whiteness indicates an approaching storm.

The small colored circles (corona) frequently seen around the sun or moon, are regarded as indications of changing weather. A corona growing smaller indicates rain; a corona growing larger indicates fair weather.

OLD COUNTY SEMINARY SYSTEM WAS CENTER FOR LEARNING

First Step in Establishing Higher Educational Institutions Was Attractive Feature in the Growth of Bloomington's Early Life—Old Female Seminary Came Later in the Field—Building Finally Converted into Residence.

The State of Indiana was admitted to the Union on the 11th day of December, 1816. The State constitution provided for a graded system of schools leading upward from the township school to the State University. Indiana was at that time, however, a

dense forest, broken only by scattered settlements along the Ohio river and the lower Wabash. Little immediate progress was therefore made in the direction of higher education. Ten years previously (Nov. 29, 1806) the General Assembly of the Territory of

Indiana had incorporated a university at Vincennes, but for reasons which need not be given here, the Vincennes University was never fully recognized as a State institution. During the administration of President Monroe a township of land was given by the national government to the State of Indiana for university purposes. This township, the present one of Perry, lying on the southern boundary of the town of Bloomington, was located by Monroe, in honor of whom the county containing the township was named Monroe county.

In the early times of our state's life, it should be remembered the free common school system of today was unknown. Scholars then were required to pay tuition fees in all schools.

As the weight of these expenses fell upon the families who were less able to sustain it, the system, if such it may be called, was not favorable to the education of the masses. Also, there was a lack of higher educational facilities in the early times.

Creation of Centers of Learning.

All this led to the creation of centers of learning where private or public enterprise, or individual donations and bequests were the sustaining or maintaining power.

The County Seminary was designed to afford each county the means of furnishing a higher education to the youth within its own borders. For many years this proved to be a popular institution.

The funds for maintenance of the Seminary was furnished from fines, forfeitures, etc.

In July, 1829, the fund in Monroe County, Indiana, was \$443.89. Six years later, the fund had increased to nearly \$2,000.

Brick Seminary Building Erected.

At this time, the old brick Seminary building was built in Bloomington, and school in it was begun.

Long, long before the idea of ever allowing a girl to attend the same college as the boy—rather, a young lady and young man—Bloomington was put on record by the establishment and incorporation of what we of today have heard called "The Old Female Seminary."

This institution of Monroe county was incorporated in 1833 under the name of "Monroe County Seminary and Female Institute," and committed to a board of trustees.

From its first organization, (with the exception of one session it was placed under the superintendency of Prof. C. Pering, A.M., as principal, whose literary attainments and experiences as an instructor eminently qualified him for this responsible position. (Mention is made of both Mr. Pering and the "Seminary" in other articles in this book.)

Three Classes.

The pupils were divided into three classes, Primary, Junior and Senior, in which the charges were respectively, \$5, \$7, and \$10 each session—extra charges were made for French, \$8; for Music, with use of piano, \$10; for painting in crayon and oil, \$10, in water colors, \$8; and for a course of lessons in Short Hand, \$3.

The price of boarding for pupils in



Old "Seminary Building," first building we have any record of as a part of the great educational institution we know as Indiana University—this appeared in Professor Pearing's letter as the smaller building on the old College Campus.

Bloomington was from \$1.25 to \$2 a week, including room.

In one of the institution's advertisements we find the following:

"Ladies desirous of qualifying themselves for competent and efficient teachers, so much needed throughout our State and country, will find the mode of teaching and discipline here pursued well calculated to promote this desirable object."

The following advertisement appeared in the "Indiana Gazette and Advocate" issued in Bloomington, Ind. on April 25, 1835, which gives us a rather good idea of the old school, and the terms for tuition and the subjects taught. Also, it gives us information concerning the educational standards of that day.

"Monroe County Female Seminary."

"The first session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 4th of May next, in the new building erected by the Trustees for that purpose.

"The high and airy situation of the edifice, it is presumed, will materially conduce to the comfort and health of the Young Ladies who may attend school.

"The terms for a general English education are eight dollars per session of five months, Music ten dollars, Drawing and Painting in water colour, eight dollars. The French language eight dollars, Stenography three dollars the course.

"The advantages offered to the pub-

lic in this establishment are of the highest order. Mr. Pering's abilities, and success as a teacher are well known, and we will, we trust, ensure the patronage of an intelligent community.

"By order of the Board of Trustees.

"JOHN BOWLAND, Pres.

"WM. ALEXANDER, Sec'y."

Converted Into Residence.

In 1852, when the new school law was adopted, the Seminary was ordered sold, and was purchased by the Methodists, but soon after was returned to the county, and was used for school purposes for many years.

Some time during the late seventies or early eighties, the county sold the Seminary to Mr. Leppert, who converted it into a dwelling.

The building is owned at the present time by the Bloomington lodge of Masons, who, it is understood, intend to wreck the old building and construct a modern lodge home on the lot, which is situated north across the street from Bloomington's present Post Office building.

More people live in the valley of the Yangtse Kiang than along any other of the world's greatest waterways.

Radium traces in hot mineral waters point to its existence in considerable quantities in the interior of the earth.

EARLY HISTORY OF INDIANA COLLEGE SHOWS INTERESTING FACTS

Educational Institution Was Great Factor in Growth of Bloomington in Early Days—Dr. Wylie's Arrival in City Occasion for Celebration—Joseph A. Wright Was Janitor, Later Became Governor of State—Future Must Be Looked After.

Indiana University was first named "Indiana College" and later became a school for both men and women, but at first was an exclusive men's college, and the old Female Seminary took care of the feminine seekers of learning.

We realize that most of Bloomington residents are familiar with history of the old school, still most articles we have found on the subject are drawn out and cover so many details that some people merely glance over the pages and lose the fine points.

On the 20th of January, 1820, an act was passed definitely establishing the "State Seminary," in Perry township, at Bloomington. This seminary, giving at first instruction little higher than that of the present common schools, was changed by the act of January 24, 1828, into the "Indiana College." The college was organized by the election of a president, Dr. Andrew Wylie, and two professors, Baynard R. Hall and John Harney. During the first year 42 students were enrolled, and in 1830 a class of four finished the classical course.

The institution known as "Indiana College" was built in 1823 (we find in a note of 1830 date) and was the pride of the town.

"In 1830," says an old history, "the population of Bloomington was not less than 700. At that time the 'Indiana College' had a large attendance, an excellent corps of instructors and a superior curriculum."

Bloomington Prosperous.

"This institution, which was built in 1823, was the pride of the town and the means of rapidly and greatly increasing its population, enterprise and material wealth. The town also boasted a flourishing newspaper."

"The citizens had established the village a number of years before and this was another source of joy and satisfaction. In addition to all this there were numerous factories of leather, liquor, domestic and farming implements, flour, tailor goods, oil, and numerous stores, shops, offices, mechanics, artisans, tradesmen, educators, professional men and speculators. The pioneer town of Bloomington was a prosperous place."

From other sources we find that in 1822, the Trustees let out the building of two seminary houses, one to be used as a dwelling for a teacher, and the other for the State Seminary.

Seminary Absorbed in 1827-28.

At the session of the Legislature in 1827-28, an act was passed to

transform the State Seminary into the Indiana College, and Edward Borland, Samuel Dodds, Leroy Mayfield, Jonathan Nichols, James Blair, David H. Maxwell, William Banester and William Lowe, of Monroe county; Seth M. Levenworth of Crawford county, and William Dunn of Montgomery county, were appointed to make the alternation and establish the new institution in accordance with the provisions of the new enactment.

"On May 5, 1828, the above named board of trustees met in the Seminary building in Blomington, elected Dr. D. H. Maxwell, president of the board; the Rev. P. M. Dorsey, secre-

tary, and James Borland, treasurer. And on motion of Mr. Dunn, proceeded to the election of officers of the new Indiana College.

Dr. Wylie Chosen President.

"The Rev. Andrew Wylie, D.D., of Washington county, Pennsylvania, was unanimously chosen President of the college; B. R. Hall, Professor of Languages, and John H. Barney, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy for one session, at a salary of \$400 per year, with the addition of \$40 to Harney for house rent. The following is a copy of an allowance made to Joseph A. Wright, afterward Governor of Indiana:

Rang School Bell—Became Governor.

"Ordered, That Joseph A. Wright be allowed for ringing the college bell, making fires in the college building during the last session of the State Seminary, \$16.25; also for lock, bell rope and brooms, \$1.37 1-2, and that the treasurer of the late State Seminary pay the same.

"In the fall of 1828 President Andrew Wylie arrived in Bloomington, and the occasion was considered of



Later drawing of Old Indiana College Building, which Professor Pering described and pictured in his letter.

much importance; a torch-light procession and public illuminations was given in his honor. Jealousy on the part of Professors Hall and Harney led to unpleasantness, which eventually caused them to leave in 1832.

"The college flourished greatly under the management of President Wylie, and its influence was soon felt upon the community. People of culture and refinement came to live in the town; churches grew strong and shed their influence abroad, and the presence of superior intellectual and

moral culture made the town justly famous throughout the state."

The City of Bloomington owes a great part of her prosperity of past years, and her growth to Indiana University, and the institution will continue to spread out in order to accommodate more students as time passes.

In 1831 the first annual catalogue was published. On the 15th of February, 1838, an act was passed changing the name of the institution to "The Indiana University."

SCHOOL LANDS OF MONROE COUNTY SHOW GREAT INCREASE IN VALUE AS BLOOMINGTON GROWS

Seminary Township One of Two Set Apart By Law In Indiana for Educational Purposes—Later Named Perry Township—Infested by "Squatters in Early Days of Land Settlement—First Purchasers—Opened For Settlers in 1827—Rural Schools of Present.

When we look back upon the deeds of our early legislators, and see the results of some of their foresightedness in preserving certain lands for educational purposes, we can only offer a prayer of gratitude for their gifts to the present and future generations.

A very clear demonstration of what those early law-makers were intending to accomplish has been brought out in tracing back the history of what we know as Perry township, situated in Monroe County, just edging in the southern part of the present-day City of Bloomington.

The Seminary Township.

Township 8 north, Range 1 west, was one of two in the State of Indiana, devoted by legislative enactments to special school purposes.

The Indiana State University was then unknown, and its future place in the social system of humanity was unthought of.

In the year 1820, the General Assembly of Indiana, in pursuance of an act of Congress, selected two full Congressional townships—one in Gibson County, and the other in Monroe County, Indiana—to be used in founding and maintaining two State Seminaries.

Commission Appointed.

The selection was made through the medium of a commission, appointed by the State Legislature, such officers being required to locate the townships and carry into effect other provisions specified. This was done and Perry Township, or as it was known at that time Township 8 north, Range 1 west, being the township selected in Monroe county.

Trustees were appointed to superintend the erection of the necessary seminary buildings—two—one for the school, and the other for the Principal to occupy.

This work was done in 1822, four sections of land on the north side of the township being reserved for the site of the seminary, Sections 4 and 5

and the west half of Sections 3 and 9, with the east half of Sections 6 and 8. These four full sections of land were reserved from sale. Neither were "squatters" allowed to make improvements thereon, such as clearing the land, erecting buildings, planting crops, etc.

"Squatters" Took Up Abodes.

The rest of the Seminary Township was treated differently, however, and many "squatters" took up abodes on the land from year to year. The citizens were aware of course, that at some future time, the lands of the township, except perhaps the reserved sections, would be thrown into the market and sold in parcels to suit the purchaser for the highest obtainable purchase price.

None of this land being remote from the county seat, and much of it very near, with the rapid growth of Bloomington, then the location of the State Seminary there, and the coming of educators and people of unusual (at that early day) culture created a demand; or rather, inspired a covetousness for the land of the township.

In the early twenties its bounds were invaded by an army of eager "squatters," who went to work, regardless of the fact that they had no right to do so, erecting buildings, cutting down the forest, erecting mills, etc., as if the land already belonged to them.

Wanted Land Sold.

The year passed, the "squatters" ever clamoring for the sale of this land, and at last, in 1827, the Legislature provided for throwing this much sought for land upon the market. Then the "squatters" became quite a bit worried, for some had made extensive improvements and had become much attached to their home (?) as the sale meant that their claims should be subjected to competitive bids of speculators, prospective citizens and themselves.

The speculators, for instance, could bid on a "squatter's" claim, and if willing to buy the improvements which

the law of pre-emption required of him could run the price far above that which the "squatter" himself was willing or able to give, and thus secure the home of the settlers in spite of all he could do.

Sharp Competition For Land.

Nothing serious was done, however, although some sharp competition developed for the tracts of the superior quality or most favorable location.

The appraisal of the land was made by James Borland, in June, 1827, and the rating of the land will be noted in the following certificate made by Mr. Boland:

"I hereby certify that the above is a plat of the Reserve Township of seminary land in Monroe County as rated by me agreeably to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved January 25, 1827.

"Given under my hand this 15th day of June, 1827.

"JAMES BORLAND, Commissioner."

The land was not subject to entry in the usual way at the land offices. It was under the control of a special commissioner, who was empowered to negotiate the transfer. For a period of years James Borland was this commissioner.

Named For Commodore Perry.

Previous to 1830, the township remained attached to Bloomington township for election and judicial purposes, but at a later date was given a separate organization and named in honor of Commodore Perry, the author of the famous message, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." referring to his victory on Lake Erie.

Elections were ordered held at the house of Benjamin Kenton, for two Justices of the Peace. Mr. Kenton was appointed inspector; Jesse Davis and George A. Ritter, overseers of the poor; Solomon Butcher and Finney Courtney, fence viewers. The first election was held on May 26, 1830.

The first purchasers of land in this opening of the Seminary township (Perry), in 1827 as shown by old records, were chiefly the "squatters" and some Bloomington residents. Many names are still prominent among those of families of Bloomington residents and the surrounding county. The first purchasers were as follows:

First Land Owners.

Alexander Kelly, Joseph Piercy, John Armstrong, and John Griffith, in Section No. 1.

James G. Fleener, Granville Ward, Milton McPhetridge, Isaac Rodgers, Aquilla Rodgers and Samuel Dunn, in Section No. 2.

Thomas Smith, on Section No. 3.

George Henry, James Borland, Ellis Stone and Hiram Paugh, on Section No. 6.

Emsley Wilson, Andrew Dodds, Abraham Pauley, Richard Hunter and Alexander Murphy, on Section No. 7.

Sammuel Dodds, Richard (Dick) Shipp and John Hight, on Section No. 8.

William Bilbo, on Section No. 9.

Benjamin Rodgers, David Batterton,

and Zachariah Williams, on Section No. 10.

John Griffith and Jacob Isominger, on Section No. 11.

Garrett Moore, John A. Wilson and Moses Williams, on Section 12.

Benjamin Rodgers, on Section No. 14.

Josiah Baker and Abed Nego Walden, Section No. 15.

William Dunning, Levi Thatcher, and William Knatts, Section No. 16.

Isaac Pauley, Daniel Davis, Thomas Carter and Absalom Kennedy, Section No. 17.

Isaac Pauley, Edward Borland, and Samuel Moore, Section No. 18.

Simon Adamson, on Section No. 19.

Jacob Depue, Evan Dallarhide, David Sears and John Mathers, Section No. 20.

Robert D. Alexander, William Davis John W. Nicholson, William Taylor, Michael Keith and David Findley, Section No. 21.

John Boltinghouse, William Patrick and William Taylor, Section No. 22.

Solomon Butcher, Banner Brummet and James Berryman, Section No. 27.

William Taylor, James Alexander, William Alverson, John Musser, Robert Sanderson, James Brummet and Thomas Abbott, Section No. 28.

William Alverson, Carey James, David Sears, William Henry, James Parsons, and Charles Brookshire, Section No. 29.

Samuel Rhorer, Solomon Green, John Smith and Absalom Cooper, Section No. 30.

John Smith, on Section No. 31.

William Ross and Alexander Miller, Section No. 32.

George Short and Moses Grantham, Section No. 33.

William Chandler, on Section No. 34.

These were the only purchasers in

1827 from October, when the sale began. The four "Reserve Sections" were still reserved.

1921 County Rural Schools.

Every township school in Monroe county opened for the year's work in 1921 with the exception of No. 9 in Benton township. At this school, Miss Gladys Lucas, teacher, decided not to accept the job and Trustee M. E. Chitwood opened the school with another teacher.

For the first time in the history of the county every rural school will be eight months in duration. Last year some of them were less than six and none were seven months. Last year the minimum wage rate for the year was \$450 and this year, under the new law, it will be \$800.

Several schools were ordered closed by the state rural school inspector, Leroy Scales. These were as follows: Buck Creek, Oak Grove and Center, in Washington township; Sandhill, in Bean Blossom; Powell, in Marion; Polly, in Benton. and No. 8 in Indian Creek. The schools were closed because the total attendance at each last year was less than twelve. The law provides that the trustees must provide free conveyances to haul the pupils to other schools where the distance they would have to walk is more than a mile and a half.

Another new law is that a boy or girl must stay in school until sixteen years of age, even if they have graduated from the eighth grade. Heretofore they could quit school at the age of fourteen.

Miss Blanche Merry, state attendance officer, came to Monroe county and gave final instructions concerning the enforcing of the attendance law.

NAME OF "HOOSIER" NOW COMMANDS RESPECT EVERYWHERE

Oh, yes, I am a "Hoosier," as allowed by those "K-Y-kies" across the stream. Who think they'll lower our spirit proud When, in defamation, the name they scream.

When we are called a "Hoosier" we naturally feel a rather friendly feeling for the person who so honors us. That is, we feel like being pleasant with that person as one feels like doing when some stranger calls him by a pet name his family has made use of around home.

We Indians of today hold the name to be rather a sacred "home name" and are always glad to be called by that, as we are also glad to be recognized as an American when abroad.

Was Once Looked Down On.

"Almost from the foundation of the first American settlement within the Indiana border, the defamation began," says the late David Demaree Banta, '55, in one of his addresses which is published in Indiana Univer-

sity's Centennial Memorial Volume.

"Lawrenceburg and vicinity were settled mainly with men from Maine, Massachusetts, and Connecticut," Mr. Banta continued, "but not long is it before we find these representatives of the cultured East engaged in a war of epithets with their Kentucky neighbors on the south side of the Ohio.

Kentuckians Screamed "Hoosier."

"The Kentuckians screamed 'Hoosier,' the Indians shouted back 'Algerine.' The latter word has been forgotten—absorbed in 'Corn Cracker,' possibly—but 'Hoosier' has stuck.

"Who knows its genesis?"

"No one, nor its meaning. It came from without—that seems certain; and was used at first as an epithet of reproach.

"It did not need to have a meaning in the beginning—nay, it served the better purpose without meaning for it was enough to cry 'Hoosier,' 'Hoosier!' to make the Indians, from the Ohio to the outermost verge of the

settlements grit their teeth and curse their tormentors."

Sting Is Gone.

Indiana and her people and their mode of life and sayings were fruitful themes of jests and comments until after the war of 1861-1864, but from along in the year of 1830-1840 the name no longer hurt. The Indians had begun to conquer the elements that had marked their poverty, and were able to grin in anticipation of victory when "Hoosier" was applied to them.

As our forefathers made progress in education and industry, and sons of Indiana went forth and brought honor to the land of their nativity, the grin of anticipation broadened to a smile of pride when the word "Hoosier" was mentioned.

And, today, we may well be proud to even become an adopted child of the great family of "Hoosiers."

JORDAN WRITES POEM ON 70th BIRTHDAY

Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Indiana University from 1885 to 1891, wrote the following poem recently. This is the year of his 70th birthday anniversary, and he writes looking back over his three-score and ten.

Registrar John W. Cravens was presented with a copy of the poem which Dr. Jordan sent to many of his friends.

Men Told Me, Lord

(1851-1921)

Men told me, Lord, it was a vale of tears
Where Thou hadst placed me, wickedness and woe
My twain companions whereso I might go;
That I through ten and three score weary years
Should stumble on, beset by pains and fears,
Fierce conflict around me, passions hot within,
Enjoyment brief and fatal, but in sin.
When all was ended then should I demand
Full compensation from Thine austere hand:
For, 'tis Thy pleasure, all temptation past,
To be not just but generous at last.

Lord, here am I! My three-score years and ten
All counted to the full; I've fought Thy fight,
Crossed Thy dark valleys, scaled Thy rocks' harsh height,
Borne all Thy burdens Thou dost lay on men
With hand unsparing, three-score years and ten.
Before Thee now I make my claim, O Lord!
What shall I pray Thee as a meet reward?

I ask for nothing! Let the balance fall!
All that I am or know or may confess
But swells the weight of mine indebtedness;
Burdens and sorrows stand transfigured all:
Thy hand's rude buffet turns to a caress,
For Love, with all the rest, Thou gav'st me here,
And Love is Heaven's very atmosphere!
—David Starr Jordan.

MAKING MISTAKES

When a plumber makes a mistake he charges twice for it.

When a lawyer makes a mistake, it is just what he wanted because he has a chance to try it over again.

When a preacher makes a mistake nobody knows the difference.

When a judge makes a mistake, it becomes the law of the land.

When a doctor makes a mistake he buries it.

But, when an editor makes a mistake—Good Night.

Indiana University Lives Through Adversity--Citizens Aid Officials--History Interesting

After the State Legislature had passed an act to establish a University in the state of Indiana, in 1838, ten men were appointed as trustees to make the change from Indiana College to Indiana University.

This board of trustees was made up of the following men: John Law, of Knox county; Robert Dale Owen, of Posey county; Richard W. Thompson, of Lawrence county; Samuel R. Hosovuer, of Wayne county; P. C. Dunning, James Blair, Joshua O. Howe, Chesley D. Bailey. William Turner and Leroy Mayfield, of Monroe county. It may be noted that six of the ten men on the first board of trustees of Indiana University were residents of Monroe county; giving the majority vote, or control to the county.

New Building Erected.

This board of trustees met for the first time in regular session May 24, 1838, and elected Paris C. Dunning of Monroe county, president of the board; and James D. Maxwell as secretary. The board of trustees then proceeded to make such changes as were deemed necessary for the con-

version of Indiana College into Indiana University.

A new brick building was erected upon the site of what is now known as the old University building (on Bloomington's High School campus), in this year, and the old building, which became later known as the old Seminary building, and still later converted into a residence, was not used as a University building, but was used as a Female school building.

This new building was really the first building of Indiana University as the school had not been a University until this time.

In 1851 the State adopted a new constitution, in which no mention was made of any provision for higher education. To remedy this omission a special act was passed by the Legislature on the 17th of June, 1852 "recognizing" the "college established in 1828," at Bloomington, as "the University of the State."

All this time however the University had received no money from the State, and its sole source of income consisted of its fees and the money (\$6,000 to \$8,000 per year) received as interest on the proceeds from the sale of Perry township. During these years, the number of students in attendance in the collegiate classes (exclusive of members of the Preparatory or "Normal" department) ranged from 38 (1841) to 118 (1859), and the

number of graduates from 2 (1853) to 22 (1861).

Destroyed by Fire in 1854.

The "old" University building was used until April, (All Fools' Day) 1854, when it was destroyed by fire, which loss embarrassed the institution very much as not only were the recitation rooms gone, but a valuable library of rare works were burned. (An erroneous belief that this building was razed seems generally accepted at this time.)

It is believed that this fire was the work of an incendiary, as evidence gathered at the time, and the strife which seemed to exist during this period in regard to higher education would lead one to accept as a probable truth. However, no one was ever prosecuted for the act.

Citizens Raise Funds.

The citizens immediately went to work to raise funds for erecting a new building for Indiana University. They removed a comparatively meager sum from the State, but by popular subscriptions and donations Bloomington citizens raised \$10,000, and were enabled to complete the new college building. This building stands on the "old University Campus" in the southern part of the Old City of Bloomington, (the present Junior High school building).

Permanent Endowment.

In the historic year, 1867, the



Old Indiana University Building (erected after fire of 1854), now used as a Junior High School. (Unit in Bloomington's Superior Educational System, as they appeared in 1921.)

first legislative appropriation was made. This was an annual appropriation of \$8,000, an amount that was increased in 1873 to \$15,000, and still later to \$23,000. This increase in equipment was followed at once by a decided increase in the number of students, as well as in the general efficiency of the Institution. This growth and development continued during the administration of Dr. Lemuel Moss (1876 to 1884), and also during that of Dr. Jordan.

On the 8th of March, 1883, an Act providing for the "permanent endowment of the University" was passed by the State Legislature. By this ordinance, a tax of one-half cent to be collected annually for thirteen years is levied on each \$100 of taxable property.

"This amount when collected is put in the form of non-negotiable bonds of the State, bearing interest at 5 per cent. This sum collected amounts to about \$50,000 each year, giving an annual increase of income of \$2,000 to \$3,000. This fund will amount to about

\$750,000 in 1896. It will then yield an income equal to that now received from all other sources."

No donations of money from individuals for any purpose had been received by the University.

Second Fire in July, 1883.

In the late seventies, a fine brick building was erected on the old University campus, to be used for scientific purposes in connection with the work of the University.

This building was struck by lightning and completely destroyed by fire which followed, in July, 1883. The loss was estimated at probably \$300,000, as the library consisting of over 12,000 volumes, and the then famous Owen collection of fossils, etc., along with many other valuable articles were destroyed at the time.

The burning of Science building on the old campus of Indiana University, while coming, as it did as a calamity, was really a blessing in disguise for not only the University, but Bloomington and Monroe county.

It was after this great disaster that the new site was purchased and the University really began to spread forth out-reaching arms of progress, which could never have happened had the old site been retained.

The loss was in part made good by a State appropriation (\$43,000), and by a donation (\$50,000) from the County of Monroe.

In rebuilding the trustees selected a more eligible site, about a mile from the former location, and on these grounds the work of the University has been carried on since 1885.

Present Site Purchased.

In the same year, 1883, the Trustees of Indiana University purchased a tract of twenty acres of land of what was then known as Dunn's Woods, fronting on Fifth street, and made preparations to erect two fine buildings on this site. One of the buildings was planned to be used as the main University edifice, and the



Exceptional action picture of fire scene on Indiana University Campus, showing Bloomington's old "Steamer" fire engine at work—Wylie Hall was the building in this scene, which has been rebuilt.

other to be used as a scientific department building.

The tract of land cost the Board of Trustees of Indiana University \$6,000, and the estimated cost of the two new buildings planned at that time was \$60,000 for each building.

In Indiana University's published account of this incident, as printed in the "History of Indiana University," published in 1890, we find the following:

Calamity Follows Prosperity.

"It sometimes seems that calamity follows prosperity. Just one month after the commencement, July 13, 1883, the college building, the corner stone of which Governor T. A. Leonidas Sexon, laid, July 2, 1873, was a mass of ruins.

"As there had been no one occupying this building for more than a week, there was no way of accounting for the fire but by a vivid flash of lightning, which occurred about 6 p. m., on July 13, during a heavy fall of rain, which continued the whole night.

"The fire must have been smouldering in the building until 8 o'clock when the alarm was given. The building was so prevaded by the smoke that no part of it could be entered, except the museum, in the lower story, from which some tables covered with specimens were taken.

"The valuable library of about 13,000 volumes (from other sources we learn that there were over 12,000 but not quite 13,000 volumes) was completely destroyed, and also all the physical and chemistry apparatus and valuable collections, together with the library of Professor, later President, Jordan.

Firemen Do Good Work.

"Had it not been for the exertions of the firemen, and the heavy rain, the other building, only ten feet from it, must have met the same fate.

"The calamity occurring during vacation, most of the professors were out of town. In the emergency, the resident trustees, professors and some influential citizens, met and discussed the situation.

"About the beginning of August the board of trustees, in a called session, and with funds in hand, immediately proceeded to prepare the old college building (the building erected in 1854-55) for the temporary reception of the professors who had lost their rooms and apparatus by the recent fire.

"It was also resolved at this meeting of the board to select a new site, removed from the annoyance of the railroad, on which to rebuild the University.

"The board, after an examination of various situations, selected a tract of twenty acres, situated on what is known as 'Dunn Wood.' This they purchased from Moses E. Dunn, Esq., the grandson of the original proprietor.

County Commissioners Give \$50,000.

"About the beginning of September the commissioners of Monroe county voted to donate \$50,000 to the University, for the purpose of erecting buildings; and this gener-

ous grant and the money received from the insurance companies, the trustees were enabled to immediately make preparations for building.

"Mr. George W. Bunting, of Indianapolis, was employed as architect. At the meeting of the board in November, 1883, the plans were submitted and adopted. Three buildings were, at this time, stipulated for.

Ground Broken in 1884.

"On Wednesday, April 2, 1884, the ground was broken. On June 10, in accordance with arrangements previously made, the corner-stone was laid. The day was unpropitious, and so rainy that the addresses were delivered in the Methodist church, comparatively few assembling to witness the actual ceremony of putting the stone in place.

"The three buildings were named Wylie Hall, Owen Hall and Maxwell Hall. Wylie Hall, when the main building shall be erected, is intended for the department of physics and Chemistry. Owen Hall is intended for the Departments of Natural Science and the Museum. Maxwell Hall is a wooden structure. On its lower floor are the Chapel, a recitation room and the ladies' room. In the second story are five recitation rooms.

Opened in 1888.

On September 3, 1888, to the gratification of all concerned, the students assembled in their new commodious halls, for prayers, lectures and recitations."

This progress and advancement of the institution of higher learning has also meant a wonderful progress and growth for Bloomington, as it not alone has advertised the City near and far, but more money has been spent in the town with each year's increase in enrollment at the school.

The chief changes since that year have been an increase in the number of professors and the extension of the elective system in the course of studies. With these changes, and the greater income which has made them

possible, has come a decided increase in the number of students. The number enrolled in the college classes in the year 1888-89 was about 300, and the graduating class of 1889 contained 44 members.

Women were admitted to the university in 1867. A law school was in successful operation from ——— to 1877. It was closed on account of adverse feeling in the Legislature. The Indiana Medical College of Indianapolis had, for a number of years, a nominal connection with the Indiana University. This connection, however, included no financial support, and no responsibility of management.

Here was builded the Indiana University that we all know. Every one knows, or should at least, know the story of the growth of Indiana University from this stage on. But the little things about us that really mean so much are passed by unobserved.

The Sundial's Story.

Every day hundreds of students pass by the old sundial, but few know and still fewer stop to remember that it once stood on the old campus. The money was donated by the members of the classes of 1870-72. The dial is made of Monroe county stone. The story goes that, when Cyrus Nutt, the third president of the University, was walking across the old campus one dark night, he struck a match so that he could see what time it was by the sundial.

About the Well House.

The Well House is easily the most popular structure on the campus, but how many who drink at its fountains think of the creaking old green pump that used to stand in its place, and how many stop to think that the portals were once entrances to the old building. Theorode Rose of Muncie, who is now dead, obtained permission to move the old doors. He moved them, designed, and had the Well House constructed, and presented it to the University in memory of the class of '75.

SACRIFICES OF PEOPLE IN THE PAST PAVED WAY FOR CITIZENS TODAY—WE MUST WORK FOR BENEFIT OF FUTURE GENERATIONS

Duty Calls Each Individual to Make Some Personal Effort in Preparing Memorial for Heroes of Indiana in Order That Youngsters May Respect Higher Ideals—Opportunities of Present Must Be Used To Benefit Those of the Future.

When we look through the records of Indiana University, and see evidences of the struggles some of her students have made in order that humanity might be benefitted by deeds worthy of sacrifice of time, energy of youth—yea, even to the actual giving of lives—in order that the coming generations might be benefitted through their sacrifice, we must stop and ponder.

In the past when Indiana University struggled with misfortunes, the people of the state, of the county in which the institution was situated;

and the townsmen of dear old Bloomington vied with the graduate of years past in offering aid in rebuilding the school.

We Can Do What Others Did.

Indiana University is surrounded by universities that have raised large funds or are now engaged in Memorial Fund campaigns. Ohio has raised \$1,500,000 for an athletic stadium, as a lasting and useful memorial to her heroes. Illinois is now working on a \$3,000,000 fund and has already raised \$700,000 toward this

fund from her student body alone. Kentucky is in the midst of a great campaign for a project of the same noble principle; Chicago will soon begin a Memorial Fund drive, while Wisconsin and Michigan have gone "over the top" with oversubscriptions; Kansas has raised more money than she had set as her goal, and Iowa is all ready to open a campaign for a fund of the same nature.

In our own State, Purdue, our neighbor and colleague in the advancement of the great educational interests of the State, deserves great honor and hearty congratulations for completing a Million Dollar Building Fund, while Notre Dame is now preparing for a \$2,000,000 drive.

We ask—What, then shall Indiana do?

The answer that jumps to our lips tells us what we must do—it tells us that Indiana must not take a secondary position in this respect; that Indiana, her alumni and people inter-

ested in the great institution of higher learning, can do what other colleges have done.

Act Now!

Indiana can not wait longer to set up on her campus a lasting and fitting memorial to the men who have offered or given their lives in order that the world might be made a better place in which to live.

In an interview concerning the proposed Million Dollar Memorial fund for Indiana University, Mr. William A. Alexander, late of Swarthmore College Faculty, who is a graduate of old I. U., expressed his feelings for Indiana in a few words, which seems typical of the true brotherhood which exists within the hearts of all Indiana Alumni, students, friends of the institution and citizens of Bloomington, where the old school is established for all time. Mr. Alexander said, in part:

"As you may know, I have recently returned to Indiana, after sixteen

years of service at Swarthmore College, under the masterful leadership of President Joseph Swain, a graduate of Indiana University and for years its president. Some of my intimate friends asked why I should want to leave the pleasing surroundings I enjoyed at Swarthmore. There are many answers to the question, but the answer I find most predominant is this:

"Besides the desire to get back to my people; besides the desire to return to the work of my choice, there stands out one all-pervading purpose, namely, to serve in my small way my Alma Mater, the institution which has done more for me and means more to me than any other.

Heeds the Call.

"So, when I was asked to return to Indiana and do what I could to help raise a Million Dollar Memorial Fund, there could have been no other answer than that 'I'll be there.'"

"The alumni of Indiana University, heartily supported by the board of trustees," continued Mr. Alexander, "set for themselves by a unanimous vote at the last commencement, the duty of raising a Million Dollar Memorial Fund, dedicated to the memory of Indiana men and women who have given or offered their services in the service of their country.

"It was voted that the fund should be apportioned to the following purposes: For a Union building, \$500,000; for an Athletic Stadium, \$250,000, and for a Women's Dormitory, \$250,000. The resolution setting forth the plan to raise this Memorial Fund as a gift to Indiana University contains the following declaration of faith:

"We believe that the children of the University throughout the country and the world, and all who know her achievements and who honor her memory will enter upon this movement with affection for their Alma Mater and with a fixed determination and purpose to accomplish the end in view."

"I am much pleased that the Alumni Association recognized the worth of inter-collegiate athletics by making the Stadium one of the great objectives of this campaign. I believe in high scholastic standings for our University; I believe in high moral standards for our Alma Mater; I believe in making adequate provision for a safe, sane and democratic social life of the undergraduates.

"Because I believe in these standards, and in order to make them possible, I believe in inter-collegiate and intramural athletics. The recreational life of undergraduates in the American colleges must be organized.

"We have come to know that the killing of time is a deadly sport. The waste of leisure is one of the most tragic things in American life, today. It is well, therefore, that a great Stadium is to be one of the results of the Memorial Fund Campaign; because, through it we shall announce to the world our faith in the value of inter-collegiate sports, and our determination to help the University promote her best interests by proper



Entrance drive to Indiana University Campus, as it appeared at 2:02 p. m. o'clock (the hands of the clock in the Student Building tower will show in the picture), on Christmas Day, December 25, 1921.

attention to the recreational life of her students and alumni.

"I am much pleased, also, that the fund is to serve as a lasting and fitting memorial to the men and women of Indiana who gave or offered their lives in order that the world would be made a better place for us to live in.

"We have not waited too long to establish this memorial, because the longer we wait, the bigger and grander it must be."

In the great war for world democracy, college men were found in every line, every trench, every outfit in the terrible struggles—many were officers of highest rank, and a great portion of the great armies of the nations who were victorious were offered chiefly by men who had been athletes in their civilian youth, while the rank and file was well filled with college men, who took their hardship and shared the trials of the enlisted

men with equal fervor along with their brothers from the industrial walks of our nation's great citizenship—all served with credit and honor, none was seen to waver in the face of duty.

"Shall we now waver when the call is issued to pay our debt of gratitude to those men who gave their todays for our tomorrows?" said Mr. Alexander, in touching again upon the subject. "I think not!"

Call Is Clear and Loud.

"This call today is loud and clear, to you and to me, to do everything we can for this great cause, to say all we can for its success; to write everything we can in its behalf, and by sacrifice and affection, give everything we can, in order to show our respect for our heroes, and give Indiana a strategic position among the great universities of the land."

place, and continued to serve as President of Indiana University to the time of his death in 1851.

After the death of President Andrew Wylie, for two years following Theophilus A. Wylie, Daniel Reed and Alfred Ryors acted as president of Indiana University.

William M. Daily was appointed as President of the University in 1853, and continued to serve in this position until 1858, when, owing to trouble which seems to have come up, he resigned from the honorable position.

President Nutt Appointed.

After the resignation of President Daily, in 1858, Theophilus A. Wylie again acted as president for a year, and was followed by John H. Lathrop, who served for a year, or until 1860, when Cyrus Nutt was appointed president of Indiana University.

Cyrus Nutt served as president of the institution from 1860 until 1875, fifteen years in all.

In 1875, Lemuel Moss, D. D., LL. D., was chosen president of Indiana University, and it was under his control that the school was enabled to become situated on the present site, in 1883.

In 1884, President Moss, resigned from that position, and David Starr Jordan, LL. D., was elected as the seventh President of Indiana University, and served until 1891 in that position.

"The River Jordan" Named.

In an address given at the Centennial celebration of Indiana University, Ex-President Jordan told the following little story:

"The growth of the University makes me feel that my place is back among the early founders, not far from the days in which one professor and one president compiled the faculty.

"In those days the president and

DR. WILLIAM LOWE BRYAN FIRST MONROE COUNTY MAN TO BECOME PRESIDENT OF INDIANA UNIVERSITY

History of Executive Heads of State Educational Institution—Andrew Wylie
First President of Indiana College, Later University—How River Jordan
Got Name—Joseph Swain in College 41 Years, First Indiana Graduate
To Become President.

After tracing, through the years of struggle, the years of hope and final prosperity of the life of Indiana University, it is easy for one to see that wonderful bond of sympathy, of kindred feeling which existed since the earliest settlement, between the citizens of Bloomington and Monroe County and the great institution

here. It is a feeling to be proud of, indeed.

President Wylie Is First.

President Andrew Wylie, D. D., who came to Bloomington as first President of the Indiana College, in the fall of 1828, was also made first president of Indiana University when the conversion of the old college took



Dr. David H. Maxwell.



Dr. Andrew Wylie.

the professor once met on a foot-log which crossed the stream on the main street of the town (Bloomington). Neither would budge, and the president elbowed the professor into the brook.

"And, speaking of the brook, I once reminded the Board of Trustees that they need name no building for me; I asked only that this brook, coming through what was then the 'new campus,' should be called the River Jordan. And it was done, but they did still better, for the meadow across the brook they named Jordan Field.

In 1891, upon the resignation of Dr. Jordan, his friend and co-worker in Indiana University, was elected to fill the position of this great man. Dr. John Merle Coulter, was elected president and served well in that capacity, receiving much help from the state legislature in the next years, but resigned to take upon himself the presidency of Lake Forest.

First I. U. Man President.

Joseph Swain, who was in Indiana University for forty-one years, as student, teacher and President, was elected to that honorable position, which he held until 1902. He was really the first son of Indiana to have this honor.

In 1902, when Joseph Swain left the University there were 334 students enrolled for attendance at classes in the institution of Higher learning.

President Bryan Is Greatest.

Then it was that Monroe County came to the front with one of the greatest men that has been elected to the honorable position of President of Indiana University.

The faculty, the student body, the alumni, the board of trustees and Citi-



William Lowe Bryan,
President, Indiana University.

zens of the State of Indiana, Bloomington, and old Monroe county, all turned to Dr. William Lowe Bryan, much as the Children of Isreal turned to Moses for guidance.

Dr. Bryan was elected President of



This building was used about 1840 as a laboratory for Indiana College students.

Indiana University in 1902, and through his wonderful ability to gather about him an educational organization second to none, he has been enabled to harmoniously conduct the affairs of the college through the most successful years the institution has known.

It is chiefly to his ability that the efficient faculty has been assembled, which is a factor in the growth of the school from an enrollment of 334 students in 1902 to probably 4,000 students in the present semester of 1922, and to him the institution owes its progress. May he long continue to live and prosper, that future generations may prosper through his great efforts. He was 61 years of age, November 11, 1921.

For More Detailed History.

For more detailed and later history of Indiana University we would advise the reader to procure a copy

of "Indiana University, 1820-1920, Centennial Memorial Volume" from Secretary John W. Cravens, of Indiana University, or procure the use of same through the local public library. The book is interesting and of high educational character for older people as well as the coming generations.

1921 Record.

A total of nearly 2,400 students had registered at Indiana University for the fall semester, 2,122 of whom enrolled the first day, the best first day's enrollment in the history of the institution. For the first time in years, more men have signed up than women.

A total of 1,167 men and 955 women enrolled.

It is more than likely that this will be the University's greatest year in point of attendance.



"KIRKWOOD'S LAWS" BROUGHT FAME TO I.U. AND TOWN IN BEING HOME OF THE AUTHOR

"When I die, I want to go where Professor Kirkwood goes," was the simple eulogy of one of the admirers of Daniel Kirkwood, for whom one of Bloomington's main streets was

named, as was one of the substantial buildings situated on Indiana University's campus, in honor of the great gift this man made to science.

One writer, in 1883, in commenting

upon the sentiment expressed in this statement of an admirer, said:

"Whatever may be said of this sentiment, certain it is that during fifty years as a teacher, Professor Kirkwood has gained from his students such universal contributions of love and admiration as few men enjoy; and, while as a mathematician, he has made many valuable contributions to science, as a genial, temperate, and genuine man, he has solved the problem of gracefully growing old.

Came to Indiana in 1856.

Prof. Daniel Kirkwood accepted the Chair of Mathematics in Indiana University in the latter part of 1856, and held the same position in Washington and Jefferson College (Pennsylvania) in 1866 and 1867, but was recalled to his former place in Indiana University.

The great things that this man did for the betterment of the human race can scarcely be appreciated by the ordinary individual who is not directly interested in scientific matters, but we can in a slight sense, give an idea of his greatness in the scientific world by setting forth in our simple language what we are able to understand.

The scientific world first took notice of Professor Kirkwood in 1849 through the publication of his analogy between the periods of the rotations of the primary planets. The law which he announced became known as Kirkwood's Law, was generally regarded as a discovery of much importance in supporting the nebular hypothesis, and received much interest at this time. This law pertains to the revolution of the planets on their axis. When only about fifty

asteroids were known in the solar system, Professor Kirkwood, it seems, conceived the notion that in those spaces where simple commensurability with Jupiter occurs, there must be gaps in the asteroid zone. It was then, however only a theory, as the number of asteroids sufficient for its verification were not known. We find that the scientific world immediately accepted this theory, and Mr. Proctor, an eminent astronomer of his day, wrote in 1870, concerning this theory: "We may assume that when many more asteroids have been discovered, the law * * * will appear more distinctly."

Professor Kirkwood was the first to show that the divisions of Saturn's rings are due to the same cause as the gaps in the zone of asteroids.

Daniel Kirkwood, while not a native of Indiana, was one of the men to whom we can proudly point as one of our great citizens, as he became a part of Bloomington when he first took his place in Indiana University. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, his grandfather coming from Ireland in 1771, and settling in Delaware. His parents, John and Agnes (Hope) Kirkwood were both born in America, and Professor Daniel Kirkwood was born on a farm, in Tartford County, Maryland, September 27, 1814.

His early life was spent on the farm, his first attendance at school being in the rural district of his native county. Not having much taste for agriculture, he entered the York County Academy (York, Pa.) in 1834, and in 1838 was elected first assistant and mathematical instructor of the institution. While teaching in York, one of his students was Samuel R. Franklin, who later won fame and was chosen superintendent of the great

Government Observatory, in Washington, D. C.

In 1943 he accepted the principalship of Lancaster, (Pa.) High school, which position he gave up to become principal of the Pottsville Academy after a few years. He was then Professor of Mathematics in Delaware College from 1851 to 1856, being elected President of this institution in 1854, and in the last year mentioned accepted the Chair of Mathematics in Indiana University. His residence in Bloomington gave the community a zealous worker for the citizenship's welfare throughout the long life of this great scholar and teacher.

Honors Bestowed.

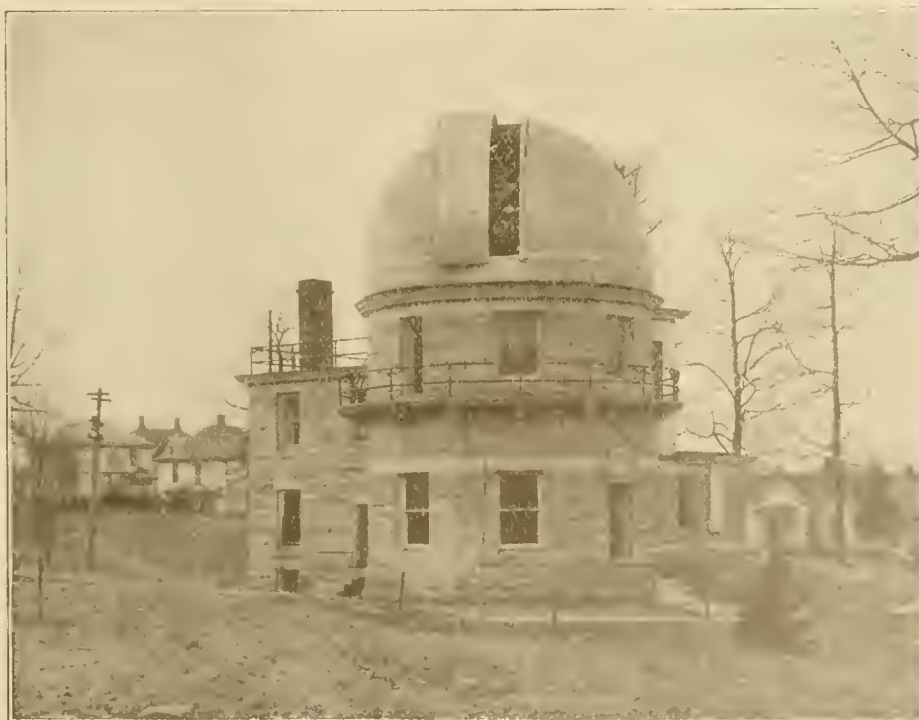
Professor Daniel Kirkwood received the honorary degree of Master of Arts, in 1850, from Washington College, and the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1852, from the University of Pennsylvania.

He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1851, and the American Association for the advancement of Science, in 1853.

Not alone these honorable attainments were the result of his untiring study, but he was a frequent contributor to scientific journals, and was author of the well-known work on "Comets and Meteors," as well as a book published earlier, entitled "Meteoritic Astronomy." Besides, being the man to establish "Kirkwood's Law" as a theory for scientific development.

The Bee Hive geyser in Yellowstone national park is becoming more and more active every season.

Many parts of the dense forests of the Adirondack mountains in New York are still unexplored.



Observatory at Indiana University, in charge of Prof. W. A. Cogshall, where "star" students are learning of the "great beyond" in concrete lessons and figures.

"CITY OF HIGHER LEARNING" RECEIVES PRAISE FROM UNION LABOR PUBLICATION

Bloomington and Indiana University received a fine "writeup" by one of the State papers. This time it is the Union which is one of the leading official organ of the Labor Party in the United States. The article which appeared in the Labor Day edition (Sept. 5, 1921) is as follows:

"Clang. A grinding of wheels—the call of a brakeman as the train slows down. Bloomington. The home of Indiana University—the home, for a time, of our boys and girls who are fortunate enough to be allowed to go.

"You alight from the train and an animated scene confronts you. You behold crowds of laughing and seemingly care-free boys and girls—Indiana's boys and girls—some leaving, some coming to resume their studies—and a feeling of their exuberant good fellowship grips you.

"You leave the depot and are soon in the business section of the town. You pass through the square and note the stores that face it—the up-to-the-minute styles that show through the windows, and you know that you are in a college town where progressive merchants keep pace with the exacting requirements of thousands of students from all walks of life. You pass along a street, made beautiful by imposing homes and overhanging trees, and finally you stand on the college campus.

"Then and only then, does the real significance of the heading of this ar-

ticle come to you: 'What Indiana University Means to Indiana.'

"You behold the mighty buildings dedicated to the advancement of our children—you gaze in rapture at the campus, which has been laid out in all of its natural beauty—and with a feeling of pride you realize that Indiana University is yours—is a part of your state—is the result of your efforts and the efforts of your people.

"You look about you and behold beautiful homes and churches and as you come to know these people of Bloomington and their kindly, hospitable ways—as you come to realize the atmosphere of refinement and culture that is so manifest—you breathe a sigh of relief that Indiana University is located in such a town—that your children are to live for a time in such a community—and then, while thinking what Indiana University means to Indiana there comes to you another thought: What Bloomington as a home for our children means to the parents of the State of Indiana. For are not surroundings, is not refinement and kindly consideration of a people, as important to the welfare and advancement of our children as a college itself?

"I have often wondered why some people take it upon themselves to oppose every additional appropriation asked for by our colleges. Colleges, if we as a people are to be progressive, need increased equipment, increased

salary fund, more money for research, more housing for students that crowd to their halls in ever growing numbers. That the money must be carefully handled goes without saying. In times like these, the richest state has not a dollar to waste. But, rightly used, the money spent on colleges will come back a hundredfold.

"There is no public activity that pays quite so well as education. Some of the dividends are obvious—gains that can be readily seen. There are, however, gains less easy of appraisal, whose value no thoughtful man doubts. All increased understanding of life and duty, all broadening of sympathy and growth of knowledge, are worth while, even though their money price is difficult to ascertain.

"A university is an investment, not a charity and he who stands in its way is a detriment to his people, his state and his own advancement.

"While Bloomington is known as a college town, it also enjoys other distinctions that without a college would make it known. It is almost the very center of population in the United States. It is also in the very heart of the limestone district—a building stone that finds a market throughout the entire country where beauty and durability is a factor in the building. Bloomington is also the home of the universally known Showers Brothers Company. America's largest furniture makers, with a record of one complete piece of furniture every nineteen seconds.

"Bloomington, to an observer, indicates unusual inducements for any industry deserving location. Excellent labor conditions, adequate transporta-



Typical University Student Organization Houses of Bloomington (1922).

tion facilities, near the mining district, the center of population, desirable neighbors, pure water, ample light, heat and power at economical rates, and a satisfactory service such as is always maintained by the Interstate Public Service Company; fine hotels and co-operation of fellow-townsmen—but more than this—with unequalled educational opportunity for the children of the employe and employer.

"Bloomington! Big enough to carry

the impression of a much larger city; small enough to zealously cherish refinement, good fellowship and hospitality—a city of kindly people, whether they be employer of employe, teacher or business man or student.

"The shades of night were slowly settling over the campus at Indiana. I turned to go. Again I passed along the streets and down to the depot, where I took my train. Leaving I carried with me a vision of mighty buildings and a beautiful campus—a

thought of a beautiful city of homes and a people of refinement and genial ways—but more than this I carried with me the thought that some day I would like to have my children go—to Indiana University—and Bloomington."

Sheriff Walter Peterson is a lonesome man today.

"Reason—the jail is entirely empty for the first time since Mr. Peterson took office." November 18, 1921.



Scenes on Indiana University Campus after a winter snow storm has spread its mantel



As Indiana University buildings appeared in 1915, before New Men's Gymnasium was built.

Indiana University Downs Purdue In Annual Football Game of 1921

The historic rivalry between the two Universities of our State gives the victory of Indiana University and Bloomington a right to have the account of this contest placed in the columns of this book.

In thirty years Purdue and Indiana have played 22 games. Purdue has won 11, Indiana 10, and there have been 2 ties. The record follows:

In 1891, Purdue, 60, Indiana 0; 1892, Purdue 69, Indiana 0; 1893, Purdue 60; Indiana 0; 1897, Purdue 20, Indiana 6; 1898, Purdue 14, Indiana 0; 1899, Purdue 5, Indiana 17; 1900 Purdue 5, Indiana 24; 1901, Purdue 6, Indiana 11; 1902, Purdue 39, Indiana 0; 1904, Purdue 27, Indiana 0; 1905, Purdue 11, Indiana 11; 1908, Purdue 4, Indiana 10; 1909, Purdue

3, Indiana 36; 1910, Purdue 9, Indiana 15; 1911, Purdue 12, Indiana 5; 1912, Purdue 34, Indiana 7; 1913, Purdue 4, Indiana 7; 1914, Purdue 23, Indiana 13; 1915, Purdue 7, Indiana 0; 1916, Purdue 0, Indiana 0; 1917, Purdue 0, Indiana 37; 1920, Purdue 7, Indiana 10; 1921, Indiana 3, Purdue 0.

Before the game, 3,000 cards containing the following verses were passed among the Rooters, for it was fully realized that Indiana's only chance to win would be by the superior gameness of the Crimson players:

The Team and Stiehm.

(By Forest M. "Pop" Hall)

I've gone far to see our team
And dear old "Jumbo" Stiehm
Fight hard for fame

With fees, whose greater odds
Would have frightened the gods,
In any game.

So hard they fought, that sly Fate
Tried her hand to slow their gait
As ground they gained:
And, the team tried to the last
Ounce of strength to hold fast:
But then—it rained!

Watch, with confident smile,
How they play for Cap Kyle,
And lead the score
In this more equal match,
And beat Purdue like Scratch,
Just as before.

High in the bleachers, we too,
Must work for Indiana, true—
Ta'k long and loud!
Let the boys know we are there
To back them with OUR share.
And show we're proud.

No yellow was ever shown,
For none was ever grown
In old I. U.
So YELL! For this final game
Will see our team bring shame
To all Purdue!



Scene at Indiana-Purdue Football Game on Jordan Field

The Downfallen.

"I came here to learn,"
Said young Willie Green;
"Not to fall for' or yern
For each 'queen' that I've seen."

But—alas and alack—
This wise young fellow
Was asleep on his back,
For his heart was mellow.

One spoonful of nerve
Was all that he lost:
For a bushel of brains
Would ne'er pay the cost.

Four years he was dead
In his loveless strife,
Refusing to be led
To the joys of life.

Then, he awoke with a start
And a creeping skin—
Something was wrong with his heart,
And his blood seemed thin.

The girl—that wonderful one,
In all the classes with him—
Had, this day, just begun
Wearing his room-mate's pin.



Captain Kyle

And, true to prediction, the spirit of "never giving up" gave victory to Indiana's nerry players in this historic gridiron game.

Indiana beat Purdue 3 to 0 in the season's last football game on Jordan Field Saturday, November 19, 1921. A drop kick by Kyle in the last quarter with five minutes left to play put the contest on ice for the Crimson. A crowd of about 9,000, the largest ever on the field, witnessed the contest, and 1,000 who had bought tickets in advance remained away on account of rain.

Purdue came on two special trains and brought 1,600 rooters.

Engines 440 and 400, pulling the special trains over the Monon, were gaily decorated in Purdue colors, black and old gold.

TRUSTEES OF UNIVERSITY SELECT SITES FOR TWO NEW BUILDINGS, NOV. 1921

Before adjournment of its sessions on November 5, 1921, the Indiana University board of trustees definitely decided upon the location of the site upon which the new \$250,000 building for the School of Commerce and Finance of the University will be erected. The site chosen is 100 feet east of Biology Hall and 100 feet

south of Science Hall, on the college campus, just north of Third Street.

The board also selected the site for the President's house, which is to be erected on the east end of the University campus, almost due east of the north end of Forest Place, Bloomington.

Miss Louise Rowe was selected as

secretary to William A. Alexander, who will have charge of the \$1,000,000 drive among the alumni and other friends of the institution.

Mr. Alexander reported that the first pledges for the alumni fund have been made by Dr. Joseph Swain and his wife, Mrs. Frances Morgan Swain.

The board was much pleased that President Bryan had received from Marshal Foch an autographed repro-

duction of the famous order which the marshal made during the battle of the Marne. As translated by Prof. E. C. Hills of the department of Romance languages, the order was as follows:

"My left is giving way, my right is falling back; consequently I am ordering a general offensive, a decisive attack by the center.

"Signed, F. Foch."

BANKERS CONVINCED PROSPECTS FOR 1922 BUSINESS ARE GOOD

President of American Association Emphasizes Importance of United States Interesting Itself in Problems of Europe—Time for Greatest Anxiety Now Appears Nearly Past as 1921 Comes to Close.

Business prospects for 1922 are, in general, hopeful, according to statements by prominent bankers, made public December 31, in New York, by the American Bankers' Association.

"The future of business and finance in the United States is encouraging," said Thomas B. McAdams, president of the association. He emphasized the importance of this country interesting itself in the problems of Europe in order that American prosperity may be maintained. He said that, although some leading politicians and newspapers opposed extending aid to Europe at this time, "future prosperity depended upon the way financial America answers the call."

"The time for anxiety seems to be entirely past and the middle of 1922 should see recovery well established," said John C. Lonsdale, president of the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis. "All the things necessary to commercial betterment seem to

have been set in motion, so that 1922 should see the beginning of the era of our greatest and most golden prosperity."

Farm, Industry and Trade.

Prosperity among our farmers, manufacturers and merchants is directly affected by the unsettled condition of finance and politics in Europe, J. A. House, president of the trust company division of Guardian Saving and Trust Company of Cleveland, Ohio, believes.

"This must be remedied," he added. "It is apparent, also, that strikes for higher wages are certainly not in keeping with the present order of things. Labor must bear its fair share in future deflation."

Mr. House emphasized the need of the rehabilitation of the railroads and said the Congress should pass equitable tax laws to encourage the flow of capital through channels which would mean investment.

John S. Puslicher, vice-president

of the American Bankers' Association, said the trend was toward easier money rates and he saw nothing to indicate this would not continue.

Strength of the Banks.

"The strongest factor in the present situation is the growing strength of the banks," he said.

"It is our belief," said R. S. Hecht, president of the state bank division of the American Bankers' Association, "that we will not again have real prosperity in this country until some kind of economic restoration has been accomplished in Europe and a stable basis for international trade worked out."—The Indianapolis News.

HISTORIC OLD ELM TREES

In an attempt to locate the monarch of all American elms, the American Genetic Association discovered a few years ago what is now thought to be the largest specimen of *ulmus americana* in existence. The trunk of this giant measures thirty-three feet in circumference. A remarkable record for one small seed! It reached these colossal proportions in the soil of West Virginia.

According to tree experts an elm almost equally large has since been found at Rathbone, Ohio. It measures thirty-two feet in girth and has a spread of 165 feet. It has five limbs as large as ordinary trees branching out from the main trunk. The age of this majestic specimen is estimated at from 500 to 700 years. A record quite as remarkable is accredited to "The Great Elm" of Wethersfield, Conn. This tree reached the enormous dimensions of twenty-eight feet in girth and 100 feet in height at the estimated age of 250 years.

The Monarch Elm of Boston, blown down in 1876, was only twenty-two feet in circumference and seventy-two in height. While the Washington Elm at Cambridge, perhaps the best known of all American trees, can boast only a mere fourteen feet of girth and forty-one in height.

THE WIDOW'S SOLILOQUY

We read the following article in an old, old copy of the "Indiana Gazette," Vol. 1, No. 27, published in Bloomington, Ind., Saturday, April 25, 1835, which we forthwith pass on:

"What," said she, "because I have been married once, shall I refuse to marry again?"

"Shall I not take a second husband, because I have lost the first?"

"That would be a reflection upon a married life. Nay, it would be a sort of slandering, as it were, on my first husband—good man. And, I'll never say that for him, though he's dead and gone.

"I loved him so well, and enjoyed his dear society so much, that I can never be satisfied till I get another—and the sooner I get the second, the more I shall show my affection for the first.

"The world may say what it pleases, but I am sure that the best evidence that any person can give, whether man or woman, that they loved their first partner dearly, is to take a second as soon as possible after the first is dead."



FIRST STORE ESTABLISHED IN BLOOMINGTON IN 1818 WAS LITTLE LIKE MODERN BUSINESS

Tavern Opened in 1819—Howe, Owens, Batterton and Stuart Establish Early Commerce With Local Trade—Austin Seward Began Wagon Manufacture in 1821 and Did First Blacksmithing in Present City—Colonel Campbell Started Leather Tannery.

Incoming students of Indiana University, as well as Bloomington residents of the present time may be interested to know just who were the first men to open "business houses" in what is now the City of Bloomington, Ind.

The thriving business houses situated within the city today, with all the up-to-the-minute details to be found in modern business concerns may be compared with those rude log structures which contained the first stores, away back in 1818.

First Store Opened, 1818.

The first store to be opened in the county seat of Monroe county, Indiana, was that opened in Bloomington in 1818, by William Hardin, who sold whiskey principally, and carried a stock of notions worth about \$150. This man, (Hardin), also kept tavern at the same time.

The following year, 1819, George Whisenand started a tavern with a bar in connection, and he, too, sold liquors.

POPULATION OF BLOOMINGTON IN 1830 HAD GROWN TO 700—GREAT IMPROVEMENT SHOWN—WILLIAM LOWE WAS POSTMASTER

Town Shows Signs of Prosperity and Much New Business Enters—Indiana College Great Factor in Village Growth to 1,000 Inhabitants in 1835—Center of Culture and Religious Conferences—Two Newspapers and College Paper—Old Market House Was Created.

After reading the life of our pioneer city fathers in the first ten or twelve years of the struggling county seat town of Monroe county, Bloomington residents of the present day may be glad to obtain an added glimpse into the early life of the old settlers; therefore, we will now peep again into the past and find some of the interesting deeds of our pioneers during the decade beginning with the year 1830.

Population of 700 in 1830.

In 1830, the population of Bloomington was probably not less than 700; the citizens had incorporated the village a number of years before, and the Indiana College was a great factor in the town's thriving life in that early period.

Besides this, there were numerous factories of leather, liquor, domestic and farming implements, flour, tailor goods, oil and numerous stores, shops, offices, mechanics, artisans, tradesmen, along with the educators and professional men; also, speculators

About this time, or perhaps soon afterward, Joshua O. Howe, Alexander Owens and Henry Batterton established separate stores which were much more pretentious than that of Hardin, which scarcely rated the name of store. These men really kept groceries (as liquor, in the early times was classed as "wet groceries") and saloons, or the name were unknown.

These three men did not begin their business at the same time, but some time between 1819 and 1822, the exact date not being obtainable at this time, but these dates come from reliable sources.

Seward Began Blacksmithing.

In the month of September, 1821, Austin Seward began manufacturing wagons, and did general blacksmithing, as did Benjamin Neal during about the same period.

Colonel Joseph Campbell started a tannery west of Bloomington. Day, Lucas & Campbell also had an interest in the local tanneries of about this date.

population of 1,000, and the merchants increased their stocks as the village graduated into a town.

Bloomington, as a town, had three, or perhaps four, churches (mentioned elsewhere), attended by comparatively large congregations and served by ministers of ability.

Indeed, Bloomington became the center of the conference of most denominations in religious circles at that time, and the Presiding Elder or the preachers of circuits resided in the town. Consequently, it was here that the religious interests of all this portion of Indiana found their controlling heads.

Center of Culture.

The old County Seminary (female college) had been built in 1835, and had so changed that females alone were admitted. Before this reorganization the school had been a "prep" school for both boys and girls, answering about the relative burnose as our present-day high schools, for youth in entering the University. In the Indiana College (State University) boys only were admitted.

Students attending both institutions at this time numbered about 200 and the presence of such facilities for education exerted an influence which gave to Bloomington a literary atmosphere and social caste such as was not possessed by any other town in the State of Indiana in those days.

There were two newspapers, each having a fair circulation for that early time, and besides these, Marcus I. Deal issued a semi-monthly periodical in the interest of Indiana College.

Sewards were doing a big business in all kinds of iron work; D. Batterton manufactured ironware and stove furniture; Philip Murnhy & Co., made hats and caps, procuring the wool they used in these articles from the surrounding territory; Nollsy Baker was the only barber in Bloomington at this time; S. P. Seall was proprietor of the Globe Inn; J. McCullough was tanner and currier.

William Lowe Postmaster.

William Lowe was postmaster of Bloomington in this early period, and the representative attorney-at-law of the town were, Watts, Dunning, Gorman, Denny, J. B. Lowe, J. A. Wright and a number of other lawyers whom we can not get trace of as practicing, except through unreliable hearsay.

The practicing physicians in the town during this decade seems to have been Doctors McCorckle, Hamill and Foster.

John McCullough's tannery was an extensive establishment for this early day; T. J. Ryan manufactured saddles. A man named Day was the town's painter. The master tailors of Bloomington during this period were, Abraham Funk, W. J. Flurry, A. Labertew, S. T. Hardesty and H. Hardesty. These men formed what we might term the first merchants' association, as they got together and adopted a set schedule of prices for their work in cutting and making clothing. Most of their business came in making up the homespun cloth which their customers furnished for clothing.

were locating permanently in the community with the coming of each month.

In fact, the pioneer village of Bloomington was considered a prosperous place during the early years of this decade.

New Business Comes.

Merchants during the period from 1830 to 1840, as we have been able to learn from different sources, include the following:

Alexander & John Owen, Joshua O. Howe, Evans & Barnes, Parks & Hester, Henry Baterton, Patterson Officer, Notley Baker, George H. Johnson, John Borland, Labertew & King, William S. Bright, Nichols & Roach, John Bennett, Hardesty & Graham, J. & J. W. Carter, John M. Sluss, B. R. Byers, John Campbell, Rogers, Blakeley & Co., F. T. Butler, John M. Berry, Asher Labertew, Sluss & Hall, Tilford & Glass, John S. Barnes, John Fee, William Alexander, Moore & Swarengin, and Handerty & Robertson.

By 1835 the village had gained a

CONDITION FOUND IN 1921 AT CENTER OF POPULATION—RENTALS NOT IN DEMAND

Amusing Facts Concerning Inhabitants Around Whitehall, 1920 Center of Population of United States—Taken From Article Published in The Indianapolis Star, With Prefix Addition.

While historic and cultured Bloomington folk are priding themselves on the fact that Bloomington is the center of culture and learning, nowhere in the world is a return to normalcy more evident than at the center of population of the United States.

It will be a long time before the people of the little village of Whitehall, Owen county, Indiana, will quit talking about that great day when they held a celebration and dedicated to their little village a ten-foot wooden monument, set up in the main road, bearing the proud inscription "Center of Population, U. S. A.—1920."

Pride Changed to Disgust.

But, as of old, "pride goeth before a great fall."

The first excitement and flush of pride of these simple Hoosier folk was suddenly changed to lament and much disgust. Prof. W. A. Cogshall, Indiana University astronomer, took a trip to Owen county, and after a few nights of "star gazin'," as the natives called it, determined from astronomical calculations that an old beech tree in a hillside briar patch on Russell Robinson's farm, two and one-half miles west of the village of Whitehall, and eleven miles west of Bloomington, and of Indiana University and the old center of population in 1910, was the new hub of the nation's human life for the decade of 1920.

No Interest in Fame.

The old familiar "House For Rent" sign, so long absent in the nation's metropolitan centers, is hanging out in Whitehall, and at Ben Ranard's blacksmith shop, says the correspondent to the Indianapolis Star, and the Hoosier villagers are whittling on goods boxes and speculating on whether or not the earth is round, just as they did before the war.

Natives have had slight interest in their sudden leap into national limelight, and Oliver Rainard, who lived within 200 yards of the old beech tree that marks the actual center of population of the United States, has moved out. Ranard served notice that the center of population is a poor place for a rent profiteer by moving two miles down the road, where he gets a house, barn, garden and pasture free.

And, now, within 200 yards of the center of population, the five-room bungalow which he formerly occupied, stands wanting a renter, at \$5 a month. Garden, orchard, pasture, heavily laden walnut trees, a big persimmon patch, paw-paws, squirrels within gunshot, fish in Little Raccoon creek nearby; only two miles from where a white lightning' still was raided recently by government agents; and with a church house only a quarter-mile away

—all for \$5 a month, but not a renter in sight.

It is easy to see that the housing situation is not a problem at the center of population.

Free Information Bureau.

Ben Ranard has been urged to establish a cold drink stand in connection with his blacksmith shop, nearest business establishment to the population beech, where Ben serves as a

free information bureau for seekers after center of population information.

Many well-minded and sympathetic travelers have pointed out that a cold pop stand would be the hub of business for the country, strategically located for national trade from all directions, but Ben insists that the 1920 census can bring no good to the people of Owen county, Indiana, until they take the center of population away from that "consarned" old beech tree, and put it back in Whitehall, where it "would be convenient, and where it ought to have been left in the first place."

During the decade of 1910 to 1920, the center of population for the United States was located in Monroe county, Indiana, and the city of Bloomington received much advertising through the publicity that was given the fact.

FAMILIES ARE GROWING SMALLER, REPORTS OF 1921 CENSUS SHOW

Decrease during the last decade in the average number of persons in a family and to a dwelling in the United States is indicated by comparative statistics made public in October, 1921, by the census bureau. The 1920 census showed, a statement said, that the national population was grouped into 24,351,676 families, living in 20,697,204 dwellings, making an average of 4.3 persons to a family and 5.1 persons to a dwelling.

In 1910 the average number of persons to a family was 4.5 and to a dwelling 5.2. The average in both cases was still higher in 1880—5 persons to a family and 5.6 persons to a dwelling—and has declined steadily since.

The census bureau applies the term "family" to a group of persons, whether related by blood or not, living together in one household. One person living alone is counted as a family, while the occupants of a hotel or institution, regardless of their number, are regarded as of one family. An entire apartment house, although the home of many families, constitutes only one dwelling in the census bureau's classification.

As shown by the 1920 census, the average size of families was greatest in southern states and smallest in western state. The number of persons to a dwelling was greatest in New England and middle Atlantic states and smallest in western states. Among individual states the average to a family ranged from 3.5 in Nevada to 5 in North Carolina in 1920, and a dwelling from 3.7 in Nevada, to 7.8 in New York.

The 1920 census shows the population of the United States, exclusive of outlying possessions, to be 105,683,108.

The increase in population during the last decade was 13,710,842, or 14.9 per cent.

New York, Chicago and Philadelphia maintained their positions as the three largest cities in the United States.

New York's population, according to

the 1920 census, is 5,620,048; Chicago, 2,701,705, and Philadelphia, 1,823,158.

Detroit leads the 500,000 to 1,000,000 cities with a population of 993,739.

Nine cities have more than 500,000 and less than 1,000,000 population.

Cleveland ranks next to Detroit, with 796,836; St. Louis has 772,897; Boston, 748,060; Baltimore, 733,826; Pittsburg, 588,193; Los Angeles, 576,073; Buffalo, 506,775, and San Francisco, 503,400.

Milwaukee leads the twelve cities with a population of more than 225,000 and less than 500,000. Milwaukee's population is 457,157; Washington's 437,751; Newark, N. J., 414,216; Cincinnati, 401,247; New Orleans, 387,219; Minneapolis, 380,582; Kansas City, Mo., 324,410; Seattle, 315,652; Indianapolis, 314,194; Jersey City, 297,864; Rochester, 295,750; Portland, Ore., 258,288; Denver, 256,369.

The 1920 census shows that 64,680,405 people in the United States live in incorporated cities and towns, and 41,002,703 in the rural districts. This is an increase of 14,000,000 for the cities and about 130,000 in the rural districts of the country.

Of the larger cities in the country, Detroit showed the largest percentage of increase in population. Her population in 1910 was 465,766, and in 1920 it was 993,739.

The 1920 census indicates that the population of the country was augmented through excess of immigration over emigration by about 4,100,000.

The city of Bloomington showed a population of 13,500 in the 1920 census.

A red sunrise, with clouds lowering later in the morning, is considered to be a forerunner of rain.

An evening rainbow is regarded as an indication of fair weather; a morning rainbow is a sign of rain.

High visibility (usually clearness of the atmosphere), unusual brightness or twinkling of the stars are regarded as indications of rain.

HARD TIMES FACED EARLY SETTLERS IN BLOOMINGTON AND MONEY WAS SO SCARCE COINS WERE CUT IN PIECES

Merchants Were Forced to Barter, But All Got Along Some Way—Some Important Data Concerning Conditions in the Twenties—List of Business Men of Remainder of Decade.

We are fortunate in being able to give a little idea of the financial problems which faced the pioneer settlers of Bloomington and Monroe county away back in the early times of the city's history.

All kinds of merchandise at prices which would seem triple to the prices of our time up to the recent world war period of high cost of living which we are still feeling the effects of, may be compared. They are as follows:

Calicoes and prints were priced at from 25 cents to 50 cents a yard, and other articles similarly high.

Hard Times

One thing which helped to make harder times was the lack of market for the products of the farmers of that time. Wheat, corn, oats, etc., were worth but 20 to 40 cents a bushel, and it was quite difficult to dispose of any quantity at that price.

Money was scarce—real money—good money. Paper money was in existence and was worth most any price below par. As the value of bills was constantly fluctuating, they were practically merchantable property, as gold and silver were during the war of 1861-64. Silver money was scarce, but gold was much more scarce.

Coins Cut in Price.

The smaller denominations of gold and silver coins were almost unknown in the community, except as they were created and used by mutual consent.

The silver quarters were quartered or cut in half, and these pieces were called "Sharp Shince," passed current

for 6½ cents or 12½ cents, respectively.

Money was so scarce that the merchants were forced to barter their goods and were compelled to do a "provision, pork and grain" business. Farmers could trade live or dressed hogs for goods, the demand regulating the supply and price. They could trade their grain in the same manner.

This forced the merchants into pork packing and grain shipping, which necessitated the construction of flat-boats for the conveyance of this product of the land to the southern markets.

Towns along the larger streams had an advantage over Bloomington in this particular respect, and nearly all the heavy pork and grain shipments were made from these points after it was transported overland or in smaller boats down the creeks to these places of embarkation.

This accounts for the fact that extensive business in that direction was not developed in Bloomington.

Merchants in Decade of Twenties.

From about 1823, during the remainder of the decade of the twenties, the list of early merchants and business life included the following:

Alexander & John Owens, Joshua O. Howe, Henry Batterton, A. F. Morrison, John Muir & Co., during the year 1824.

John Borland and G. M. Early were in business in 1826.

Andrew Todd, John Garner, Evans & Barnes were doing business in 1827.

George Henry & Co., Patterson Officer, George Hardesty and possibly a few others were among the merchants starting business in Bloomington in 1828.

all over the country has almost come to a standstill.

It is quite natural for a certain percentage of people to have a desire to change about in the industrial and business world, but while the condition of finances and industry are as at the present time, discouraging, we consider the following good advice for any one:

What We See and Hear.

Things are dull in San Francisco,
"On the bum" in New Orleans;
"Rather Punk" in cultured Boston,
Famed for codfish, pork and beans.

"On the hog" in Kansas City;
Out in Denver, things are "jarred,"
And, they're "beefing" in Chicago,
That the times are getting hard.

Not much doing in St. Louis—
It's the same in Baltimore;
Coin don't rattle in Seattle.
As it did in days of yore.

Jobs are scarce around Atlanta;
All through Texas, it is still.
And, there's very little stirring
In the town of Louisville.

There's a howl from Cincinnati,
New York City; Brooklyn, too;
In Milwaukee's foamy limits
There's but little work to do.

What We Think.

In the face of all such rumors,
It seems not amiss to say:
That, no matter where you're going,
You had better stay away

For, when winter gets real cold
And things become more tight,
Those who stay in Bloomington
Keep warm each wintery night.

CITY OF BLOOMINGTON IS FORTUNATE AT PRESENT TIME WHILE WHOLE COUNTRY IS STRUGGLING WITH HARD TIMES

Study of Conditions in Industrial Life of Nation's Cities, Shown in Verse—
Better Stay in the Old Town Where Things Look Good, is Advice of Writer
—University and Industries Make Work for Many, While Other Places Slump.

Although the whole country at the present time seems to be having a terrible struggle to meet unemployment problems which our nation is facing, Bloomington, Indiana, is in better fix than most of the larger cities and all the smaller places that we can get information of, in this respect at the date of 1921.

Not alone is Bloomington given an

added boost by the incoming hordes of students attending Indiana University, which may be considered a great help in keeping business of the city in a healthy condition; but, when we consider the wonderful way in which the great industries situated in and near the city are running, we must feel grateful for the way these industries "keep pegging" while industry



EARLY MANUFACTORIES OF BLOOMINGTON SHOW GREAT CONFIDENCE IN FUTURE OF COUNTY

Good Axes Manufactured for the Back-woodsmen of Monroe by Mr. Seward—
First-Class Tavern Established in 1823; Also First Really Good Store in
the Little Town—Old Thacker Mill and Distillery in Operation.

In the period about 1820 to 1822, we find that many of the incoming settlers were changing about, although for the most part, people locating close to Bloomington were endeavoring to clear the land for agricultural uses.

Blair & Lowe owned an old horse mill. David Tucker owned and also operated one of the cumbersome old mills, where the grain was ground in a crude manner and bolted by hand, the owner of the grain doing the turning. The toll was one-sixth for the grinding.

Small Distillery.

David Thackers mill was used chiefly to supply a small distillery with ground grain. This distillery was also owned by Thacker, however, not more than a barrel of liquor a day was manufactured. Mr. Thacker later sold the tread-mill to Mr. Legg.

A man named Garner conducted a saw mill just south of town (or at the south edge of what was then the town. This mill had as its motive power cattle or horse driven on a big tread wheel to run the saw.

Ellis Stone started a carding mill (for carding wool) as early as 1829. This mill was operated by a tread-

wheel, and continued for more than twenty years, some times doing a rather brisk business in the old log structure built for the purpose. The packages of rolls of yarn were pinned up with thorns, which boys of the community were paid to gather in the woods.

Haws Armstrong was operating a fulling mill (where the home-spun woolen cloth was taken and made more compact, thicker and stronger by shrinking—called fulling in early times) in 1824, which some early residents think he started about 1820. We are sure he was operating this mill in 1824, and that he continued to supply his patrons for a number of years following.

John and Samuel Orchard started a carding machine in or about 1823, which was operated by means of a tread-mill.

Made Gun Powder.

Gun powder of a then superior quality was manufactured by Haws Armstrong, along with his fulling mill industry.

The Orchards also manufactured linseed oil. One or two others in the busy little town also made linseed oil at this time.

Mr. Seward manufactured axes for

the woodsmen of that day, also plows and wagons, and did expert repair work along lines of this nature. He steadily increased his business until, desiring to reach out, he started an iron foundry and began manufacturing general foundry output for the trade.

In 1823 E. C. Moberly kept a tavern (for that time, a first-class hostelry), considered a step in progress for the town.

About this time Joshua H. Lucas opened a really good store. He was an eccentric character (mentioned elsewhere), a good story teller, natural mixer, and soon built up a thriving business. He also became interested in politics in 1824, and in spite of his lack of education, won his audiences through natural ability. He was elected to the State Legislature in that year, over William Alexander, his opponent.

Kirkville Established.

Kirkville was a comparatively recent village in the township, and was named in honor of the Kirk family. Lane & Carmichael started the first store, but later sold out to Mr. Kirk.

The Sydney Gazette, under an 1832 date line contains an advertisement which is rather amusing:

"Notice To Gentlemen Housebreakers and Thieves—J. Waran will feel obliged to the intruders that broke into his domicile on Sunday morning last, between the hours of one and two, to return him the small quantity of plate they took that morning. J. Warman would not trouble them, but the articles are family presents."



Pleasing summer scenes along Bloomington's shady residential streets.

PIONEER FIRE DEPARTMENT FORMED—OLD SAX-HORN BAND FURNISHED MUSIC FOR TOWN

County Board of Monroe Agrees to Pay \$200 Toward Cost of Construction of Market House, Providing Town Would Pay Like Sum—Every One Went to Barter With Farmers.

Bloomington was at one time the proud possessor of a really and truly, sure-enough market house, where farmers could bring their produce and dispose of it to the housewife, thus assuring the sale at fair price.

Market House Erected in 1837.

In 1837 the old "market house" was erected, the County Board paying \$200, providing the town of Bloomington should pay the same amount toward establishing this co-operative market place, which the town officials immediately furnished as the town's share of the bargain.

Here it was that the townspeople went to barter with the farmers at market. Instead of going to the groceries as is done at the present time. This old market house was continued until some time in the fifties.

Pioneer Fire Company Formed.

The town had grown to such proportions that in 1838 it was felt that the old system of fighting fire with buckets or just "let it burn out" methods was a costly and back-woods way. An effort was made to secure a fire engine (evidently one of the "hand-pump" variety). But the effort failed for lack of financial support. Nevertheless, the attempts directed attention to the public need, and not many years later the old "Pioneer Fire Company" was organized. This company endured for a great many years, down through the sixties and eighties, and was finally succeeded by our present metropolitan fire-fighting methods.

Sax-Horn Band Furnished Music.

The first record we are able to find of any organized band in the community leads us to believe that the old Sax-Horn Band, which was organized during this decade (1830-40) was the first in Bloomington. This band furnished the town of Bloomington with public music until about the time of the war. in 1860-64.

There were probably many enterprises of that period which we are unable to get track of, but suffice to say, these were evidently the more important, and worthy of note as historical facts.

J. W. JACKSON, OLD-TIME FIRE FIGHTER IN CITY

J. W. Jackson, veteran Bloomington city fireman, substituted for a member of the city fire department during the week in October, 1921, and recalled to old timers who saw him again on the job, the days when he was a gallant member of the old Pioneer Fire department in the days gone by. Jackson was a member of this old volunteer fire department, which was in existence to about 1875, when each member paid \$1 entrance fee and 10

a full equipment of fire buckets and a hose reel.

Besides this experience in the old days, Jackson is rather proud of his record as a professional fire fighter, having attended more than 3,000 fires in the thirty-odd years he has been a fireman. He served for five years in the chemical squad of the Decatur, Ill., Fire department, one year as foreman of the hook and ladder squad of the Charleston, Ill., department, and the rest of his experience came in the City of Higher Learning. Bloomington, too, is proud of Mr. Jackson's faithful devotion to the safety of its property and life in those years of service he gave it.

FIRST STEAM MILL STARTED BLOOMINGTON ON ROAD OF PROGRESS IN INDUSTRY

Leading Merchants of Two Decades—New Ideas Introduced in Enterprising Town—But "Shinplaster" Came as a Temporary Relief in Financial Circles, and Soon Developed as an Injurious Element in Business Life.

It seems that Bloomington, after surviving the hard struggles through the pioneer stages of the first two decades of the town's life, was in a fair way to become one of the substantial towns in the state, and was reincorporated, under a different form of charter during the period.

The leading enterprises were the carding mill of Thomas Hardesty; McCrum's grist mill; the various tanneries, wagon and iron shops, harness and saddle makers, hatters, etc.

It was during this period that Major Hite started a steam grist mill and carding mill, which marked an important step toward modern methods of industry in the community.

Bloomington, as a town, was again incorporated in 1847, with its population showing an increase to about 1300 inhabitants.

Leading Merchants of Decade.

The leading merchants of the town during the forties were: Peter Martinsau, Labertew & Ray, Johnston & Stout, Thomas McCalla, E. P. Farmer, J. O. and J. H. Howe, A and J. Owens, John Campbell, G. H. Johnson, Dieth & Block, William Wylie & Co., Catharine Owens, H. W. Woodward, J. McCorkle, Snyder & Isaacs, Andrew Helton, G. W. More, E. E. and G. W. Sluss, S. P. Chipman, Coleman, Levy & Co., J. and W. O. Fee, Richard Hardesty, J. W. Carter, S. and J. Pennigton, Y. B. and J. W. Pullen, Alexander Sutherland and probably others of whom no record was kept.

Among the grocers were Richard Hardesty, Aquilla Rogers, Jacob Young, J. M. C. Hunter, Felix G. Hite and Rogers & Payne.

1850 to 1860 Brings New Ideas.

During the fifties many changes in business methods were made among all classes of industry, and new ideas brought forth many inventions throughout the country as a whole, and Bloomington shared in the progress of the times.

Among the prominent merchants of

this period were the following: Sutherland & Jones, Tarkington & Abel, W. C. Fee, H. D. Woodward, Andrew Helton, Jesse Cox & Co., J. B. Mulkey, J. O. and J. M. Howe, Thomas McCalla, S. P. Chipman, William McCrum, G. H. Johnson, E. E. Sluss, Tuley & McCrea, Samuel and Isaac Kahn, E. B. Pennington, James Millen, J. W. Davis & Co., Helton & Dodds, Miller & Moffett, Asher Labertew, John Campbell, Dunn & Co., Pennigton & Tuley, J. B. Hobson & Co., Pleasant Williams, J. B. Mulkey, drugs (this is the first record we find of a drug store in Bloomington), Carsaw & Andrews, monuments (another new enterprise), J. J. Cherry & Co., furniture, Tarkington & Atkins, Joseph Orr, drugs; Daniel Shrader, boots and shoes; A. Helton & Sons, Benjamin McGee, tailors.

First Bank Is Opened.

The first bank of Bloomington was opened during the fifties. The woolen factory belonging to Mr. Holtzman had become a large and prosperous concern. George Heppert was the town's butcher; Theodore Johnson made saddles in his factory; Cox and Springer, Woodward & Buchanan sold drugs, as did Mason & Faris; Slider & Tibbetts merchandise. There were also a host of kindred establishments too numerous to mention.

Tarkington & Atkins began to issue "shinplasters" of the denominations of 50 cents and \$1 in the year 1855. J. M. Howe also issued a small quantity of these notes.

These "shinplasters" of small denominations were devised as a means for facilitating exchange, as a great want was being felt for denominations of notes smaller than the banks of the time or the Government issued. It is said that Tarkington & Akin issued several thousand dollars worth of these "shinplasters."

In a year or two these "shinplasters" began to depreciate in value, and then there was a pretty mess, ac-

cording to the word of several older citizens.

Action Against "Shinplasters."

The following action was taken by leading business men of Bloomington in 1858, the proceedings being published in the town paper at that time, from which we quote herewith:

"'Shinplasters'—We, the undersigned citizens of Bloomington, Indiana, pledge our word and honor that we will not take any 'shinplaster' currency after the 1st day of February for more than ninety cents on the dollar; and that we will not circulate any more after that date—nor any other paper currency not regularly chartered according to law.

"January 20, 1858.

"Signed—William O. Fee, Thomas Mullikin, A. W. Campbell, Kahn & Bro., Howe & Co., W. D. Owen, O. L. Draner, Tuley and McCrea, Benjamin McGee, Millen & Moffett, Mason & Faris, P. Henoch, A. S. Mercer, E. E. Sluss, B. S. Cowrill, J. S. Tibbets, A. Helton & Co., M. L. McCullough, A. Adams, Dunn & Co., E. Johnson, B. J. Wade, J. C. McCullough."

First Bank Organized.

The first banking business was done in the early fifties, by Tarkington and Atkin, who issued at first only "shinplasters": J. M. Howe did the same thing.

In about 1857, the Bloomington Bank was regularly organized, with a capital of about \$20,000, and soon bank bills were issued, signed by the above men.

Missouri and other state bonds were deposited with the Auditor of State, but in 1860 these bonds so depreci-

ated in value as to cause the suspension of the home bank.

Soon after this a private bank was organized, and continued until about 1870, when it was transformed into

the First National Bank of Bloomington, with a capital stock of \$50,000—later increased to \$100,000.

The actual population of Blomington in 1866 (August) was 2,118; in July, 1876, 2,404, and in 1884, 3,200.

FIRST RAILROAD BUILT INTO BLOOMINGTON IN EARLY FIFTIES

With the decade of the fifties, the town of Bloomington became more impressive as an industrial and educational center than had been its fortune ever before, and it became evident that the town could not be kept from a healthy growth. With the building of the first railroad through Monroe county passed out of existence the old stage line which the Orchard brothers had run in connection with their old log "Temperance House" situated on what is now College avenue. But, the Orchards had seen the future of their stage line fading, and a couple of years before the railroad was actually built into Bloomington these men, Samuel and John Orchard erected what was then considered a modern hotel and called it the "Orchard House" (mentioned elsewhere).

This up-to-date hostelry, along with the coming of the New Albany (now the Monon) railroad was quite an inducement for new industrial enterprise, and the development of native industry, which naturally forced business of the town to a substantial growth.

The New Albany Railroad, which had been built through Monroe county

early in the fifties, added materially to the growth of the county seat. It gave the town an advantage of quick transportation at far less cost than heretofore had been offered for marketing the products of the community, thus adding importance to the progressive town.

The Mails In 1859.

The following schedule was posted in the Bloomington post office, and may serve to give persons of today a hint of what was considered rapid mail service in 1859-1860.

"THE MAILS—Arrive at and depart from the Bloomington Post Office
"From New Albany (by railroad), arrive at 5:25 p. m., and depart north immediately.

"From Columbus (by two-horse hack), arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m., and departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 a. m.

"From Bloomfield (by hack when necessary), arrive every Tuesday and Saturday, at 4 p. m., and departs every Monday and Friday at 8 a. m.

"From Indianapolis, via Martinsville (by two-horse hack), arrives every



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Tuesday and Friday, at 12 m., and departs same days at 1 p. m.

"From Point Commerce, via Whitehall (horse-back), arrives every Thursday, at 1 p. m., and departs same day, at 1:30 p. m."

Showers Bros.

About 1856 the Seward & Chase Iron Foundry doubled its capacity, and began doing a large business.

It was some time during this decade that Showers & Hendricks established a general cabinet shop, doing general manufacture of furniture (by hand, chiefly), and jobbing work. This firm continued to grow, and finally sold out to Showers Brothers, about November 17, 1869, when the new firm began the manufacture of bedsteads as a specialty.

The following is quoted from an old newspaper issued in Bloomington, on August 27, 1858, in which the following quotations were made as an advertisement by a local concern:

"Bloomington Prices Current—Corrected every Friday morning by Dunn & Co.: Wheat, per bushel, 55c to 65c; Oats, 30c; Corn, 35c to 40c; Wheat Flour, per 100 lbs., \$2; Corn Meal, per bushel, 40 to 50c; Potatoes, per bushel, 50 to 75c; Bacon, per lb., 4 to 6 1-2c; Lard, per lb., 7 to 8c; Butter, per lb., 10 to 13c; Eggs, per dozen, 8c; Sugar, per lb., 11 to 12 1-2c; Coffee, per lb., 14 to 20c."

Among the merchants and business men during the decade of the sixties (known as uncertain period, during the War of Rebellion and following) in Bloomington were: Dunn & Co., J. M., Howe, W. O. Fee, S. J. Wade, Geo. Bollenbacher, J. S. Faris, Benjamin McGee, Milton Rogers, Mercer & Adams, Seward & Sons, G. W. Batterton, A. Holtzman & Sons, J. H. Hay & Co., E. Johnson & Co., Small and Riddle, Showers, Hendricks & Co., G. McCrea, C. P. Tuley, A. P. Helton, W. L. Bates, Turner & Sidway, Cherry & McKinley, Chase & Co., Munson and Doughton, Stuart and Manley, Kahn & Co., J. Misner, Carter and Perring, B. M. Burt, and T. S. McCune.

Business Life of Eighties.

The comparative growth of the city of Bloomington may be made in noting the business concerns existing in the middle eighties, as classified by the line of business rather than the individual as a merchant. We herewith give a list of firms grouped under each representative business heading:

Dry Goods—W. W. Wicks, Lane & Buskirk, McCalla & Co., L. S. Fields & Co., S. K. Rhorer, Mefford & Sons.

Ready-Made Clothing—Moses Kahn, Queen City Clothing Store, C. P. Turner, manager, Benjamin McGee.

Merchant Tailors—Benjamin McGee, John W. Davis, John Ehni.

Groceries—D. T. Raley & Co., Robertson & Bro., J. B. Clark & Son, W. H. Meadows, Lane & Buskirk, A. H. Wilson, J. W. Robinson, Dunn & Co., Collins & Karsell, J. W. Johnson, James M. Hunter, J. R. Anderson.

Hardware—Stuart & McPheeters, W. J. Allen.

Books and Stationery—E. P. Cole,

James D. Faris, Hiram Lindley, Lewis H. Anderson.

Drugs—H. Lindley, J. D. Faris, Peter Bowman.

Agricultural Implements—W. J. Allen, Stuart & McPheeters, H. C. Smith.

Wagons and Carriages—James Ryan, Gilmore Bros., W. J. Clark, W. J. Alexander, Hoover & Dodson.

Jewelry—M. J. Smith, Leveret Cochran, J. O. Howe, Henry Turner.

Boots and Shoes—W. T. Blair, George Bollenbacher, George Atkinson, W. W. Wicks, L. S. Fields & Co., McCalla & Co., C. C. Mefford & Sons, S. K. Rhorer.

Hotels—National House, L. M. Sanders, proprietor; Orchard House, Walnut Street House.

Milliners and Dressmakers—Mrs. Nichlos, Mrs. Arnott, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Snodgrass, Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. Harold, Mrs. Bullard and Cooper, Mrs. Tilley, Misses Faris.

Restaurants—Mrs. Lucky, Mrs. Rott, George Buckart.

Livery Barns—M. B. Rogers, Worley & May.

Flour Mills—Baldrige & Gourley, Hilton Height.

Saw Mills—Gemmel Peterson, Joseph Alexander.

Woolen Mills—Holtzman & Bros. Spoke Factory—Waldron, Hill & Co., Bollenbacher & Sons.

Bedstead Factory—Showers Bros. Chair and Table Factory—Showers, Dodds & Co.

Tannery—John Waldron. Planing Mills—C. J. McCalla.

Brick Yard—J. Garrison. Lumber—W. H. Hughes.

Builders and Contractors—Adams & Benton, H. J. Nichlos (architects also), M. D. Griffey & Co., W. C. Black, A. Robinson.

Stone Contractors—Byerly & Stevenson, James Voss.

Plastering Contractors—H. H. and Benjamin Voss, R. M. Denton.

Furniture—Baker & Neeld, Matthews & Turner.

Barbers—W. T. Voss, Ephraim Huges, Benjamin Voss William Proffett Daniel Pinkston.

Butchers—Cron & Roseberry, J. M. Phillips & Co., Walker & Bros., Bult & McConnell.

Foundry and Machine Shop—Seward Bros.

Cigar Manufactory—George Seiner Stone Quarries—Matthew Willon, Moses Dunn, John Baldoff.

NOTE—The fact that people of the present day are familiar with happenings from the eighties on, it is not deemed necessary to take up space for further details, other than calling attention to business concerns of Bloomington in 1922, as represented in the last part of this book.

FAIRFAX IS OLD LANDMARK IN CLEER CREEK

About 1835, N. Whisenand and R. Wilson opened liquor establishments in the village of Fairfax, which has always been a village of moderate pretensions, as regards size, but one

of the landmarks of Clear Creek township and Monroe county.

So far as can be learned, these men continued in business and increased their stocks. Scarborough & Wilson opened a store in the place about 1838, and did a good business for several years. Holton & Huston began merchandising about 1840. The Hilton grist mill was erected at a very early time and considerable flour was sent down the creek in flat-boats, as was pork. Mr. Helton continued in business in the village with his store, mills and factories, until the fifties, when he removed to Bloomington. A large amount of furniture was manufactured at that time in the village.

About 1847, L. Q. Hogatt and Mr. Helton formed a partnership, and later the Redfields succeeded Mr. Helton. After that time the village remained small and its life was uneventful.

SAVE AN 1812 WAR RELIC.

Commodore Perry's Flagship Niagara is Docked at Port Erie.

The United States brig Niagara, that famous unit of Perry's fleet to which his flag was transferred on the foundering of his flagship Lawrence, is to have a permanent home in the port of Erie, Pa.

After nearly a century in a watery grave in Misery bay, where it was sunk along with the other members of the fleet on the signing of the international treaty between Great Britain and the United States, the old Niagara, having been raised in connection with the centennial celebration of Commodore Perry's victory in 1913, is far too much of a historic relic to permit of its being jostled about from place to place.

For the purpose of assuring it a permanent resting place, where it can be inspected by visitors from all parts of the world, the city of Erie has made presentation of the Niagara to the United States government. Congress at its last session accepted the gift, and passed a bill directing the navy department to assume charge of the old relic and to keep it in fitting repair, and also erecting, if necessary, a suitable dock for its anchorage at the port of Erie.

Friendship Almost Was.

One township almost had a village once upon a time, in fact in the month of September, 1857, James G. Fleener, with the assistance of the county surveyor, laid off eighteen lots on Section 21, Township 8 north, Range 1 east, and named the plot thus laid out "Friendship."

But Friendship was doomed to die on paper, as it seemed impossible to make friends who cared to live at the place through the trials of life, and receiving no friendship, how could "Friendship" be shown. The project was surrendered to the inevitable in a few short months.



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STAGE LINE AND OLD "TEMPERANCE HOUSE" GREAT TOWN BOOST PROJECTS OF EARLY BLOOMINGTON.

Samuel and John Orchard Were Early Promoters of Projects Which Aided in the Progress of the Community—Orchard House Erected to Meet Needs of Traveling Public When Railroad Came.

One of the most prominent factors in the early life of Bloomington, the really premier project which put Bloomington on the map and advertised the town and this section of the state, was its first stage line.

This transportation project was started on a rather gigantic scale in 1836, and when we take into consideration the fact that highways of the "West" at that early period were nothing but mud roads, and the comparative expensive equipment required in maintaining a stage line to any extent, we must take off our modern hats to men who had nerve enough to launch such a venture—especially when we recall the scarcity of capital in the pioneer days.

But needless to say, it was these early stage lines which ultimately led to the growth and progress of our State and communities, for with each trip from the outside world, the old stage coaches, trundled into Bloomington with three to eight passengers.

Orchards Responsible.

Samuel M. Orchard and his brother,

John Orchard came to Bloomington about 1823, from Washington County, Indiana, where their parents, Isaac and Margery (Mitchell) Orchard had moved from Bourbon County, Kentucky, and purchased a 160-acre farm in 1819. The two brothers started a carding machine as their first venture in Monroe county, on the lot where the old "Orchard House" was later erected, situated on Fourth street, just east of where the Monon passenger station now stands.

In 1826, these progressive young men added the manufacture of linseed oil to their enterprise, although as a separate occupation, which they made a success, as did they every venture which they undertook. In 1836, the Orchard brothers sold their wool carding business, and made the historic step for the growth of our present population.

In 1827, the two Orchard brothers, erected what was named the "Temperance House," on what we know as College avenue, in Bloomington. This old tavern was the first hostelry in

the history of the county's highways that did not have a bar or serve liquor to its guests, and gained a reputation for this fact among the early traveling public.

About 1836, it seems as a part of the same plan, the Orchards started a stage line from Indianapolis, Ind., to Leavenworth, Kas., and another stage line from Louisville to New Orleans, which required many changes of horses and relays of drivers; but it is evident that the business minds of these pioneer promoters were equal to every emergency.

It seems that in the partnership, Samuel M. Orchards was the leader, and in 1837, he began butchering live stock for the trade, and continued this individual enterprise successfully along with his many other projects for about twelve years.

Built Orchard House.

In about 1849-1850, the foresight of Samuel M. Orchard must have dictated the erection of the old "Orchard House" upon the ground which immediately faces the Monon station today. As we know, this was just before the projected building of the "New Albany" railroad (the first railroad through the county) and we find that the Orchard brothers not alone had erected their then up-to-date hostelry in expectation of the new railroad, but they gave liberally in subscriptions for stock in the new railroad enterprise which was to mean so much later on for our city's progress. Old records show that the parkage fronting the east entrance to the present



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modern Monon passenger station was deeded to the railroad by Samuel M. Orchard for a comparatively small consideration.

In 1855, after the New Albany railroad had been completed through Bloomington, Samuel M. Orchard purchased his brother John Orchard's interest in the Orchard house, which was by far the best hotel of its day between Indianapolis and Louisville.

Samuel M. Orchard then having purchased a farm of sixty acres, along with extensive city holdings, raised

produce on his farm to supply the needs of his hotel dining room. Board was furnished for about \$1.50 a week.

In 1830, Samuel M. Orchard married Martha C. McPheeters, daughter of James McPheeters, of Washington County, Indiana, to whom nine children were born, six of whom lived to maturity, as follows: Elizabeth, John, Emily, Baynard R., James and I. Samuel, the last named taking over his father's interest and the management of the Orchard House in later years and continuing the business until its

destruction by fire November 6, 1888. The sons, James and John served in the Union army during the Civil war.

Samuel M. Orchard, although born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, August 11, 1802, the second son and fourth child of a family of eleven children, and educated and reared in Kentucky until sixteen years of age, may be well considered one of Monroe county's oldest settlers and pioneers, as he rightly deserves credit for the assistance he gave in building up the Bloomington we have today.



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BLOOMINGTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AN ORGANIZATION OF REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS INTERESTS

Large Membership of City's Boosters May Enable Future as Well as Present Generations to Judge as to the Thriving and Metropolitan Propensities to Which Our Business Life Has Striven With Success of Attainment in 1921.

The objects of this organization is to work for the prosperity of the City of Bloomington and Monroe county, through co-operation and harmonious methods, with unceasing efforts in boosting the town.

Officers in the Bloomington Chamber of Commerce for the year ending July, 1922, are as follows:

J. E. P. Holland, president; H. L. Smith, vice-president; Charles Rawles, treasurer; G. B. Woodward, secretary. Directors for the present terms of office are, A. M. Snyder, H. L. Smith, William Graham, U. S. Hanna, L. W. Hughes, Samuel Pfrimmer, W. Ed Showers, George Talbott, William Burrows, Wood Wiles, B. G. Hoadley, and W. F. Woodburn.

Representative of 1921 Business.

The large membership of the Bloomington Chamber of Commerce at the present writing, December 30, 1921, includes the following, which may be considered as representative of leading townsmen of the present day. For further data, as to representative business concerns and professional men in the City of Bloomington, we refer

readers to advertisements in the last part of this book.

List of Members.

F. H. Austin, F. H. Batman, I. C. Batman, A. H. Beldon, A. H. Berndt, L. Beeler, O. E. Bell, J. W. Blair, H. C. Black, W. T. Bowles, Carl Breeden, R. J. Bryant, W. L. Bryan, S. P. Bryan, Geo. Buskirk, Kearny Buskirk, Wm. Burrows, Allen Buskirk, Guy Burnett, Elmer Buskirk, Chas. Bender, Elmer Bender, Walter Bradfute, G. H. Barrett, Louis Becovitz, Noble Campbell, Logan Coombs, Edwin Corr, S. W. Collins, J. W. Cravens, Oscar Cravens, W. N. Culmer, Homer Carpenter, Mel. Curry, J. E. Darby, Geo. Daugherty, Q. A. East, Mrs. L. Endledow, Chester Evans, J. W. Farris, W. I. Fee, Paul Feltus, H. J. Feltus, J. B. Fields, Len Field, W. R. Fisher, D. B. Foster, R. M. Foster, O. B. Fuller, Jesse Fulwider, W. A. Fulwider, E. R. Fletcher, Friedman & Brown, Ray Fyffe, Wm. Graham, Alfred Grindle, P. C. Gilliatt, W. W. Hall, R. H. Harris, V. C. Haskett, R. C. Hamilton, U. S. Hanna, C. E. Harris, L. M. Hanna, H. G. Harris, P. B. Hill, Geo. Henley, N. U. Hill, J. E. P. Holland, G. F. Holland, Jesse Howe, W. E. Hottel, B. G. Hoad-

ley, L. W. Hughes, Geo. Hunter, H. M. Hudelson, Alex Hirsch, O. H. Jackson, Ellis Johnson, Ward Johnson, F. L. Judah, Joe, Kadison, Fred Kahn, James Karsell, Thos. Karsell, Wm. Karsell, John Kerr, Jos. Kentling, Tom Kuluris, Edw. A. Lee, Jos. Lettelleir, Philip Lettelleir, A. Q. Lewis, F. O. Livingstone, T. J. Loudon, W. M. Loudon, B. F. Leonard, Glenn McDaniel, J. R. McDaniels, W. A. McAninch, Cornelius McKinley, Fred Matthews, Everett May, Moore & Dunlap, R.G. Miller, John Mills, Monroe Co. Bank, B. D. Myers, Mrs. C. H. Marxson, Jos. M. Nurre, J. W. O'Harrow, Edgar O'Harrow, Samuel Pfrimmer, Poolitzan Co., F. J. Prow, N. O. Pittenger, J. H. Radcliff, H. P. Radley, J. W. Raub, C. L. Rawles, J. F. Regester, H. M. Rorer, R. C. Roe, R. C. Rogers, Otto Rogers, Walter Rogers, L. D. Rogers, Otto Rott, L. H. Robertson, J. M. Sappenfield, Moy Sam, Fred Seward, Austin Seward, L. E. Siebenthal, W. Ed Showers, Fred Shoemaker, C. G. Shaw, Rodney Smith, U. H. Smith, H. L. Smith, C. C. Smallwood, A. M. Snyder, James Souders, Homer Strain, Joseph Strain, C. H. Stewart, W. A. Stoute, J. H. Steinmetz, Everett Sparks, C. C. Spencer, Geo. Talbot, F. M. Talbot, S. F. Teter, H. P. Tourner, W. A. Turner, C. H. Uland, F. B. VanValzah, J. C. Vermilyea, Chas. Waldron, Rolla Walker, M. D. Wells, Ed Whetsell Co., L. W. Whetsell, G. M. Whitaker, J. B. Wilson, H. L. Wilkey, Wood Wiles, J. W. Wiltshire, Louis Wingfield, Ed. Williams, R. D. Wingert, Homer Woolery, J. T. Woodward, Allan Wylie, Chas. Wylie, Walter Woodburn, Leonard Fletcher.

BLOOMINGTON ARCHITECT PREDICTS BRIGHT PROSPECTS IN CITY BUILDING FOR 1922

Activities in the City's Growth Shows Signs of Prosperity—People Encouraged To Erect New Residences and Remodel Old Structures by the Readjustment of Cost of Material and Labor.

The spring months will see a decided boom in home-building as well as the erection and repair of business and industrial housing in Bloomington far beyond any that has taken place since the world war forced prices of all commodities to the top, maintained John L. Nichols, architect of Bloomington, as a bit of encouragement to the residents and prospective home owners of Monroe county.

As conclusive evidence to back up his argument, Mr. Nichols is now preparing plans for a new colored church and social center for the Bethel congregation at Seventh and Rogers streets. It will be of stone and will cost \$35,000. The building will be 42x97 feet, two stories. The auditorium will be 40x60 feet. There will be a pastor's study, kitchen, dining room, rest room, library, and in fact everything that goes with a strictly modern community house of worship.

The Free Methodist church has the foundation in for a \$25,000 church on First street between Walnut and Morton streets to be built from plans furnished by Mr. Nichols.

Building of stone veneer, one story and basement; size 48x56 feet. Large auditorium. Parlors, Sunday school

rooms, rest room and other conveniences.

The Ward Johnson house, East Eighth street, size, 30x45 feet. Colonial. Brick veneer. Two stories. Ten rooms. Strictly modern. Almost completed.

The James Havens residence. N. Park avenue; colonial, white frame, 28x35 feet; two stories and basement; eight rooms; hard wood floors, enamel finish; mahogany doors.

The J. B. Smallwood residence, East Eighth street: size 38x40 feet: Dutch colonial; brick veneer; ten rooms; hardwood finish; garage in connection. Strictly modern in every detail. Foundation already in.

Max Lade residence. Max Lade who purchased the old Hunter house at eleventh and Walnut streets, is making extensive alterations and additions, which include a large colonial porch; kitchen, sleeping porch and minor details. When completed it will be one of the most attractive homes in Bloomington. Work under way now.

The H. C. McNeeley residence, East Seventh street. To be enlarged and improved by adding brick piazza, new rooms, porches, etc., making a mod-

ern 12-room house.

Mr. Nichols has just completed the remodeling of the Charles Bivins residence on South College avenue. Also the home of Wm. Johnson, North Walnut street, and he will soon receive bids on an 8-room modern house for Robert Hamilton, North Fess avenue, and a double 8-room apartment for James Wingert, on East Sixth street.

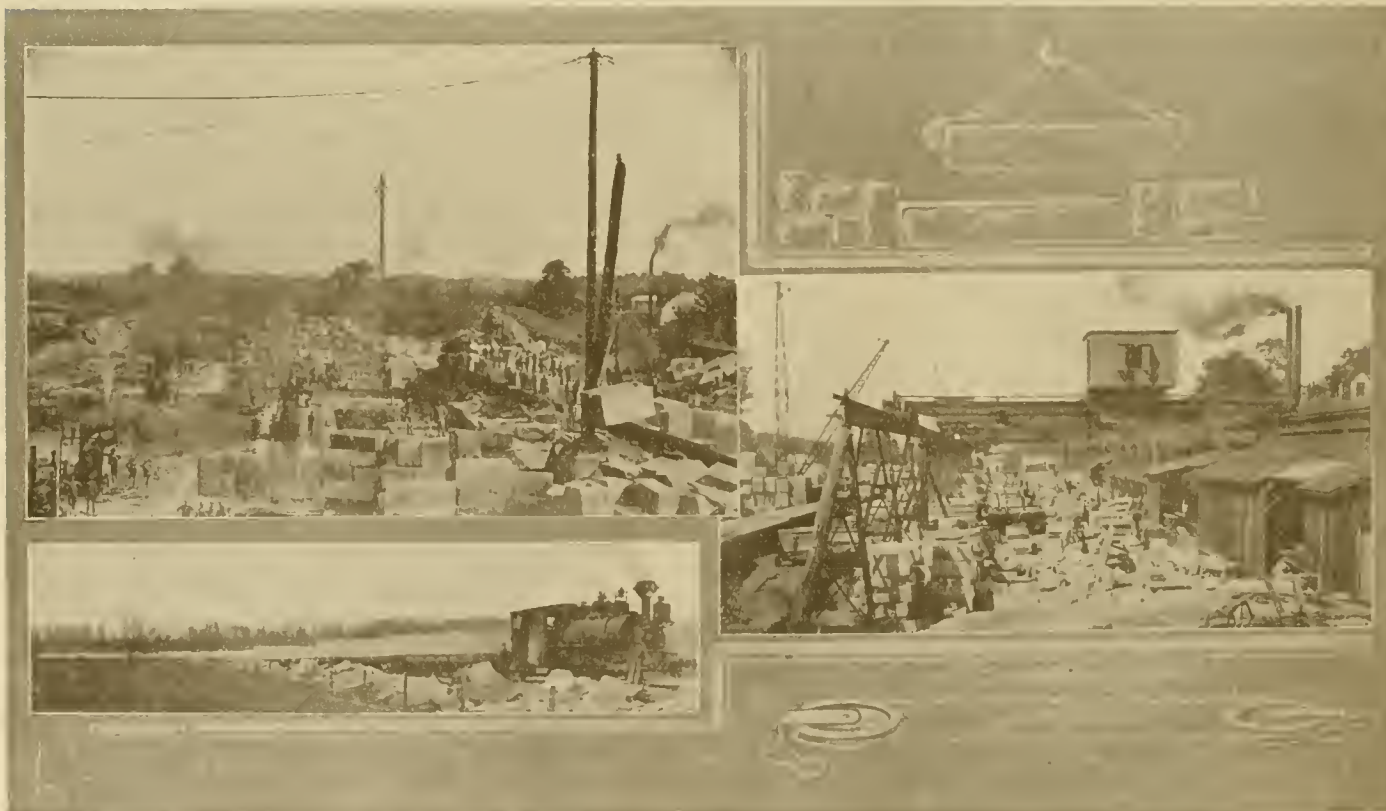
At the present cost of labor and material, if one has an old house with a good frame, it pays to remodel. The cost of building in the spring will be practically the same as at present. No change in labor. Inside finishing has taken a 15 per cent rise. Doors and sashes—no change. Frame lumber slightly advanced.

Many other new homes are under construction at present, or just being completed, as well as a new addition to the modern building of the Johnson Creamery company's plant, and a number of other industries in the city.

As a whole, lumber and building concerns of the city also predict a bright future for the spring of 1922 in Bloomington's new growth.

Bloomington Election, 1921

The outstanding feature of the Bloomington city election, held in November, 1921, was the election of John G. Harris by a Democratic majority of 30 votes over William W. Weaver, who had held the office during the pre-



Scenes in the great stone quarries near Bloomington, from which fine building stone is sent to all parts of America, Europe and the whole world.



Bloomington City Hall, where Mayor Harris will serve his third term as executive of the city's business in 1922.

ceding term, and was trying for re-election.

Up to the very day of the election, the campaign was seemingly quiet, although the party workers had been endeavoring to win voters in secret for both parties. But, on the election day both sides came out in the open and the race was seen to be very close and the result was in doubt until the last vote was counted that night. Party lines were in no way drawn in this election and voters of both old parties scratched their tickets.

Elsworth Cooper was re-elected on the Republican ticket to serve his second term as City Clerk of Bloomington by 21 votes, and Samuel Pfrimmer, Republican, was re-elected City Treasurer by 320 votes.

Councilmen were elected from both Democratic and Republican parties as follows: Democrats—Lynn Lewis, Samuel Franklin, Alva Parks and Charles Suggs; Republican—William Karsell, N. O. Pittenger, Professor D. A. Rothrock and John L. Nichols.

The new officials of Bloomington take their seat of office at high noon, January 3, 1922, to be in charge of the city's affairs for the coming four years.

The split ticket, and the ability of the men elected to use sound judgment in times of need, assures the City of Bloomington a good-sense administration of its affairs for the future four years, as the newly elected

councilmen of both parties are well-known Bloomington men.

Mayor-elect John G. Harris has been quite successful in Democratic party endeavors in Monroe county in the past, having served twice before as Mayor of Bloomington. The first time he ran for office he defeated A. L. Donaldson (Republican) by 19 votes, and the second time he was elected on the Democratic ticket over James G. Browning (Republican) and S. C. Freese (Progressive). This makes the third term for which Mr. Harris has been chosen as executive of Bloomington's business affairs as mayor of the city. The actual vote cast for candidates, and the winning majorities in figures are as follows:

Mayor—Harris, 2,586; Weaver, 2,556. Harris majority, 30.
Clerk—Cooper, 2,534; Beard, 2,513. Cooper majority, 21.
Treasurer—Pfrimmer, 2,683; Burford, 2,363. Pfrimmer majority, 320.
Councilmen-at-Large—Karsell, 2,558; Hazel, 2,648—Karsell majority, 90. Wells, 2,629; Lake, 2,363—Wells majority, 266. Pittenger, 2,642; Smallwood, 2,350—Pittenger's majority, 292.
Councilman First Ward—Lewis, 441; Fuller, 399. Lewis majority, 42.
Councilman Second Ward—Franklin, 417; Beck, 301. Franklin majority, 116.
Councilman Third Ward—Rothrock, 728; Bittner, 698. Rothrock majority, 30.
Councilman Fourth Ward—Nichols, 539; Beldon, 329. Nichols majority, 210.
Councilman Fifth Ward—Parks, 386; Baker, 341. Parks majority, 45.
Councilman Sixth Ward—Suggs, 283; Geiger, 197. Suggs majority, 86.

inhabitants began to come out of their retreats and strut about safely in the open they found they could afford personal tastes and traits in dress and customs. Their homes, however, remained uniform. They must utilize the natural resources at their doors, whether stone or mud or wood; utilize them in such a way as to keep out the weather, and in no larger quantities than conditions necessitated. Although perhaps our earliest ancestors had no idea of 'art' or beauty, still their shelters were both artistic and beautiful in other words, they merged quietly into the topography of the country, had a purpose in life and made no pretensions to anything but what they were. Is that not a standard for all home builders to follow?

Wherever folks are free to build according to their natural desires, wherever civilization, so called, has not twisted them awry, there you still find the simplicity of habitation. Frederick O'Brien, who spent a year in the south seas among a race only recently touched by the white man's ways, writes:

"Here and there I saw a native house built of bamboo and matting, very simple shelters, with an open space for a doorway, but wholesome, clean and, to me, beautiful." and then he speaks feelingly of the modern huts, "painted bright blue and roofed with corrugated iron."

Hopi Indian Cliff Dwellers.

And look at the Hopi Indian ruins that still hang upon the painted cliffs of the Arizona desert, of which Ethel Rose says:

"The Hopi houses were built of the earth into such perfect imitations of the strange square forms of the surrounding buttes that it was almost impossible for even the keen eye of an Indian to tell houses from turreted hills. The Hopis, through the same instinct of protective security that mottles the breast of the thrush, that streaks the tawny tiger with stripes like the shadows of jungle reeds, have achieved one of the most perfect examples of architectural fitness known to the world."

Modern standards might not call such homes beautiful, but to the inhabitants they were certainly beautiful, for they were made in conformity with their religion, their customs and the bright, interminable deserts about them.

A Simplicity That Charms.

Farther west, in California, the old Spanish mission buildings are as low and bare as the country, but as one commences to climb the mountains the architecture changes, cottages nestle into the foliage, rocks and beams from the hillside appear in the walls, cedar shingles and slates in the roofs. In Switzerland are seen similar effects. There the weather beaten masses of timber jut out through the pines and firs like great moss covered bowers, and the peasants have rolled up the logs and beaten the natural earth and reared the rocks into fences until they are as close to nature within their homes as without them.

About the bare pastures of Ireland

HOMES OF THE PEOPLE FROM EARLY TIMES—NECESSITY RULED CHOICE OF CLIFF, CAVE AND TREE CLIMBER—EVIDENCES OF PREHISTORIC MAN

All down the centuries people's homes have conformed to their natural surroundings. In the earliest days, before there were either tools or fashions, necessity was the chooser of habitations. Cliff, cave and tree dwellers picked their abodes according to their ability to stand off animal and human enemies. Consequently, their dwell-

ings not only conformed with the landscape but were the landscape. No doubt one thought twice in those days before "shinning" a tree or thrusting his head into a hole. Possession was ten-tenths of the law, and the thickest skull proved it, observes a writer in the Christian Science Monitor.

As emotions calmed down and the

and the rocky coasts of Nova Scotia we find the cold, unpainted cottages outcropping like the surrounding boulders from the hillside and weathered by wind and storm into close relationship with them. Economy is the architect and need the decorator, but neither college degrees nor gold could design anything more in harmony with land and sky. Build on low windows and balconies, inclose them with lattice work and formal gardens, and you would have incongruous blots on the landscape. Surely it is the thatched cottages and barns of English villages rather than the millionaire's palaces that create the atmosphere of charm and home-likeness that every visitor appreciates; it is the white walls and pink roofs of the Neapolitan fisherman that the artist paints, rather than the great villa on the cliff above.

Where in the northern wilderness will you find bricks or stucco? The big logging camps are built of the very trunks that were removed to give them room. Moss and bark still cling to the walls; saplings from the bunks, squared timbers, benches and tables. And when you come suddenly upon one of these camps at the end of a trail it is as if the trees had gathered themselves together, lopped off their greenery and formed themselves into a hostelry for your benefit. Even the forest folk, furred and feathered, accept these man dwellings as harmless innovations, ranging through and over them as soon as they are vacated. Indeed the porcupines, chipmunks and woodmice seem to prefer them to the tangled swamps.

A trapper or timber cruiser can make

himself a log shelter with no other tools than his trusty ax. Slabs of bark will shed the rain and moss and mud will forbid the wind. A fire ranger, demanding something better, will square his timbers, put tar paper on his roof and tote in a cooking stove in sections. But when he is done, his home is so much a part of the wilderness that it disappears a few hundred yards away, and moose and deer come down to drink before his door. In winter, when the drifts pile to the eaves, blot out the fuel heap and the footworn paths, there is nothing left but a window and a stovepipe, scarcely more than is found about an Eskimo igloo.

An igloo is perhaps the best example of a house that conforms to the surroundings to be found the wide world over. They say the igloo is rather cramped for room, but on the other hand the high cost of living can have little effect on the price of "building materials" within the arctic circle. And to the explorer the glimpse of an ice hut through a gathering storm must seem more inspiring than a hundred boulevards to a city dweller.

This brings us to the very antithesis of the tent and tepee, the modern skyscraper apartment house. It conforms to nothing, unless it be the gray clouds that all but brush its forehead. Its material are brought from great distances and are heaped one upon another without the slightest attempt to pattern anything in nature. It herds a myriad who have had no hand in its building and feel no sense of possession. It may be beautiful in its way, but it is the beauty of the un-

couth, the grotesque, and can never satisfy the home cravings in the human heart.

Scattered throughout the Mississippi Valley and the heart of the North American Continent lie the silent monuments of a long buried and unknown race of humanity.

Through the long vista of years that have gone over the graves of this ancient and forgotten people there comes no sound to tell us of the times that saw these tombs close darkly around.

Mystery Of Mound Builders.

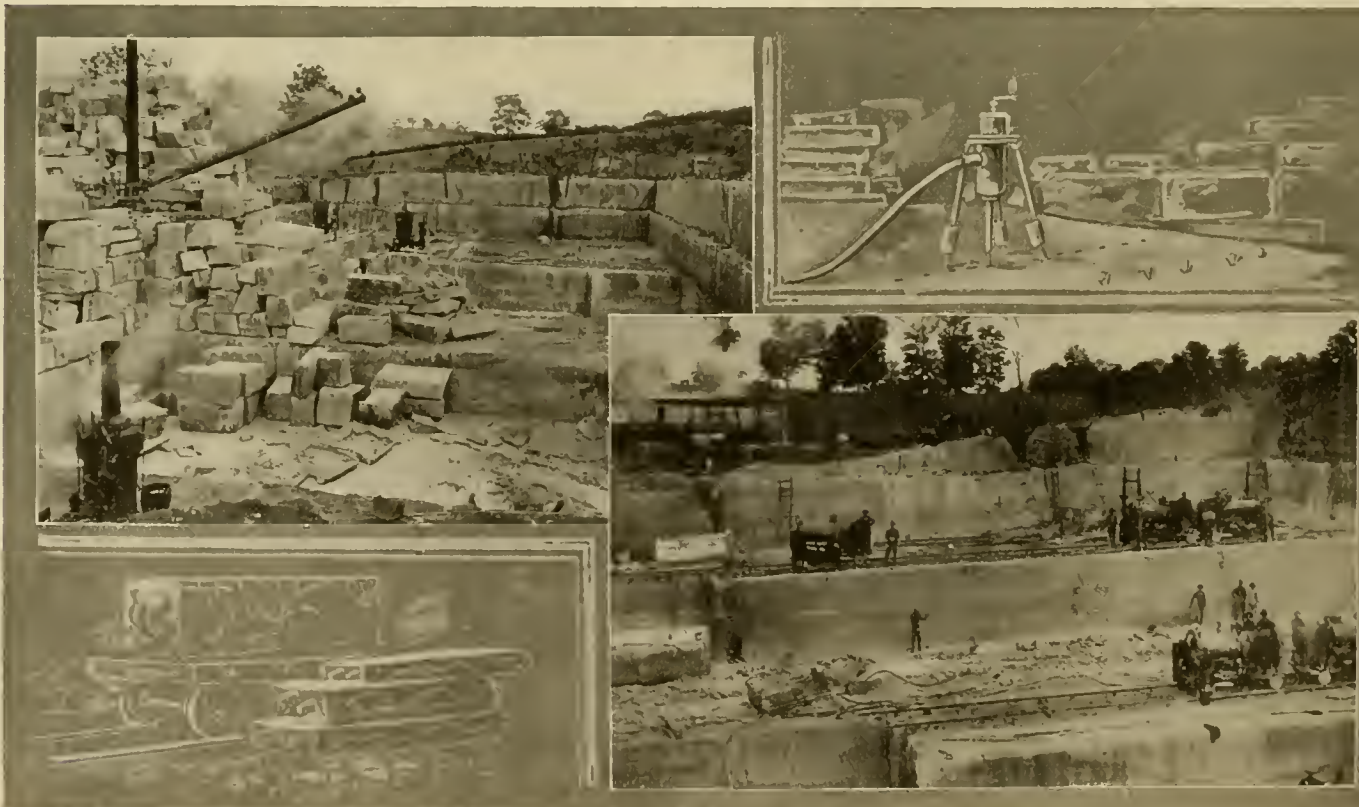
The mystery that enshrouded this race of Mound Builders has hitherto baffled science and research until comparatively recent date, and still is only accounted for through theories of scientists.

Archaeologists have out run all clues in their seemingly vain efforts to penetrate the secrets that surround these dead inhabitants of the past.

No recorded history, no curious and perplexing hieroglyphics were left by the race who at some by-gone period inhabited what is known as Monroe County, Indiana.

Beyond the fact that they existed, little else is known, as they left nothing which might span the abyss of time.

The mounds and earth-works that were constructed by this people are numerous throughout the country, and some of them are of such magnitude that it is concluded "that they lived in towns and were governed by a despotic ruler whose will was law



Where the finest building stone in the world is taken from the earth, near Bloomington, Ind.



BLOOMINGTON BUILDINGS 1921

and whose commands received implicit obedience."

For want of a better name that of Mound Builders has been given to this extinct race, since only by these mounds is it known.

The date of construction of these mounds is beyond the centuries that have been required for the growth of the forests.

What They Tell Us.

"Not entirely voiceless, they tell of a people who once possessed the valley of the continent.

"Peaceful and law-abiding, they were skilled in agriculture and the arts of the 'stone age,' and executed works that must have of necessity required the united and persistent efforts of thousands under the direction of a well matured design.

"In the comparative absence of war-like implements, we concluded that this must have been a harmonious people, that this work must have been a labor of love and not of fear; that it was inaugurated and directed by a Regal Priesthood. Modern scientists believe the Mound Builders were of the same race as the Indians, but of more peaceful temperament."

Three Kinds of Mounds.

These mounds are of three kinds: Mounds of habitation, sepulchral and temple mounds.

The first mentioned are supposed to have been made for the purpose of building the tents and dwellings upon.

Sepulchral mounds are thought to have been constructed more as tombs for the burial of the dead, and when explored, are usually found to con-

tain human bones and various ornaments and implements of the race which flourished in the past ages.

Then, too, there are mounds which are designated by modern explorers as of ample moulder, explained in the name. These mounds were the places of religious worship.

Besides these mounds mentioned above, we find that there has been discovered many mounds which have evidently acted as forts, walled enclosures and citadels. Probably, the Mound Builders used these places as a sort of retreat or place of refuge, when the encroachment of the later people of war-like tendencies were pressing them for the existence of their very lives as a race.

Lawrence County Mounds.

While there are no mounds in the immediate vicinity of Bloomington, to which there has been discovered a connection with the prehistoric man, up to the present generation, Lawrence County, the neighboring county just south of Monroe county, furnished evidence that the Mound Builder inhabited all this part of the country at one time.

Concerning the evidence of this prehistoric race in Lawrence County, Indiana, Mr. John Collett, in the Geological Survey of Indiana, for 1873, says the following:

"On the eastern slopes of the hill over Connelly's cave, two miles east of Huron, is a group of seven mounds, from two to four feet high, and an obscure winding way may be traced leading from the cave spring to the top of the hill.

"On the summit are found frag-

ments of sandstone, reddened by burning, and shell heaps were found.

"The mounds were probably habitations.

"From protruding pieces of stone seen on the sides of the mound, it is concluded that the internal construction is of that material, instead of timber, as was usual in similar structures found on the Wabash and Mississippi.

"A central tumulus having a double circular wall was found, which was used for sepulchral purposes, in all probability.

"Old Palistine" Has Mound.

A mound similar to the last mentioned mound, is located at the site of the first county seat of Lawrence county, Palenstine, Indiana; or "Old Palistine," as the place has been called since Bedford was made the county seat.

"This mound was explored by Messrs. Newland, Dodd and Houston, in 1870. They found on the surface of the hill a confused mass of stones, such as a man could conveniently carry, indicating a circular wall twenty feet in diameter.

"This was found to be a vaulted tomb. The first, or upper vault containing the bones of many women and children.

"A layer of flat stones divided this from the second, which contained the bones of men. Then another layer of flag stones was found, and at the bottom, six feet below the surface, was found two skeletons, with their heads placed to the east and the faces turned to the north.

"The last skeletons were of per-

sons, who had evidently been of massive built and great size, probably not less than six and one-half feet high.

"With the skeletons in the Palestine mound were found a quantity of flints, arrow-points, etc.; near the head of the largest individual a pair of hammered copper earrings and a globular 'war-whistle' were found. The keen noise of the latter may be compared to the sound of a policeman's whistle and could be heard for nearly a mile.

"Stone axes and pieces of ancient pottery were also found scattered on the surface of the earth near this mound."

Succeeded by Fishermen.

The immediate successors of the Mound Builders in this part of Indiana were evidently a race of fishermen, who lived along the banks of streams and existed almost solely upon the food they obtained from the streams.

Along the western rivers there have been found many "shell heaps", where, it is supposed that these people made their home for a time permanently. Monroe and Lawrence counties have shown traces of these riparian inhabitants.

Many stone vaults and sepulchers intruded on the sides and tops of mounds along the fork of White river and on the high bluffs along the streams, have led to the conclusion that this people adopted many of the habits and customs of the Mound Builders.

But, they too, have long passed out of existence as a race of the earth's inhabitants, leaving almost

naught to tell the curious of today about their life, their times or ambitions.

Barbarious Race Follows.

Later there came a barbarious and wandering race of men, originating in ancient Scythia, and bringing with them the cruelties and characteristics

of the inhabitants of that country.

The tell-tale monuments along their rout from Northern Asia to the very center of America reveal the origin of the American Indians.

In their turn, as a race, they will soon have been numbered among the perished races of the earth, along with those that passed before.

OLD GEOGRAPHICAL DESIGNATIONS OF LAND UPON WHICH MONROE COUNTY AND BLOOM- INGTON ARE NOW SITUATED TRACED BACK TO 1640

First Known as Part of "New France," and Claimed by Iroquoise Indians—

England Gets Control in 1713—French Renew Claims—After French-Indian

War Became Part of Province of Quebec—Colony of Virginia Obtains

Possession—General Clark Plays Part—Becomes Knox County in Great

"Northwest Territory"—Vincennes Seat of Justice.

How many residents of the State of Indiana at the present time have taken the trouble to trace the steps in progress that have transpired in making the history of the territory in which they live?

Although many citizens of Monroe county and Bloomington have become quite familiar with early history of our United States, and even the local State of Indiana, and more minutely, with our own community, we find that no one seems to have ever taken the trouble to connect these old geographical designations in chronological form

as actual history of the land upon which we now immediately reside.

After much effort in tracing false hints and piecing details of proven facts, we have gathered together what we believe to be a closely connected history of what we may call "pre-Indiana" incidents.

New France, First Designation.

"New France," is probably the first geographical designation for any subdivision of the North American continent including the present tract of Monroe County, Indiana.

The Ohio and Indiana country was already claimed by the French in the



BLOOMINGTON BUILDINGS

seventeenth Century, as an integral part of their great North American possessions.

By virtue of the discovery of the Ohio river by France's brave explorer, Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, and the earlier voyage in 1640 of the Jesuit fathers Charemonot and Breboeuf, along the south shore of Lake Erie, gave France foundation for her claims.

Iriquois Also Claim Territory.

With the Iriquois Indians also claiming this great section of North America, the French were constantly at war, and the claims of the confederate tribes of Indians to the territory weighed nothing with the aggressive leaders of the French in the New World.

When, some time in the first half of the Eighteenth Century, the French built a fort on the Iriquois lands near Niagara Falls, the Governor of Canada proclaimed their rights of encroachment, saying that the Five Nations were not subjects of England, but rather of France, if subjects at all.

But, on April 11, 1713, by the treaty of Utrecht, Louis XIV., Le Grand Monarque, of France, renounced in favor of England all rights to the Iriquoise country, reserving only the St. Lawrence and Mississippi valleys to France.

Boundaries were so vaguely defined, however, that disputes easily and frequently

arose concerning the territories owned by the respective powers.

Ohio Land Company Formed.

In 1738 a concern known as The Ohio Land Company was formed in Virginia, by the Washingtons, Lee and others. This company was organized under a grant from George II., of England, to occupy a half-million acres of land west of the Alleghanies.

The very year after the Ohio Land Company was formed, in 1740, De-Celeron, the French commandant, of Detroit, led an expedition to the Ohio, dispatched by the Marquis de la Galissoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, and buried a leaden tablet "at the confluence of the Ohio and Tchadakoin," (?) "as a monument of the renewal of possession which we have taken of the said Ohio river, and of all those that therein fall, and of all lands on both sides as far as the source of said rivers"—truly a sweeping claim.

English Traders Ordered Out.

The French military officer ordered the English traders out of the country, and notified the Governor of Pennsylvania that if they "should hereafter make their appearance on the Beautiful river, they would be treated without any delicacy."

The territorial squabble which then ensued finally led to the French and

Indian war of 1755-62, which closed upon the cession to England, on the part of France, of Canada and all her American possessions east of the Mississippi river, except some fishing stations.

In Province of Quebec.

Thus, the region, at length passed into the undisputed possession of the English Crown.

We find that there seems to be some difference as to dates when the British parliament insisted upon the Ohio river as the southwestern boundary, and the Mississippi river as the western boundary of the dominion of the British crown in that quarter. It is generally conceded that 1766 was the date of this action, although Isaac Smucker, in the Ohio State Secretary of State's Report for 1877 (100 years later), gives the date as 1774.

By this measure the entire Northwest, or so much of it as afterward became the Northwest Territory, was attached to the Province of Quebec, and the tract that now constitutes the State of Indiana was nominally under its local administration.

In 1769, the Colony of Virginia, by an enactment of the House of Burgesses, attempted to extend its jurisdiction over this same territory, northwest of the Ohio river, by virtue of its royal grants, and seems to have



Rural scene in picturesque beauty spot in Monroe County, near Bloomington.

literally "grabbed" the territory from Quebec, though both were still under the reign of one country's ruler.

Botetourt County Set Up.

By that act, the County of Botetourt was erected and named in honor of Lord Botetourt, who was then Governor of the Colony of Virginia.

This county was a vast country, about 700 miles long, with the Blue Ridge for its eastern, and for its western boundary, the Mississippi river.

The new country included large parts of the present states of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and was the first county organization covering what is now Monroe County, Indiana.

In the settlement known as Fin-castle (the place is still the county seat of the greatly reduced county of Botetourt) was made the seat of justice; but so distant from it were the western regions of this mammoth county, that the thoughtful Burgesses inserted the following proviso in the creative act:

"Whereas, The people situated on the Mississippi, in the said county of Botetourt, will be very remote from the court house, and must necessarily become a separate county as soon as their numbers become sufficient, which will probably happen in a short time, be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the inhabitants

of that part of said county of Botetourt which lies on said waters, shall be exempted from the payment of any levies to be laid by the said county court for the purpose of building a court house and prison for said county."

Government was still nominal, so far as the county organization was concerned, between the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and a few white settlers and Indians were entirely a law unto themselves. But, controversies arose between the Indians and settlers until it was not safe for white folk to stay in the great wooded territory, and this led to the famous invasion of the territory by General Clark and his little army in 1778.

County of Illinois Created.

After the conquest of the Indiana and Illinois country by General George Rogers Clarke in 1778, the county of Illinois was erected by the Virginia Legislature, in October of the same year.

Illinois county was formed from a part of the great county of Botetourt, and included all the territory between the Pennsylvania line, the Ohio river, the Mississippi river and the Great Lakes.

Colonel John Todd was appointed first county lieutenant and civil commandant of Illinois county. He perished in the battle of Blue Licks,

August 18, 1782. Timothy de Montbrun was named as successor to Colonel Todd.

At this time there were no white men living within the boundaries of what is known as the State of Indiana now, except a few Indian traders and a very few French settlers.

The legislature of Virginia, at the time Illinois county was created, made provision for the protection of the country by reinforcements to General Clarke's little army.

By another enactment, passed in May, 1780, the act of 1778 was confirmed and somewhat amended, and further reinforcements were ordered sent into the wilderness.

West Illinois county, however, does not seem to have been destined to make any large figure in history as it was originally set up.

Conflicting Claims Filed.

After the war of the United States for independence from England had been practically won by General Washington's armies this part of the new Republic came in for its share of the controversy.

At the preliminary negotiations for peace, in Paris, France, in November, 1782, between England and her revolted, successful American colonies, both France and Spain, for similar reasons of discovery and partial occupancy, filed their protests against



Where one is tempted to linger in the shade.

the claim of either of the lately contending parties to "the Illinois county."

It cannot be too often repeated, to the everlasting honor of General Clarke, that it was his conquest in 1778 that determined the controversy in Paris at this time in favor of the infant republic, and carried the lines of the new Nation to the Mississippi river and the Great Lakes.

Otherwise, the east bank of the Ohio river, or possibly, even the Alleghanies would, in all probability, have been the western boundary in part of the new Republic.

The final convention, at Paris, September 3, 1783, confirmed the claim of the United Colonies as made good by the victories of General Clarke.

Illinois County Wiped Out.

On October 20, 1783, the Virginia Legislature, by solemn enactment, transferred all her rights and titles to lands west of the Ohio river to the General Government. Illinois county was thus virtually wiped out.

After the title of the United States to the wide tract covered by Illinois county, acquired by the victories of the Revolution and the Paris treaty, had been perfected by the cession of claims to it by Virginia and the other States and by Indian treaties, Congress took the next step toward the government of what is today Indiana, and Monroe county.

This step was surely an important one in the civil organization of the country.

Upon the date of July 13 (a month which has been largely associated with human liberty in many ages of history, it is believed, more than any other period in the calendar year), in the year 1787, Congress passed the act which has had its great bearing upon history of our commonwealth.

This date marks the passage of the celebrated act entitled "An ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio," by Congress.

Remarks of Chief Justice Chase.

By this great organic act—"the last gift," as Chief Justice Chase said, "of the Congress of the old Confederation to the country, and it was a fit consummation of their glorious labors"—provision was made for various forms of territorial government to be adopted in succession, in due order of advancement and development of the western country.

"When the settlers went into the wilderness," said Mr. Chase, "they found the law already there. It was impressed upon the soil itself, while it yet bore up nothing but the forest."

Gen. Arthur St. Clair, Governor.

This measure was succeeded, on October 5, of the same year, by the appointment by Congress of General Arthur St. Clair as Governor, and Major Winthrop Sargent as Secretary, the first officers of the Northwest Territory, of the United States of America.

Soon after these appointments, three territorial judges were appointed—Samuel Holden Parsons, James Mitchell Varnum, and John Armstrong. In January, the last named man, not



Scene on Indiana University Campus.

having yet entered upon service, declined his appointment, which then fell to the Honorable John Cleves Symmes, the hero of the Miami Purchase, of which Cincinnati is now the chief city.

The appointment of Mr. Symmes to this important office gave much offense at the time in some quarters, as it was supposed to add to his opportunities of making a great fortune in the new country.

It is a well known fact, even today, that Governor St. Clair's appointment to the Northwest Territory was promoted by his friends, in the hope that he would use his position to relieve himself of pecuniary embarrassments.

But, be it said, there is no evidence obtainable, however, that either the Governor or Judge Symmes prostituted the privileges of their positions to such ends at any time in their careers.

All these appointments being made under the Articles of Confederation, they expired upon the adoption and operation of the Federal Constitution.

President Washington Reappoints.

St. Clair and Sargent were reappointed to their respective places by President Washington, and confirmed by the United States Senate on September 20, 1789.

On the same day Parsons and Symmes were reappointed as judges,

with William Burton as their associate.

Meanwhile, on the date of July 9, 1788, the Governor arrived at Marietta, and proceeded to organize the Territory.

He and the judges, of whom Varnum and Parsons were present, constituted under the ordinance, the Territorial Legislature.

Their first law was proclaimed July 25, and on July 27, 1788, the first proclamation of Governor St. Clair was issued, establishing the county of Washington, to cover all the territory to which the Indian title had been extinguished, between Lake Erie, the Ohio and Scioto rivers, and the Pennsylvania line, being a large part of the present State of Ohio.

Marietta, the capital of the Territory, was made the seat of justice for Washington county.

The next civil division proclaimed was Hamilton county, proclaimed on January 4, 1790, by the legislature, through Governor St. Clair.

Cincinnati Was Losantiville.

With this proclamation Cincinnati was established under that name as the county seat of justice for Hamilton county.

The place named Losantiville, situated on the Ohio river, was, with this

proclamation renamed Cincinnati, and now, for the first time so-called.

Hamilton county was an immense tract of land, of which but a small remnant is now left, territorially regarded, in the county of that name, at the southwestern corner of Ohio. It was named for Colonel Alexander Hamilton, the first secretary of the treasury of the United States.

A few years afterward, two new counties were created in the Northwest Territory, which were named Wayne county, now as reduced as Hamilton, but situated in what is now the State of Michigan; and Knox county, which is still as greatly reduced, in Indiana.

Knox County, Indiana Site.

Knox county is the county of the Northwest Territory that interests residents of Indiana, and especially Monroe county and Bloomington in the present day, as its formation was a direct step in the geneology of our present city, county and state.

The boundries of Knox county then contained all the land west of Hamilton county, on a line drawn from Ft. Recovery, nearly on the present boundary line between Indiana and Ohio, to the mouth of the Kentucky river. It, of course, included what is now Monroe county, Indiana.

Vincennes was the first county seat of this newly created Knox county,

and may be said to be the first county seat situated in Indiana.

The writer had the pleasure of visiting Ft. Recovery during the last year, and found many stories of historic incidents still easily talked of in a familiar manner by the residents of the Ohio town.

Old Ft. Recovery.

The old fort was destroyed, but the town erected a monument in memory at the centennial celebration during the nineties of the last century.

The old fort was situated on the Wabash river, which is not much more than a large creek at that point, and was first named Ft. St. Clair, in honor of the first Governor of the Northwest Territory, but later the name was changed.

In a famous battle with the Indians, the fort was captured by the savages, and many of the settlers murdered or scalped and left for dead.

Then word reached General Wayne, who became famous in the early days as an Indian fighter, and was nicknamed "Mad Anthony" for his seeming fearless and corageous ability as a leader in battle.

General Wayne, with a small handful of his soldiers, reached the locality of the captured fort, and after scouting about for imformation, suprised the Indians and recaptured the old Fort St. Clair. And, after the garrison was once more established it was re-

named Ft. Recovery in honor of this famous battle of Anthony Wayne.

Reservations Made In Deed.

When the Colony of Virginia gave the general government of the United Colonies a deed of cession of her lands in the Northwest Territory, a reservation was made in the deed for a track of land not exceeding 150,000 acres, to be apportioned to General George Rodgers Clarke and the officers and soldiers of his regiment who were at the reduction of "Kerskaskias and St. Vincent's" (Kaskaskia and Vincennes) in 1778.

This grant was known as the "Clarke Grant," and was made by the legislature of the state January 2, 1781. A sword had previously (in September 1779) been voted by Virginia to General Clarke.

In the same act of 1781 reservation for land grants for her soldiers who served in the Continental line was made of the military district in Ohio, between the Sciota and the Little Miami rivers.

Locate In Indiana.

The Clarke Grant was to be laid off on the northwest side of the Ohio river, in such place as the majority of the officers entitled to the land-bounty should choose.

These men selected the tract of land adjacent to the rapids of the Ohio river, just across the river from where



the city of Louisville, Ky., now stands.

After the second treaty of Ft. Stanwix, October 22, 1784, and the treaty of Ft. McIntosh, January, 21, 1785, had been confirmed to the United States the Indian titles to the western lands congress provided, by ordinance, for their survey and sub-division.

This was the third ordinance of the kind reported to congress, and bears the date May 20, 1785, by which time Virginia, New York, and Massachusetts had ceded their several claims to the territory northwest of the river Ohio to the United States.

Divided Into Townships.

Under this act, whose principles of survey are still substantially in vogue, the territory purchased from the Indians was to be divided into townships.

These townships were to be six miles square, by north and south lines crossed at right angles by others. The first north and south line was to begin on the Ohio river at a point due north of the termination of the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, and the first east and west line was to begin at the same point and extend throughout the territory.

The ranges of townships thus formed were numbered from the Pennsylvania line westward; townships themselves were numbered from the Ohio river northward.

Each township was to be sub-divided into thirty-six parts or sections. Of course, each section was to be one mile square.

One- Seventh To Government.

When seven ranges of townships had been surveyed, the Geographer of the United States was to make a return of them to the Board of the Treasury, who were to take from them one-seventh part, by lot, for the use of the Continental army, and so on, every seven ranges as surveyed and returned.

The remaining six-sevenths of the township were to be drawn for by the several states, in the proportion of the last requisition made upon them, and

they were to make public sale thereof in the following manner:

Range first, township first, was to be sold entire, township second in sections, and so on, alternately; while in range second, township first was to be sold in sections, and townships second entire, retaining throughout, both as to ranges and townships, the principle of alternation.

The price for this land was to be at least \$1 per acre in the specie, "loan office certificates reduced to specie value," or "certificates of liquidated debts of the United States.

Five sections in each township were to be reserved, four for the United States and one section for schools.

All sales thus made by the States were to be returned to the Board of Treasury—a council of three, who had jurisdiction over the public lands, which was subsequently, under the Constitution, vested in the secretary of the treasury, and finally in the General Land Office.

Method of Dividing Soldiers' Land.

This ordinance also supplied the method of dividing among the Continental soldiers the lands set apart to them, reserved three townships for Canadian refugees, secured the Moravian Indi-

ans their rights, and excluded from sale the territory between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, in accordance with the provisions made by Virginia in her deed of cession in favor of her own troops.

Many points in this law were afterward changed, but its great features remained.*

Six land districts were established, with an office for registry and sale in each district.

The Vincennes district had jurisdiction of all the public lands in the territory which is now known as Monroe County, Indiana, and all the early land entries of the county show that the first sale was made at that place, by the government.

It is an interesting fact that the first ordinance reported, May 28, 1784, proposed townships of ten miles square; the second, brought in April 26, 1785, would have made the township seven miles square.

But, as has been proven, the above described ordinance seems to have been the most practical, as it has continued as a basis for land measurements to the present.

*Annals of the West, edition of 1847, 269-70.

FIRST SETTLER TO BRING FAMILY WAS FAMOUS HUNTER—DAVID McHOLLAND

Colonel Ketcham Built a Grist Mill in 1818 on Clear Creek—Taylors Sent First Flat-Boat From Monroe County to New Orleans—Woman Who Baked First "Corn Pone" in County Lives to Great Age.

The first settler in Monroe county, Indiana, according to old Colonel Ketcham (and passed on through others), who settled in the northwest corner of what is now known as Clear Creek Township, in 1817, was David McHolland.

This man and his wife came to the township for permanent residence when the state was yet a territory, or in 1815. Colonel Ketcham, who

came in one year later, and was well acquainted with McHolland, often stated that the later was, no doubt, the first white settler in Monroe county.

Of course, the territory now comprising the county, had previously been invaded by white hunters and trappers, but, so far as is known, no white family, including wife and children, became residents until the McHolland family arrived.

McHolland was famous as a hunter, and his wife (who lived to a very old age) always boasted of having baked the first corn pone in Monroe county, and probably was justified in her boast.

The McHollands cultivated an acre or two of ground upon which they squatted, and after a few years went to the northwest part of the county, where they lived for many years.

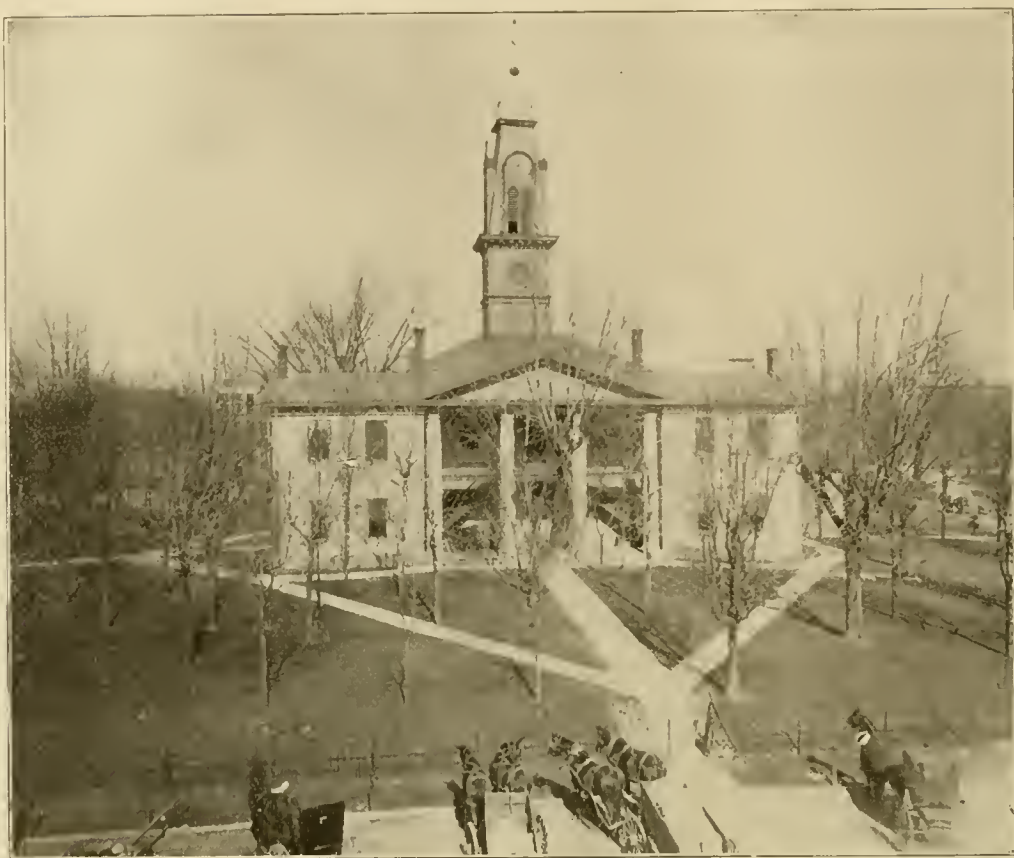
Colonel Ketcham built a grist mill on Clear Creek as early as 1818, which, for many years, was famous to all the surrounding country.

The Taylors probably sent the first flat-boat loaded with pork, grain, etc., down either Clear Creek or Salt Creek, from Monroe county. They built their own boats and knew how to manage them on their way to New Orleans and the Southern market.

Colonel Ketcham and the Chamber brothers were also about as early shippers with their flat-boats, loaded with pork, grain and lumber.

Later, Elias Bruner shipped cherry and other finer varieties of wood down the creeks to the outside world.





Old Court House of Monroe County, which Colonel Ketcham built, as it appeared before making place for the present building—The fish on the weather vane was transferred to the new building.

MONROE COUNTY COURT OPENS FOR FIRST TERM AT BLOOMINGTON, IN 1818—SESSION HELD IN HOUSE OF ABNER BLAIR

Honorable Thomas H. Blake Was President Judge, and Joseph Berry and Lewis Noel Were Associate Judges—Suit for Damages First Case to Come to Trial, "Teague vs. Nicholson"—Dudley C. Smith Attorney for Plaintiff: John F. Ross Represented Defendants.

The first term of the Monroe County Circuit was held on the first Monday in June, 1818, at the house of Abner Blair, by Hon. Thomas H. Blake, President Judge, and Joseph Berry and Lewis Noel, Associate Judges.

The first act of the court was the issuance of a writ of "ad quod damnum" for the benefit of Robert Hamilton to ascertain what damages would be caused by his erection of a grist and saw mill and a dam on his land—on Sec. 24, Twp. 8 north, Range 2 west, on Clear Creek.

Nothing further than this case seems to have been done until the September term, at which the first case came to trial.

The first case to come to trial in Monroe County was "David Teague vs. Leonard Nicholson, trespass on the case of words being spoken damages laid at \$1,000.

Before suit was begun, the defendant stated that if the plaintiff would

desist from further prosecution he would pay all costs thus far; this proposition being accepted by the plaintiff, the defendant was discharged.

Attorney for the plaintiff was Dudley C. Smith, and for defendants John F. Ross.

The court convened this term in the new log court house.

Many of Names Now Familiar.

The following men constituted the first grand jury in this court: Jonathan Nichols, William Anderson, Edward Armstrong, John Treat, David McHollen, Thomas B. Clark, Abner Blair, Julius Dugger, John Tullen, James Ellege, John Storm, Joseph Cox, Joseph Baugh and Joseph Gilbert.

This jury was sworn, sent out, and soon returned with the following "true bills": State of Indiana vs. James Green, larceny (stealing a rifled gun owned by John W. Lee.)

John Law was Prosecuting Attor-

ney at this time (probably the first). The defendant plead "not guilty" to the charge, and the following first petit jury was impaneled to try the case: Joseph Perisho, John M. Sadler, Isaiah Wright, James Thompson, George Parks Sr., Jonathan Gilbert, Granville Ward, John Wakefield, Solomon ———, David Scott, and John ———.

Jury Returns Verdict.

The evidence was heard and the jury returned a verdict as follows: "We of the jury do find the trans-ver-ser guilty."

Defendant's counsel moved an arrest of judgment, which was granted until the next day, upon which occasion the reasons for an arrest of judgement were filed.

The court overruled the motion and rendered judgement as follows: "The defendant to pay to John W. Lee \$30, to pay a fine of \$30, to pay costs of prosecution, and to stand committed until sentence be complied with.

The first court of the character of Probate Court in Monroe County was held at Bloomington, Indiana, on August 31, 1818, by Joseph Berry and Lewis Noel, Associate Judges.

The first act was as follows:

Orphan "Bound Out."

On motion of Eli Lee, it was "ordered that William Dorsey, infant son of Joseph Dorsey (deceased) and Sarah Dorsey, born January 24, 1811, be bound unto Eli Lee and Sarah Lee until he arrives at the age of 21 years, to learn the art of agriculture:

whereupon the said Eli Lee and Sarah Lee, together with William ———, their security, entered into bond in the penal sum of \$500, conditioned that the said Eli Lee and Sarah Lee learn (teach) him, the said William Dorsey, reading, writing and arithmetic as far as the rule of three; and also to find him a wholesome diet, washing, lodging and clothing, and to deal with him in all cases as an apprentice ought to be dealt with, and to find him upon becoming of age, the sum of \$10 and a good suit of clothes."

At this time, also, Dorcas Dorsey, infant daughter of Joseph Dorsey, deceased, was bound out to George Hedrick.

This was the only business performed at the first session of the court.

In vacation, letters of administration were granted to David Chambers upon the estate of James Sheffield, deceased.

Inventory of Estate.

At the March term, 1819, David Chambers, administrator of the estate of John Henson, deceased, returned the following inventory of sales of such estate, as shown on the old records of that date, along with other court business, and the list is given here to show what personal property our first settlers may have possessed.

It may not bear close inspection under the critical and aristocratic eye of the present generation, but it is an honest record that speaks in volumes of self-denial of early times:

"One kettle, 50c; one kettle, \$3; one kettle, \$3; one pot, \$2.75; one pot, \$2.62½; fire dogs, \$2; one shovel, 62½c; one plow (spelled plough), \$4.40; leather, \$1; one steel trap, \$3; one plate, \$1.25; three hoes, 50c; one basket, 31¼c; one churn, 6¼c; one cutting knife, \$1.66¼; smith tools, \$5.87½; one curry comb, 54c; one ladle, 12¼c; one reeler, 21c; one pair of steel yards, \$2.36¼; two chairs, 62½c; three pair of cards (for wool), 50c; sheep shears, 52c; tobacco, \$2.82; one keg, 48c; one barrel, 75c; one note, \$20.25; one note, \$2.25; one hackle,

\$4; one reed and gears, \$1.18¼; one reed and gear, 50c.

First Grand Jurors.

The first Grand Jurors of Monroe County were selected as follows: Dudley Carl, William Chambers, David Chambers, John Scott, John Mercer, Thomas Grimes, John Berry, William Newcomb, Jesse Tarkington, Solomon Green, Jonathan Nichols, George Sharp, Sr., Coleman Pruitt, Eli Lee, William Hardin and Henry Wampler.

The Sheriff, in attendance, John W. Lee, was ordered to notify the above named men to meet at the house of Abner Blair.

The Traverse Jury was then selected as follows: William Matlock, John Thompson, George Birdrick, Samuel Scott, Thomas Clark, Jonathan Rains, John Storm Jr., John Couch, John Matlock, John Cutler, Joseph Peeshaw, David Sears, Elijah Morgan,

James Wright and James Matlock.

Jonathan Rogers, Robert Russell and Samuel Scott were appointed Road Supervisors for the new county of Monroe.

First County Road.

The first petition for a county road came from William Hardin and others, and was to extend from Bloomington to Scott's Ferry on Salt Creek, and thence to the Lawrence county line. William Jackson, John Scott and William Craig were appointed viewers. This road was ordered built and was the first constructed wholly at the expense of the county. (The New Albany Railroad—"Monon" now—was built in the fifties to Martinsville—finished by Gen. Burnside after the war.)

Between 300 and 400 volcanoes are known to be active at the present time.

PIONEERS OF MONROE COUNTY DRANK WHISKEY THROUGH NECESSITY OF FIGHTING DISEASE

Free Liquor Was Kept on Counters by All Merchants in Early Days—Taverns Sold "Spirits"—Orchards Started First "Temperance" Hostelry in Bloomington—Other interesting Facts Recalled.

Citizens of the present day have seen the passing away of the legitimate manufacture, sale and use of whiskey in our great country, through the prohibitive enactments of our law-makers.

In the past fifty years, people allowed the use of alcoholic liquors to take such hold upon them that the traffic became deplorable, and was looked upon as one of the causes of the lowest forms of degradation and crime in all walks of life.

Was Not So In Early Days.

When all the great forest covered what is now Bloomington and Monroe county, Indiana, swamps and climatic conditions were considered the worst enemies to the pioneer settlers of the then new country, and whisky

had a prominent part in the life of the early settlers.

One of the most noteworthy features of the town of Bloomington in the early days was the liquor traffic. The most prominent merchants kept whisky on their counters free for their patrons, and a tavern or inn which did not keep it at the bar, was a rarity, probably unknown in the early history of the city.

In those early times of hardship and endurance, whisky was considered a necessity among the pioneers, as all of this vast territory was ever producing perils to the settler's health, and each settler was his own physician.

Had No Drug Stores.

There were no "drug stores" and very few doctors in those days. Whisky was not alone used as a cure-all, but was taken as a preventative for anything which might be suspected of attack upon the human being's health.

Among the liquor sellers were some of the best citizens, morally and temperately. During the decade of the twenties the following men sold liquor: William Hardin, Clem Dickens, George Henry, John Borland, Notley Baker, in 1827; Robertson Graham, Isaac Brown, Albert Literal, in 1828; Jacob Kelley, W. D. McCullough, John Owens, John H. Berry and Barton Byers, in the year 1829.

A man named Jordan manufactured liquor in Bloomington about this decade, although not very extensively. Mr. Thacker (mentioned elsewhere) also distilled a good grade of whisky and wild cherry bounce, if the judgment of old timers is to be credited. As some of these old timers were natives of Kentucky, no attempt can be



made to controvert their opinions.

Tavern keepers during the early years, in the twenties, were: William Hardin, Dr. E. C. Moberly, William Noland, A. F. Morrison, John Sheets, George W. Hardin, Francis Taylor, Thomas Nesbitt and Mary Stockwell, J. O. Howe, Hannah Sheets and W. D. McCullough.

Orchards Start New Idea.

The Orchards kept the "Temperance House," where, it is said, liquor was not "on tap."

This old hotel business was a land mark in the city of Bloomington for many years, and is still remembered by many people now living.

During the decade of 1830-40, there arose a growing sentiment, which gradually increased in strength, all over the country, against the general

use of liquor, and many merchants ceased to tolerate it on their counters.

Among the liquor sellers of that period were: Notley Baker, George and John Hardesty, James Cochran, and among the tavern keepers were: Asher Labertew, Aquilla Rogers, Daniel Deckard, S. P. Seall and others.

(This is the last date of which the writer cares to furnish data concerning liquor dealers, as the business became a moral issue from this date down to the present).

During the decade of the forties the temperance struggle in Bloomington and Monroe county was prosecuted with such relentless vigor that nearly all the liquor dealers were induced to take up other lines of business or were driven from the town, mainly through pressure of public opinion.

EARLY POLITICAL RECORDS OF MONROE COUNTY NOT PRESERVED—DATA PIECED TOGETHER INTERESTING

Campaigns Hotly Contested by Old-Time Politicians, as Shown by Evidence
Collected—Facts and Figures of Presidential and State Elections—Subjects
of Interest at Present Touched Upon in Early Times.

Unfortunately, owing to the fact that the election returns were not preserved in the office of the County Clerk, the details of early elections cannot be given. But from private sources, such as old letters, books, and through inquiry we are able to compile a number of fairly substantiated facts.

One thing is certain, however, that the county was substantially Democratic. If any innovation was made in this rule by any other party, such fact is no longer remembered. Reference is made to the ticket in general.

Occasionally, no doubt, a rival candidate on an opposing party ticket sometimes stepped in through some local sentiment or prejudice; but the Democratic ticket as a whole was invariably elected. Little attention was paid to national political questions until the memorable Presidential campaign of 1840.

West Becomes United.

Indiana came forward with her idol, William Henry Harrison, and the new West united forces and means to elect him. An important feature of the election was the newly born prejudice existing between the eastern and western portions of the country.

The log cabins and hard cider of "Indiana" were the butt for Eastern ridicule, but the friends of Mr. Harrison accepting the terms, conducted the campaign with a rush that was never before known in the history of the nation.

At every political gathering the Whigs' barrels of hard cider and miniature log cabins were the battle cries. Gen. Harrison's military record was the pride of his friends, and another battle cry was "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too."

Famous Political Song.

A famous political song of that campaign, set to the air of "Rosin the

Bow," was sung on all occasions. One verse was as follows:

"And if we get anyways thirsty,
I'll tell you what we can all do:
We'll bring down a keg of hard cider,
And drink to 'Old Tippecanoe.'"

The result of this election can be given of only three townships, but may be taken as a measure in degree of the full vote.

| | Democratic (Van Buren and Johnson) | Whig (Harrison and Tyler) |
|--------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Bloomington | 587 | 541 |
| Salt Creek | 11 | |
| Bean Blossom | 117 | 50 |
| Totals | 715 | 591 |

Harrison Triumphant.

Mr. Harrison was triumphantly elected and the East was for the first time compelled to bow to the Wild West. The county of Monroe did not cut much of a figure in the general results, but she fully established herself with an unfailing Democratic majority.

As the Presidential election of 1844 approached it became apparent that Texas, which had gained its independence of Mexico a few years before, would apply for admission to the Union. The South was gratified, as that meant an increase of slave territory; but the North determined to prevent the admission, if possible, in order to limit the Domain of slavery.

The Democrats put forward James K. Polk, and the Whigs, Henry Clay. Considerable activity was developed in Monroe county in this campaign, and the election resulted as follows:

November, 1844.

Democratic (Polk and Dallas), 1,118; Whig (Clay and Frelinghuysen), 721. Polk's majority in the county, 397.

Results of no other Presidential election can be given until 1856, at which the new Republican party appeared. The campaign in Monroe county was pretty warm, with the following results:

November, 1856.

Democratic (Buchanan and Breckenridge), 1,191; Republican (Fremont and Dayton), 498; American (Fillmore and Donalson), 392.

During the next four years, people even in the North, were almost on the brink of open war. In 1858, the South began to make preparations to leave the Union. The result in 1860 of Monroe County's presidential vote was cast:

November, 1860.

Northern Democracy (Douglas and Johnson), 716; Southern Democracy (Breckenridge and Lane), 395; Republican (Lincoln and Hamlin), 1,198; American (Bell and Everett), 64.

This was a remarkable election. The noticeable feature was the heavy vote for the Southern Democratic ticket. The Democratic party in Monroe county was "all broke up."

Vote For Governor.

The Gubernatorial vote in the county the same fall (1860) was: Henry S. Lane (Rep.), 1,195; Thomas A. Hendricks (Dem.), 1,168.

The vote for Governor of Indiana in 1856 had been: Oliver P. Morton (Rep.), 801; A. P. Willard (Dem.), 1,133. The Democratic majority was broken down between 1856 and 1860, but it rallied again during the war. In 1858, the vote for representative in congress was, James Hughes (Dem.), 964; W. M. Dunn (Rep.), 1,075. The vote for Secretary of State in 1862, was: W. A. Peele (Rep.), 1,021; J. S. Athon (Dem.), 1,333. It will be seen by this that the Democratic party of the county had recovered, but by 1864 the Republican began to creep up again, the vote for Governor being: Morton (Rep.), 1,224; McDonald (Dem.), 1,220. (Rather close race in the county.) The Presidential vote was as follows:

November, 1864.

Democratic (McClellan and Pendleton), 1,210; Republican (Lincoln and Johnson), 1,202.

Republicans Gain Control.

In 1866, Monroe county became Republican by a majority which had held supreme, with one or two exceptions, up to 1884. In 1866 the vote for Representative in Congress was M. C. Hunter (Rep.), 1,589; H. W. Harrington (Dem.), 1,397.

November, 1868.

The result for Governor in 1868, was: Conrad Baker (Rep.), 1,484; Thomas A. Hendricks (Dem.), 1,402.

In the presidential race, the same year, the figures show the vote cast in Monroe county as:

Republican (Grant and Colfax), 1,496; Democratic (Seymour and Blair), 1,369.

Democratic in 1870.

In 1870 the county again went

slightly Democratic, according to the following figures:

Secretary of State—Norman Eddy (Dem.), 1,462; M. F. A. Hoffman (Rep.), 1,457. Representative in Congress—Vorhees (Dem.), 1,471; Dunn (Rep.), 1,442.

Republicans Again Win in 1872.

The Republicans again showed more strength than the Democrats in 1872, as shown in the following:

For Governor—Thomas M. Brown (Rep.), 1,698; T. A. Hendricks (Dem.), 1,527.

November, 1874

The result in Monroe county of the Presidential contest of 1872 was as follows:

Republican (Grant and Wilson), 1,597; Democratic (Greely and Brown), 1,359; Bourbon Democratic, 5.

November, 1876

The Presidential election of 1876 resulted as follows:

Republican (Hays and Wheeler), 1,667; Democratic (Tilden and Hendricks), 1,559; Independent (Cooper and Cary), 125.

Still Republican in 1878.

The result for Secretary of State

in 1878, follows: John G. Shanklin (Rep.), 1,601; Isaac S. Moore (Dem.) 1,560; Henry James (Ind.), 288.

In 1880, the result for Governor of Indiana, as cast in the county, was: Albert G. Porter (Rep.) 1,770; Franklin Landers (Dem.), 1,613; Richard Gregg (Ind.), 199.

The Presidential election in this year resulted as follows:

November, 1880.

Republican (Garfield and Arthur), 1,780; Democratic, Hancock and English), 1,682; Independent (Weaver and Chambers), 165.

Still Republican in 1882.

In 1882, the vote for Secretary of State was as follows: E. R. Hawn (Rep.), 1,751; William R. Myers (Dem.), 1,625; H. B. Leonard (Ind.), 144.

Owing to the familiarity of the majority of people living at the present time with conditions and happenings from 1880-1884 down to the present time (1922), the writer feels that it is not necessary to detail further, as the records and data are easy of access to all.

establish the fact that a soldier of the Revolution is actually buried in Monroe county. Descendants of Thomas N. and Mary E. Mathers, now living in Bloomington and Monroe county can probably further prove the facts above stated.

In a conversation, Mrs. J. L. Fowler, the great-grandchild of William Mathers, who is now 74 years of age, stated that the body of the Revolutionary soldier had been at first buried on the farm of Benjamin Mathers, her uncle, in Perry township, Monroe county, south of Bloomington, and later the body was exhumed and placed in the Clear Creek cemetery beside that of her grandfather, James Mathers, and later the body of Thomas N. and Mary E. Mathers, her grandparents, were laid to rest in the same plot.

Marking Graves.

The Bloomington D. A. R. chapter held its November 1921 meeting at the home of Mrs. John Nichols, East Fourth street. Mrs. H. C. Legge, Miss Alice Bowers, Mrs. Ward Johnson and Mrs. W. T. Breeden were the assisting hostesses. After the regular business Mrs. Fred Finley read a very interesting paper on the life of Johnny Applesseed.

Miss Eura Sanders of Gosport was a visitor at the meeting and she brought to the attention of the members the work being done by the S. A. R. (Sons of Amer. Rev.) of the state, that of marking the graves in the state of all soldiers who served in the Revolutionary war.

As this is one line of work the Bloomington chapter of D. A. R. has carried out in Monroe county, the members voted their hearty co-operation.

The grave of Henry Sanders which is located a few miles west of town has been selected by the S. A. R.'s as the first grave to be marked. D. A. R. will assist the S. A. R.'s in remarking those graves in the county, which they previously marked and give their aid in seeking out new ones.

The following article was published in The Daily Telephone of Bloomington in response to a call for information of Revolutionary war soldiers buried in Monroe county.

Liberty Cemetery.

In the little cemetery, known as Liberty in the Mt. Tabor neighborhood, lies buried soldiers from the war of 1775 to the World War, 1914-18. Their names follow:

Michael N. Weir 1775.

John Burton—1812.

John Campbell—1846.

James Campbell—1846.

Isaac Van Buskirk—1860.

James Campbell—1860.

Capt. John Campbell—1860.

Frank Gable—World War.

Also in the Arlington cemetery, better known to older residents as the Buskirk cemetery, which is on the David Buskirk farm, northeast of Stinesville, in Bean Blossom township are:

Isaac Van Buskirk, Sr.—1775.

Isaac Van Buskirk, Jr.—1812.

Isaac Van Buskirk, No. 3—1846 and 1860-65.

Capt. David Van Buskirk—1860-65.

WILLIAM MATHERS, SOLDIER OF REVOLUTION, IS RESTING IN CEMETERY AT CLEAR CREEK

Was Left an Orphan in Ireland, and "Put Out" as "Bound Boy"—Came To America Before 1774-75—Served in Continental Army—Settled in Kentucky—Came to Monroe County With Son and Grandson, and Was Buried on Farm in Perry Township—Work of D. A. R.

A man whose name was William Mathers, who was born in Ireland, and becoming an orphan—lived the life of a bound boy—came to America prior to the Revolutionary war of 1775-76. He fought in the Continental army against King George's armies in that war and is buried in the cemetery at Clear Creek.

After the Constitution of the United States was firmly set up and the United States became a permanent fixture, this man settled in what was then the "wild west," Bourbon county, Kentucky.

There, a son named James was born and reared, and this son married a maiden named Susana Nesbit, and this union bore forth ten children, to the home which James had established in Nicholas county, Kentucky.

Grandson Weds.

The fifth child of this family of the second generation was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, February 28, 1821, and began doing for himself long before maturity, and in the year 1841 this man, whose surname was Thomas N., married his own cousin, Miss Mary E., and they settled in Perry township, Monroe county, Indiana, and through economy and perseverance by the "sweat of the brow," this man managed to become quite influential and financially comfortable, on his well-improved farm.

To this union was born nine children, who have become a part of the substantial citizenship of Monroe

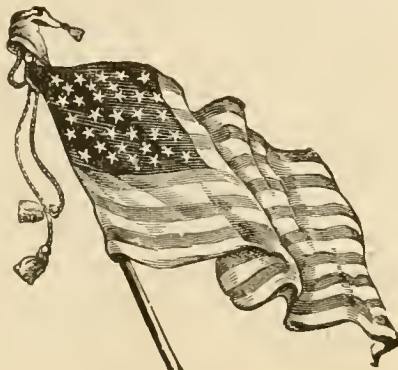
county and Bloomington at the present time.

Come To Monroe.

The grandfather, William Mathers, who first came from Ireland and was a revolutionary soldier of the Continental army, and his son, James, came to Monroe county when the grandson and his bride, whose name was Thomas N. Mathers, settled in Perry township, and they died and were buried in Monroe county, as was the wife of Thomas N. Mathers, who gave up the ghost after a long Christian life, in 1880.

Mrs. J. L. Fowler of East Second street is a daughter of Thomas N. Mathers, and Prof. F. C. Mathers is a grandson.

The above stated facts have been picked up and pieced together by the writer, in an endeavor to further es-



FIRST MILITIA REGIMENT OF MONROE COUNTY ORGANIZED IN 1819

John Storm Was First Colonel of 20th Indiana, Followed by Colonel Ketcham—Muster Day Once a Year—Later Became Holiday as Danger From Indian Attacks Disappeared—Two Companies Sent to War With Mexico in 1846-1847—Four Local Men Lost Lives in Land of Montezumas.

Although Monroe county, from the very first, has been more active than most counties of the State of Indiana in educational affairs, ever looking to the welfare of future generations still early history of the county shows a rather notable military record.

While it is physically impossible at this late time to give a minute detail of each little incident, we have been enabled to find and piece together an account which may give a glimpse to the future generations of the very honorable military activities of our early citizens, of which we may be proud, indeed.

First County Militia.

Monroe County, Indiana, was no sooner organized than it was constituted the district for the organization of the 20th Regiment of Indiana militia, in 1819, and John Storm was commissioned as first Colonel of the regiment.

This was soon after the war of 1812-13, when the recollection of danger from the savages was fresh in the minds of settlers, and when the apprehension of danger from the same source was still a matter of daily concern, as the native Indians were yet

a few miles north, in what we know as the New Purchase.

The old habits of watchfulness on the frontier could not easily be abandoned, and, accordingly, for several years the militia was mustered often and kept in readiness for any outbreak of the Indians.

After the removal by the Government of the Indians to western lands, the muster was still kept up for a number of years, although steadily lessening in concern, and at last, late in the twenties, became little better than a farce.

Became Holiday.

In truth, the system which had been so efficient during the Indian wars, now that danger from that or any other source seemed past, it degenerated into a holiday, in which dram-drinking, horse-racing and athletic sports claimed the sole attention of a boisterous crowd.

In 1822 John Ketcham succeeded John Storm as Colonel of the 20th Regiment of State Militia, at Bloomington, but after that time the regimental officers cannot be ascertained for certainty. But, we do know that William Lowe was Brigadier-General of the Monroe County Battalion for a time. The only circumstances that aroused the militia was the war with Mexico in 1846-47.

CAPT. SLUSS AND DANIEL LUNDERMAN HEADED TWO COMPANIES OF MONROE COUNTY MEN IN BATTLES OF MEXICAN WAR

Monroe county furnished two full companies for the Mexican war.

Soon after the call for volunteers, in May, 1846, the militia of the county met in Bloomington for regimental or battalion muster.

The excitement over the war was great, a call was made, and a full company was raised and ready for action by the first of June. The officers for this first company formed in Bloomington, were John M. Sluss, captain; John Eller, first lieutenant; Aquilla Rogers, second lieutenant. This company became A company of the 3rd regiment, which rendezvoused at New Albany, Ind. They left Bloomington, June 15, 1846.

Ladies Present Flag.

A beautiful flag was presented to the boys at their departure by the ladies of Bloomington, Miss Sarah Markle making the presentation speech.

Company A was in the famous battle of Buena Vista, where four of Monroe county's brave boys were killed—Buskirk, Eller, Stout and Holland—and probably five others were wounded. The company was

mustered out of service at the end of the year.

Muster Roll of Capt. Sluss's Company.

These old Muster rolls of the Monroe county men who went into the Mexican war in Captain Sluss's company, and took part in the battles of Buena Vista, were preserved by Robert R. Strong, 209 East First street, a resident of Bloomington, whose father, Robert Strong, was in this company, and later when the War of 1862-65 came, this son and his father both went into the Rebellion on the side of the North, one as a drummer boy, and the other as a veteran of the Mexican campaign.

Muster roll of Captain John M. Sluss's company, in the 3d Regiment of Indiana Foot Volunteers, commanded by Colonel James L. V. Law, called to the service of the United States, by the President, under the act of Congress, approved May 13, 1846, for the term of twelve months, from the 31st day of December, 1846, when last mustered, to the 28th day of February, 1847:

John M. Sluss, captain; Henry R. Seall, first lieutenant; Allen Crocker, second lieutenant; Thomas Rogers, second lieutenant; Isaac S. Buskirk, first sergeant; William C. Foster, Jr., James Frits, Edward I. Pallen, sergeants; Richard Radcliff, Robert K. Nelson, Daniel Iseminger, Dudley Rogers, corporals.

Privates, William B. Crocker, E. E. Harvey, Owen Adkins, Oliver Adkins, John M. Armstrong, W. G. Applegate, Morris L. Baker, George A. Buskirk, Benjamin Banner, William Boyd, William Campbell, James A. Dale, James J. Davis, Christopher C. Flenner, Gar-

lin F. Fleener, James Fleener, John B. Ginins, Robert W. Graham, William F. Harvey, Adam Hunter, William F. Hardesty, Samuel L. Jamison, William Johnson, John Knight, John B. Longwell, Isaac A. Leabo, James Little, William Lampkins, William I. Lake, John Martain, Elijah L. Morgan, Thomas McNaught, Traydless Wize, James Matlock, John Nuckles, John Orsbono, Joseph W. Pullen, John Philips, William Roe, Randolph R. Sloan, Addison C. Smith, Sylvester Stonegar, Strather Stonegar, Robert Strong, Leoniedis P. Skirmin, Simpson S. Skircan, John F. Strain, L. R. Thompson, Suster Trenit, Samuel S. Taylor, Solon O. Whitson, Neosica M. Whitson, Richard G. Walker.

Killed in Battle.

William Holland, Isaac M. Buskirk, David I. Stout, James Eller. Aquilla Rogers resigned.

Raise Second Company.

In the year 1847, the United States Government made a call for three more regiments from Indiana, and Daniel Lunderman began the task of raising a company for one of these regiments from Monroe county. The company was soon completed and later became company G of the 4th Regiment.

This company was given a public farewell by the citizens of Bloomington, who presented the company with a national banner.

This Bloomington company was with General Scott on his historic march from Vera Cruz to the Mexican capital, and participated in nearly all the battles on that memorable and triumphant route.

A number of Monroe county boys were killed during this march, but unfortunately, we are unable to get their names at this time. The company returned to Bloomington about the end of 1847, honored and triumphant. The citizens made their return a happy one, although several of the company's members had been left in honored graves in the land of the Montezumas.

SMITHVILL SPRANG

UP WITH RAILROAD

When the New Albany railroad was established through Monroe county, Smithville sprang into existence, in 1852-53. The town was laid out in November, 1851, by Mansfield Bennett and George Smith, on Section 3, in Clear Creek township.

Thirty-eight lots were in the original plat of the village, and were situated on both sides of the railroad track.

Mr. Smith probably opened the first store, and was soon joined by a blacksmith with a number of other families who located there. Davis & Humphries were also in business there about this time.

Business was lively while the railroad was being built. It is thought that the stores were started before the town was laid out. P., and J. Holland also were early storekeepers in Smithville. One or two stores have usually been kept in the village ever since.

Palestine Now Deserted.

Palestine was another early town of the county, founded by Alexander Sutherland, during the thirties. He was the first storekeeper, but later moved to Harrodsburg. Thomas Shipman probably succeeded Mr. Alexander. A man named Koons also sold goods at the place.

CRISIS, JUST BEFORE WAR OF REBELLION, FELT KEENLY BY MONROE COUNTY CITIZENS

Mass Meetings Held in Bloomington and Resolutions Adopted—Feeling Ran High—Opinion Was Divided on Slave Question, But Great Interest of Hoosiers Centered on "Keeping the Union" Intact.

Just prior to the actual outbreak of the war which meant the freeing of the slaves of Southern States, when the whole nation was at a high pitch of mental excitement—during that crisis, when each state, every community, and even the individual citizen felt that soon the time would come when a firm decision must be made—citizens of Bloomington and Monroe County took upon their shoulders the responsibility of trying to choose just what was the right course for them in the national conflict which was sure to mean war.

Before Fall of Ft. Sumter.

February 2, 1860, pursuant to notice, the citizens of Bloomington and vicinity, irrespective of party, met at the Monroe County courthouse to take into consideration the state of the Union.

Judge G. A. Buskirk was made chairman of the meeting, and C. P. Tuley and J. B. Mulky secretaries. M. C. Hunter, Benjamin Wolfe, Dr. W. C. Foster, F. T. Butler and Elias Abel were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Gov. Dunning Called Upon.

While the committee was preparing its report for presentation to the meeting, Governor Dunning, of Indiana, was called for by the people assembled, who insisted that the Governor speak to them.

In his speech, Governor Dunning stated that he was a member of no political party until the existing difficulties between the two sections of the country were settled.

Professor John Young then spoke against the "Crittenden Compromise," and said he stood firmly in favor of the United States Constitution as it stood, but said he was willing to accept the "Border State Resolutions." The committee then presented the following report:

Resolutions Presented.

"RESOLVED, That we, the people of Monroe County, are in favor of the resolutions known as the 'Border State Resolutions,' which are as follows:

"1. Recommending the repeal of the Personal Liberty Bills.

"2. That the Fugitive Slave Law be amended for the preventing of kidnapping, and so as to provide for the equalization of the Commissioner's fee, etc.

"3. That the Constitution be so amended as to prohibit any interference with slavery in any of the States where it now exists.

"4. That Congress shall not abolish slavery in the Southern dockyards, arsenals, etc., nor in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the in-

habitants of the District, nor without compensation.

"5. That Congress shall not interfere with the Inter-state slave trade.

"6. That there shall be a perpetual prohibition of the African slave trade.

"7. That the line of 36 degrees, 30 minutes shall be run through all the existing territory of the United States; that in all the north of that line slavery shall be prohibited, and that south of that line neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature shall hereafter pass any law abolishing, prohibiting, or in any manner interfering with African slavery; and that when any Territory containing sufficient population for one Member of Congress in any area of 60,000 square miles shall apply for admission as a State it shall be admitted, with or without slavery, as its Constitution may determine."

Report on Crittenden Compromise.

The committee of the meeting also reported the fifth resolution of the "Crittenden Compromise," which follows:

"5. Congress shall have power by law to pay an owner, who shall apply, the full value of a fugitive slave in all cases when the Marshal is prevented from discharging his duty by force of rescue made after arrest. In all cases, the owner shall have power to sue the county in which such violence or rescue was made, and the county shall have the right to sue individuals who committed the wrong in the same manner as the owner could sue."

Before these resolutions could be passed upon by the meeting, Dr. Foster reported the following additional resolution:

"RESOLVED, That 'while the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return.' That in view of this Bible doctrine, we hold that all conciliatory measures should be adopted to prevent a collision between the South and the North, and when all the arguments are exhausted, and a conciliation rejected, then we advise coercive measures to be pursued to prevent the desecration and dissolution of the Union. The Union must be preserved at all hazards.

Warm Discussion Follows.

After a warm discussion, the Border State Resolutions were unanimously adopted. The fifth resolution of the Crittenden Compromise met with greater opposition, but was finally passed by a fair majority.

The resolution presented by Dr. Foster was handled severely, and finally rejected by a majority vote. In the discussion on this resolution, violent and eloquent speeches were made against the adoption of any measure of coercion with the seceded States.

Dr. J. G. McPheeters then offered the following:

"RESOLVED, That the citizens of Monroe County, always loyal to the Union and the Constitution, in view of existing difficulties which threaten the existence of our glorious confederacy, would tender the foregoing (meaning the Border State Resolution) compromise as a basis of settlement; but in the event of rejection, are ready to declare for the Union as it is, the Constitution as it is, and the enforcement of the laws."

Resolution Adopted.

This resolution also met with fiery opposition. A motion to table it was lost. Messrs. Marlin, Wolfe, B. F. Williams and David Sheeks denounced the resolution as coercive in meaning; but after a sharp war of words and passions, the resolution was finally adopted, and the meeting of Bloomington and Monroe County citizens adjourned.

Prominent Men Present.

The meeting was largely attended, the court room being crowded to its utmost capacity; among those present were: Governor Dunning, Dr. W. S. Foster, Judge G. A. Buskirk, S. H. Buskirk, C. P. Tuley, J. B. Mulky, Isaac Adkins, Isaac Cox, Abraham Smith, M. C. Hunter, Benjamin Wolfe, F. T. Butler, Elias Abel, Professor John Young, P. L. D. Mitchell, Hugh Marlin, Johnson McCulloch, Dr. J. G. McPheeters and David Sheeks.

Various political sentiments manifested at this meeting illustrate the feeling in the county at the time, just before the war of the Rebellion of 1860-1864.

The most noticeable feature of the meeting was the strong sentiment publicly and ardently manifested not to use coercive measures in case the South rejected all overtures.

On the other hand, a few citizens who attended the meeting, warmly advanced views of the Abolitionists.

WAYPORT AND HINDOOSTAN

Washington Township, in Monroe County, Indiana, can boast of but two villages, the first being Wayport. This village was laid out in sections 28 and 33, in April, 1851, by Isaac Gillaspy, Thomas Gillaspy and G. W. Smith, proprietors, and James Washburn, surveyor. Sixteen lots were laid out, and one store, a blacksmith shop, post office, etc., sum up the history of the place.

Hindustan Not As Old.

The village known as Hindostan is not as old as Wayport, as it was not laid out until 1853, in the month of June, by Charles G. Corr, proprietor, and James Woodburn, surveyor. The site of the town plat was situated on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 14, in Washington township, where twelve lots were laid out on the Martinsville and Bloomington state road (now the Dixey Highway), just north of the Columbus and Gosport State road. One store, a few shops and little offices sums up the importance of this little hamlet.

PEOPLE THROWN INTO FRENZY OF EXCITEMENT WHEN NEWS CAME THAT FT. SUMTER HAD BEEN TAKEN BY REBELS

Bloomington and Monroe County Citizens Lay Down Political Prejudices and Try to Consider Matter With Reason—Ablest Speakers Called Upon to Direct Thoughts Clearly—First Company Under Captain Kelley Organized and Depart "For the War."—Pathetic Scenes at Parting.

—"Fort Sumter has fallen!"

It is hard for people of today to realize what those four words meant to people living in Monroe county and the whole nation on the historic day, Monday, April 15, 1861.

When the news was received in Bloomington that Fort Sumter had been surrendered to the rebels, great excitement was manifested by all political parties in Monroe county's seat.

The news spread like a prairie fire throughout the surrounding country, and soon a large crowd of bewildered and anxious citizens had assembled to counsel as to what was best to be done in the awful emergency which they faced, as did citizens of the whole nation.

Many Frightened Badly.

Many people were frightened so badly that their senses and judgement refused to act with usual accuracy, and their first panic-stricken impulse was to fly for Canada or the Pacific coast.

A large public meeting was held in the Monroe County Courthouse, in Bloomington in the evening of April 15, pursuant to a call, to sound the sentiments of the citizens in this dark hour. Unfortunately, a detailed account of this meeting cannot be discovered at this time, but we can give the following as true:

Some five or six of the ablest citizens made speeches, men whose judgment the assemblage was anxious to have, and whom the people were willing to trust, were called upon to direct the general mind through the gloom and panic of approaching war to some definite and speedy action.

Speeches For and Against War.

Prominent men spoke passionately for an immediate organization of troops to crush the life out of the vandals who had shamefully outraged the national honor.

Others, with less fire and loyalty, suggested conciliatory measures, and spoke doubtfully of the right of the Government to adopt coercive measures with the rebellious states who were attempting to secede from the Union.

One man spoke severely against the North, especially the Abolitionists, warmly declaring that they were the cause of this fratricidal war; maintained with great intensity that coercive measures were unconstitutional and unjust, and publicly announced that if he fought at all it would be on the Southern side of the conflict.

Majority Favor Union.

As the meeting progressed it became apparent that the majority of citizens were in favor of quelling the rebellion at all hazards, without a mo-

ment's unnecessary delay. A long series of patriotic resolutions was adopted, declaring as the sense of the meeting that the Union must be maintained, if need be, by an appeal to arms. Several persons present earnestly opposed the adoption of one or more of the resolutions presented.

First Volunteers Organize.

A few days later, another big meeting of equal, or even greater, fervor and loyalty was held at the courthouse in Bloomington, on which occasion steps were taken to organize a company of volunteers.

The enlistment was continued rather zealously, and on April 20, only five days after the fall of Fort Sumter, the organization was completed, and the company officers elected, then commissioned on April 22.

This company began drilling regularly every day, awaiting, in the meantime for orders to report for muster into the three-months' service, or even into the State service for one year—or, if nothing better could be done, they contemplated entering in the three-years' service—anything, just so they were taken into the service of their beloved Union, that they might fight for what they held sacred, their country.

Off for the War.

On May 10, 1861, the day that was finally set for the departure of Bloomington's first company to enter the war, for Camp Vigo, situated at Terre Haute, Ind., found a large assemblage of relatives and friends of the boys gathered in Bloomington to present them with a flag and see them off with cheers and encouragement.

This was at a time when the sentiments of patriotism were fresh and strong, and when the novelty of military preparations by this first company of Bloomington's brave boys to offer for service in the great war which was to follow fired people's blood with the vehement loyalty of the hour.

A fine banner was presented, it is said, by Miss Mitchell, on behalf of the ladies of Bloomington, in a brief speech, which was responded to by Lieutenant Black.

At the conclusion of this beautiful ceremony, the company marched down to the railway station, accompanied by the whole town and most of the county's population, who had gathered for the occasion.

Veterans of Other Wars Present.

Old men, who had served their country on the fields of battle in the land of the Montezumas during the previous Mexican war, or even veterans of

the war of 1812, were present, giving the boys a kind word of advice or a pat on the shoulder at parting.

Parents were present, who saw their sons for the last time on earth when they parted with them at the station.

Wives and mothers who had never known the anguish of separation from their dear ones, at the stern call of a nation at war, stood with pale faces and streaming eyes, tightly clasping the loved forms and regretting, at the last moment, to have them go into that unknown conflict. But, it was here that the true bravery, the bravery of a breaking heart, was manifested as these people sent their sons away with cheers and smiles of assurance, lest they falter when duty was calling them to sacrifice their manhood for their country's honor.

At last, the train came into the station, fond good-byes were spoken with pale lips, and as the train pulled out of the station great cheers burst forth as the citizens of Bloomington realized that her boys were off for the war.

Company Divided at Camp.

Upon reaching Terre Haute, it was found impossible for these Bloomington men to enter the three-month service, or even the one year service, and the company went into camp of instruction.

Considerable dissatisfaction seems to have existed over the selection of the company's officers, which finally resulted in the division of the company. This division formed the basis for two company's after the split.

About two-thirds of the Monroe County company remained at Terre Haute under Captain Kelley, while the other one-third of the men was transferred to Indianapolis, under the command of Captain W. S. Charles. Both of these incomplete companies sent their captains and lieutenants back to Bloomington to recruit their numbers to the lawful strength. This was late in May and early in June of 1861.

Cap. Kelly's Company First.

Captain Kelly succeeded in raising enough men in a short while, and completed his company, which was mustered into service for three years on June 7, 1861, becoming Company K of the 14th Regiment. This really gave Company K, 14th Regiment the distinction of being Bloomington and Monroe County, Indiana's first body of men to enter the war of the rebellion. The regiment moved to Virginia on July 5, 1861. Milton L. McCullough was First Lieutenant, and Paul E. Slocum, Second Lieutenant.

Captain Charles was able to increase the number of enlistments in his company to only about fifty from Monroe county, while the rest of the company was made up from various localities. This organization became Company H of the 18th Regiment, three years' service, and was mustered into service August 16, 1861, and on the following day was transferred to St. Louis, Mo. James S. Black, of Indianapolis, was First Lieutenant, and Hiram W. Rooker, Noblesville, Second.

Sumter's First Gun.

In Erie, Pa., lived a veteran who claimed to have fired the first Union gun of the Rebellion, at Fort Sumter;

one James Gibbons, a laborer. From him was procured the following interesting history of the memorable event.

"It was confidently expected by the garrison of Fort Sumter that the rebels would open fire upon the Union flag. In December, after it became known that Lincoln had been elected President, Captain Doubleday said, 'There will surely be war,' and the company expected it from that time. Every day for weeks the rebels were making preparations in plain sight of the fort. Then the Star of the West had been fired upon.

"The feelings and sensations of the men on that momentous day were none but the usual sensations among men. There was no excitement. Four men were playing at poker when a shell came screaming over the parapet and burst, one-half striking the wall alongside, and the burning powder singeing the beard of one of the men, so near was it to him. The only effect it produced, beyond the momentary start, was to set the men swearing as they got up and dragged their outfit further under a bomb proof.

"On that memorable day, the 12th of April, 1861, the first gun was fired from Fort Johnson at about 5 o'clock in the morning. It was expected, for word to that effect had been communicated to them. Soon the first boom and roar was succeeded by another, from Fort Moutrie, and then the shot and shell came thick and fast until 360 shots had been fired at them. For two hours Sumter was silent. The ports were not opened until 7 o'clock.

Captain Doubleday's company rammed two guns on the lower floor of the fort and aimed toward Cummings point. He was a member of the party in charge of gun No. 1, a 42-pounder, and Gibbons himself was No. 3 of the gun squad. His duty was to pull the lanyard. The gun was sighted by Captain Doubleday, and when everything was in readiness, the captain, standing about two feet behind him, issued the command 'Fire!' Gibbons pulled the lanyard and Fort Sumter and the Union broke silence. Defiance had been hurled back at the rebel crew. In two seconds more gun No. 2 spoke and then the music was kept up from the Union fort in reply to the bombardment from nearly every side.

"Many were the brave deeds witnessed that day. A laborer, Carroll by name, picked up a burning bomb as it was rolling down the steps after him, and coolly threw it into the ditch outside and extinguished the smoking fuse; a few moments more and half the garrison would have doubtless been killed by the explosion.

"The halyard of the flagstaff had become so knotted that it prevented the raising of the flag and another laborer named Donohue, mounted to the topmast and repaired it, regardless of the fact that he was the target for every rebel battery. Norman J. Hall, of Detroit, replaced a broken flag-staf at great risk of his life.

"There was 69 soldiers who survived the bombardment (two were killed while firing the national salute at the time the fort was evacuated) beside the laborers, who were really the first volunteers of the war."

have no doubt he will faithfully attend to the interests and welfare of the company while they are under his charge.

"Dr. J. O. McCullough was elected First Lieutenant and Andrew R. Ravenscroft, Second Lieutenant, whom, we have no doubt, will be equally faithful to their trust.

"As many of the volunteers were from the surrounding country, a large concourse of people from different parts of the county were present to see them take their departure and to bid their friends farewell.

"The volunteers were escorted to the train by Captain Mulky's company of infantry, and took their departure amid a deafening salute of musketry. The Bloomington Cornet Band accompanied them to Madison.

"We learn that Camp Noble, to which they are assigned, is beautifully situated at North Madison, on the Ohio river."

In the same issue, the 13th, also appeared the following:

Grenadiers Organized.

"Recruiting—Peter Kop and several other gentlemen of the place are raising a company of grenadiers for the United States service. They admit no recruits under five feet ten inches, and equally stout and able-bodied.

"We pity the rebel upon whose neck the foot of 'Big Pete' shall come down with a vengeance. There will be no chance for him to even say his prayers before his life is crushed out of him.

"Some of the others engaged in raising the company are among our most athletic citizens. Their recruiting office, we believe, is at Williams & Sluss' livery stables."

The company under Captain Lunderman became Company I, of the 22nd Regiment, and was mustered into service on August 15, at Camp Noble. About thirty men of this company were from around White Hall, and the rest from Monroe county. Colonel Jefferson C. Davis was in command of the regiment. On August 17, the regiment was taken to Missouri, where the boys first saw actual service in the war.

The company raised by Captain Kop and others became Company F of the 27th Regiment and was mustered into service for three years, at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, on September 12, 1861.

Bloomington's Zouaves.

Late in August and September, 1861, a company of Zouaves was organized at Bloomington. Early in July, the ladies of Bloomington gathered a large box of blankets, towels and other useful articles, and sent them to the company of Captain Lunderman, at Madison.

In September and October, Captain Isaac S. Dains, Lieutenants Samuel A. Harrah, Albert Adams and others recruited Company D, of the 5th Regiment, in Monroe and Owen counties. The regiment was organized at Seymour, Ind., on October 25, and left for New Albany, marching through the country, and obtaining a large number of recruits as it went. On December 25, this regiment moved to Bardstown, Ky., where it went into

FEELING OF PATRIOTIC EMOTION RAN HIGH IN BLOOMINGTON AS COMPANIES WERE FORMED IN 1861

Bugle Was To Be Heard on Every Breeze—Small Boys Organize "Infantry" Company—Drill to Fife and Drum—Ladies Show "Cold-Shoulder" to Huskies in Civilian Clothes—Record of Organization of Companies During First Years of Great Conflict.

In the days that followed the outbreak of the civil war, and as time went on, news of the actual war that was going on in our southern states was eagerly watched for, while feeling became more and more alert to the natural emotions of patriotism, among the people of Monroe county and Bloomington.

The bugle was heard on every breeze, from all directions. Small boys of Bloomington had organized an "Infantry" company that was armed with wooden swords, tin-pans, and other weapons of equal celebrity.

It was popular then, to be a volunteer. It meant a thirst for blood. Ladies smiled like the morning upon the blue uniforms, but gave a frown and cold-shoulder to stalwart forms in civilian garb.

Predict Quick Defeat of Enemy.

Companies of enlisted men drilled almost daily, in Bloomington, and attracted large crowds of fond and ad-

miring friends, who saw no escape for the rebel cowards when the field of battle was reached.

Every one predicted that the rebels would be "licked out of their boots in a few months."

We herewith reprint a number of clippings from Bloomington newspapers of the perilous times, which will give a reader of the present day a fair idea of how our people felt and acted under the great stress of that awful war. In the issue of the "Republican" of July 13, appeared the following editorial:

Capt. Lunderman's Company.

"Another company of volunteers for the United States service left here on Tuesday last for Madison, Ind., where the regiment is to be formed. The company is under the command of Captain Daniel Lunderman, of this place, who has had considerable experience as an officer in the recent war with Mexico, and we

camp of instruction. The following, concerning this company was published in the "Republican" of the 14th of September:

"Off for the War."

"Captain I. S. Dain's company left here for Camp Morton, Indianapolis, on Thursday last. This company was raised mostly in this and Owen counties—a number of them being from the vicinity of White Hall.

"While they were waiting for the train, a beautiful flag was presented to the company from the ladies of White Hall. Governor Dunning, on behalf of the ladies, made a suitable address on the presentation of the flag, which was responded to by Captain Dains in a short address and by three cheers by the soldiers for their beautiful flag.

"This makes the seventh company which has been raised principally in this county, and left here for the war. One or two other companies are now raising. Monroe county will be fully represented in the contest."

Ellettsville's Company.

The company of Captain Seerest was raised almost wholly in the vicinity of Ellettsville, during the months of August and September, by Captain James Seerest and Lieutenants G. K. Perry and James McCormick.

When this company left Ellettsville, they were given a fine dinner, at the conclusion of which a fine banner was presented them with appropriate remarks, to which the captain feelingly responded.

It must not be understood that the seven companies above mentioned were the only ones then in service which contained men from Monroe

county. About half a dozen men had left the northern part of the county for Indianapolis at the earliest stages of the war, and had succeeded in getting into the 12th regiment in the three months' service, though they were credited to other counties. So far as is now known, these were the only men from the county in the three months' service during the war.

Men from Monroe.

In the 11th Regiment saw Chaplain H. B. Hibben, from Monroe county; in the 21st Regiment, which afterwards became the First Heavy Artillery, were about ten men from the county; four members of the Regimental band were credited to Bloomington. A small squad from the northern part of the county entered the 23rd Regiment and were credited to Morgan county.

Taking into consideration these facts, and also the fact that several of the companies mentioned above were only partly from Monroe county, it may be safely concluded that by the middle of September, 1861, the county had furnished as many as six full companies. This was a splendid showing.

Cavalry Company.

The cavalry company recruited by Captain Nutt contained only about fifteen men from Monroe county, the remainder being obtained mostly from Brazil and Delphi, Ind. The Monroe boys left about the middle of September for Indianapolis, where they were joined by recruits from other places and completed the organization which became Company K, Second Cavalry (41st Regiment), and was mustered in on December 24. Jephtha M. Ellington, of Ellettsville, became captain of this company.

house in Bloomington, to consider the state of the country at that time.

The first speaker on the program was the honorable Paris C. Dunning, who delivered an address of great power and loyalty. He spoke eloquently in favor of pushing the war with all the energy of the North, and favored measures of greater activity and effectiveness in securing volunteers. His remarks were roundly applauded.

The second speaker was Judge James Hughes, whose remarks took on a bitterly sarcastic trend. His language ran in a caustic vein, cutting like a sword at the heart of the rebellion.

Judge Hughes's splendid eloquence, effective imagery, fierce satire and impetuous logic seemed to carry his audience before him like a torrent. As he delivered thrust after thrust of wit and irony, and pungent mockery, he was frequently interrupted with outbursts of cheering.

His speech was conceded at the time to have been the best Union speech ever delivered in Bloomington. The sense of loyalty expressed in the meeting was very decidedly marked, and had an effect upon all who were present.

Brass Canon Made Here.

About the date of November 1, 1861, Wallace Hight, who had superintended the manufacture of a canon at the Seward Foundry, in Bloomington, left for Indianapolis with the piece of ordnance, drawn by six heavy horses.

The gun was a six-pounder, made of burnished brass, and was an excellent specimen of workmanship and design. Hight, and his squad of Bloomington boys were later attached to the Ninth Battery.

Recruiting Let Up.

About this time, the attention of the loyal people was especially directed to the movement of the armies, and to the wants of the boys in the fields and hospitals, and the comfort of soldiers' families at home more than to the enlistment of fresh men.

Late in October, however, Dr. J. G. McPheeters, surgeon in the 23rd regiment, came to Bloomington, on a furlough, and enlisted a few men for his regiment. Outside of this, not much was done in recruiting of Monroe county men, until the following February, 1862, when William McCullough began recruiting men for the 53rd Regiment, and Lieutenant Francis Otwell opened an enlistment office at Fee's store in Bloomington for recruits for the 27th Regiment, in which Captain Kop's company was enlisted. He obtained about fifteen men at this time.

During the months of November and December, 1861, and January and February, 1862, Captain Thomas T. Graves and Lieutenants Alexander Jones and John Phillips recruited about two-thirds of a company for the 59th Regiment, which rendezvoused at Gosport, beginning in October, 1861.

About the middle of February, 1862, the regiment went South over the New Albany railroad for the seat of war in Kentucky. This company became Company I, of the 59th Regi-

MONROE COUNTY ORGANIZES TEN COMPANIES OF MILITIA BY STATE ORDER, IN 1861— CAPT. KELLEY LOSES LIFE

**Loyal Mass Meetings Held—Judge Hughes Makes Great Speech for Union—
Wallace Hight Takes Brass Cannon Made in Bloomington Foundry Into
Service—New Companies Formed—County's Showing Good in First Years
of Rebellion.**

In the month of September, 1861, the authorities of the State of Indiana ordered that in each county of the state a thorough organization of the militia should be effected, and the Governor appointed James B. Mulkey as Colonel of the Monroe County Militia, with instructions to proceed at once with the organization of a regiment.

Ten Companies During War.

Under these orders, ten militia companies were organized in Monroe county, during the civil war, as follows:

The Hoosier Grays, Morton C. Hunter, captain, organized in the fall of 1861; the Ellettsville Clippers, Barton Acuff, captain, organized in the fall of 1861; the Monroe Zouaves, Daniel Shrader, captain, organized in the fall of 1861; the Richland Mountaineers, B. W. Rice, captain, organized in the

fall of 1861; the Hoosier Guards, H. T. Campbell, captain, organized in 1862; the Harrodsburg Guards, John M. Anderson, captain, organized in the fall of 1861; the Richland Rangers, John Wylie, captain, organized during the summer of 1863; the Hughes Guards, James Mathers, captain, organized in the fall of 1863; the Monroe Guards, Isaac S. Buskirk, captain, organized in the fall of 1863; the Bean Blossom Rangers, Thomas M. Gaskin, captain, organized in the fall of 1863.

Every one of the companies thus organized under the State order, saw active service during the terrible war of 1861-1864, as they each afterward enlisted in the United States service.

Loyal Mass Meeting Held.

On October 12, 1861, a large Union mass meeting was held at the court-

On June 11, 1862, James B. Mulkey, of Bloomington, was commissioned Major of the 55th Regiment, three month's service. Frank A. Rose, of Bloomington, was commissioned Adjutant of this regiment. These regiments were organized especially for guard duty at Camp Morton, where a large number of rebel prisoners were confined.

CALL FOR 300,000 MEN

ISSUED JULY 1, 1862

What at first was believed would be a short and quick job for the United States Government, the whipping of the rebels of the Southland, began to look like a gigantic task. President Lincoln found that his first call for men, while responded to liberally, was inadequate to carry the armies of the North to a successful termination of the terrible conflict in the first year's struggles.

On July 1, 1862, President Lincoln called for 300,000 additional volunteers, and the quota of Indiana was fixed at eleven regiments. The following is a clipping from the Bloomington "Republican" of July 12, 1862:

"More Troops Wanted."

"It will be seen by reference to another part of the paper that eleven more regiments are to be raised in our state in addition to those already forming, one from each Congressional District.

"This, in our district, will be about 125 men from each county, as an average.

"We trust that old Monroe will promptly furnish her quota, as she has done on all former calls. She has

now nine companies in the service, besides a number of persons scattered in companies made up elsewhere—infantry, cavalry and artillery.

"Now that harvest is past and our young men more at leisure, we think that there will be no difficulty in raising this additional quota of troops in Monroe county.

"The regiment for this district will rendezvous at Madison, and we notice that in some of the adjoining counties companies are already forming to fill up the regiment. Let not Monroe be behind."

But the beginning of the actual work of enlistment was delayed. The paper came out in stirring appeals to sustain the honor of the county by voluntary enlistments, threatening that the draft would be resorted to soon if the quota was not filled.

Influential citizens of the county began to stir themselves, recruiting officers appeared, and soon war meetings were held with a frequency and intensity unknown in the history of the county.

Late in July, Lieutenant F. Otwell was commissioned to recruit a company for the 67th Regiment, and opened offices in Bloomington. Captain Charles, of the 18th Regiment,

came home to recruit his company. Lieutenant W. J. Allen, of the 20th Battery, called for recruits. James L. Winfrey, of Bloomington, was also commissioned to raise a company for the 93rd Regiment, which was being rendezvoused at Madison. Lieutenant Otwell and others raised about twenty men, who become Company B, of the 67th Regiment, with Samuel Denny, of Madison as captain.

Hunter Raises Company.

An entire company was raised by Morton C. Hunter, for the 82nd Regiment, of which he became colonel, with the assistance of Paul E. Slocum, Alfred G. Hunter, Samuel McWillie, John McKinney, Samuel Guy, and others.

This company became Company F, 82nd Regiment, with Samuel McWillie, captain; John McKinney, first lieutenant; Samuel Guy, second lieutenant. The men were mustered into service on August 30, 1862, at Madison.

A portion of Company I, 82nd Regiment was raised in Monroe county by William F. Neill, who became the captain. There were probably not more than ten men in the company from Monroe county, although Neill was assisted in recruiting by Lieutenant H. E. Lundy and others.

Monroe Furnishes Officers.

There were more regimental officers in the 82nd from Monroe county than in any other regiment: Colonel Hunter, Major, and afterward Lieutenant-Colonel Slocum, Adjutants A. G. Hunter and M. E. Bunger; Quartermaster, J. C. Allenworth; Chaplain, M. M. Campbell; Surgeon, W. H. Lemon; Assistant Surgeons, W. B. Harris and R. H. Campbell. On September 1, 1862, the regiment moved to Louisville, Ky.

About thirty men of Company F, of the 93rd Regiment, were recruited by J. L. Winfrey and others, and were mustered in at Madison from August 15 to August 23, 1862.

These efforts on the part of the recruiting officers and the more prominent and loyal citizens of Monroe county and Bloomington came within a close figure of relieving the county from the draft.

The county was really ahead of her quota, but some of the townships were behind. The draft was intended to bring the "stay-at-homes" to the front.

On Saturday, September 6, 1862, the citizens of the county assembled at the court house in Bloomington and listened to a long and able address on the state of the country from the Honorable Joseph A. Wright, ex-Governor of Indiana. This speech was a fine specimen of oratory, and was loyal to the core.

On the following Monday, the citizens again assembled to hear the Honorable Joseph E. McDonald, who delivered an address of great power. He strongly favored a cessation of hostilities, which would have meant that the North was giving up the cause for which the terrible war was being waged.



INCIDENTS WORTH MENTION DURING CIVIL WAR DAYS IN MONROE COUNTY

During the terrible war, and just prior thereto, there was much disloyal feeling manifested throughout the whole North, and although Monroe county proved in the great majority as loyal to the Union, of course, there was bound to be some citizens whose sense of right told them their sympathies should go to the South. Although these facts are facts, we feel at this time that the least said concerning them is the better policy, consequently, only a general outline will be touched upon.

When the rebellious states seceded, they claimed that they were doing what they had a right to do under the Constitution. That they really acted in good faith in this particular can no longer be doubted.

They were protecting the institution of slavery, which had been their chief source of wealth and revenue since the formation of the United States Government. That slavery, of itself, was a great wrong, has nothing to do with what the South considered her right under the Constitution.

State Sovereignty.

The South believed in State sovereignty, in nullification and in slavery. She thought the Union could be broken by any State whose sovereign rights were being trampled upon. But, it is now doubtful, even with this opinion, if she would have seceded had she not felt that slavery would otherwise receive its death blow.

With these thoughts, is it any wonder to us that she seceded?

The North took an opposite position on all these particulars, and was, of course, as we all know, right. The point is: Did the South act in good faith? If she did her mistake must be overlooked, and, from what the late wars of our United States with foreign enemies has proven, we must concede at this time our belief that the South was undoubtedly acting in good faith toward what her people considered right.

Many From South.

It was true of Monroe county in that troublous war period, that, as many of her citizens had come from the South to Indiana, and had friends and relatives there, a strong sympathy was felt for the old home.

During the winter of 1860-61, as the Southern States seceded, many of our most intelligent and prominent citizens publicly expressed their gratification and when the news was received that Ft. Sumter had been captured, openly rejoiced at the event. They were honest in what they did and believed that they were right. One man declared in a public meeting that if he fought it would be on the side of the South.

As the summer and fall of 1861 passed, many fist fights and savage encounters took place in Bloomington and throughout Monroe county over the war issues, in some instances in-

volving women and whole neighborhoods.

Used Club on Disloyal.

In one incident, a man who had been reviling the North with foul words, was knocked down right on the public street in Bloomington. On another occasion, a man who had cheered for Jeff Davis was compelled to leave town in a hurry, in order to avoid being hung by a crowd of excited Bloomington men who quickly gathered with a rope to avenge the act.

Then, in other portions of the county, as all over the state, the sympathizers of the South would be in majority in some certain neighborhood, and the Union sympathizers in their midst was speedily silenced or run out. Several communities were nicknamed "Secessia," so strong was the Southern sentiment expressed.

The year of 1863 was the darkest for the Union cause, and many of the staunchest supporters of the North despaired of ever seeing a restoration of the Union. During this year the contrary element grew bold, audacious and outspoken. The enlistment of men in the North was openly discouraged, and secret treasonable organizations, such as "Knights of the Golden Circle," held nightly orgies and massed and drilled their forces, preparatory for—what?

Propaganda Used.

Letters were written by some citizens to Monroe county men in the Northern army, urging them to desert, promising secretion and protection from arrest. Several of these letters were published in the "Republication" at Bloomington.

During the early part of 1863, a number of disloyal meetings were held in public at Bloomington, which had a discouraging effect upon the enlistment of men for our army. The effect of these disloyalists was soon overshadowed by the monster mass meetings of loyal Union sympathizers held in the court house at Bloomington.

There was organized, in March, 1863, "The National Union Association of Monroe and Brown Counties," by loyal citizens, as a further means of encouragement of the Union cause.

David D. Griffin was elected president and John C. Headly, secretary. The following were included in the association's declaration of principles:

"Forgetting all past political differences and placing the salvation of the Union above all party and other predilections, we are for the maintenance of the Federal Government against all enemies at home and abroad.

"We will sustain the Federal Government in all its measures for putting down the rebellion and call for a vigorous prosecution of the war, until the glorious Union of our fathers be firmly established all over our territory."

Late in March, 1863, as a train loaded with hundreds of rebel prisoners on their way to Camp Morton, at Indianapolis, passed through Bloomington in the night, several disloyal Monroe county citizens boarded it and offered to hide and feed the prisoners if they would make a break for liberty; but the Southerners refused to "break."

News of the outbreak of disloyal citizens in Brown county in April, 1863, caused much excitement in Monroe county and Bloomington, which led to the organization of a company of men as a home guard, to be held in readiness for any emergency which might arise. This made the disloyal element rejoice, as they took it that the loyal element were afraid of the strength of the Southern sympathizers. In June, 1863, the resistance to the conscript enrollment occurred, which is given in another article.

New provisions of the revenue act of 1921 of especial interest are those relating to personal exemptions of married persons and to the returns on gross incomes of more than \$5,000 a year, according to M. Bert Thurman, collector of internal revenue.

Under the new act a married person, living with husband or wife whose net income for 1921 was \$5,000 or less, shall be allowed a personal exemption of \$2,500. If the net income of such person was more than \$5,000, the exemption is \$2,000. Under the revenue act of 1918 the personal exemption allowed a married person was \$2,000 regardless of the amount of net income. The normal tax rate remains unchanged, being 4 per cent. on the first \$4,000 of net income above the exemptions and 8 per cent. on the remaining net income.



"BUTTER NUTS" RESIST LAW—SIX-MONTH MEN CALLED IN 1863

As an outcome of the discouragements and set backs of the army of the North during that gloomy winter and spring months of 1863, when practically no enlistments were made for service by volunteers, the Federal Government, through State authorities began preparations for forceful draft of men fit for military duty, as had been done in 1862.

In June, of this year, the enrollment of men subject to call for military duty in Monroe county was begun in the various townships of the county. The members of the enrolling board for the Third Congressional District, in which this county was situated, were: Simon Stansifer, provost marshal; John R. B. Glasscock, commissioner; Albert G. Collier, surgeon (in April 1865, James B. Mulkey succeeded Mr. Stansifer as provost marshal for the district). Colonel John McCrea was appointed provost marshal for Monroe county in June, 1863.

Resist Military Law.

In one portion of Monroe county the enrolling officers met with forceful opposition to the listing of men for military service.

On Friday, June 19, an armed force of probably eighty men surrounded W. F. Hensley, enrolling officer of Indian Creek Township, while he was discharging his duty, and compelled him to give up his enrolling papers, threatening him with death if he revealed the names of any men present at the party.

Mr. Hensley, regardless of the threats against his life, promptly informed the authorities at Bloomington of what had been done in Indian Creek Township; and the wrath of the "Butternuts" (as this element was known) was so great that his neighbors placed a body guard about him night and day.

Arrests Follow.

On the following Wednesday, Colonel Biddle with about 600 members of the 71st Regiment and a company of the 3rd Cavalry arrived at Bloomington, and pitched camp just north of town.

Colonel McCrea, with several assistants and the cavalry company started for Indian Creek Township, where he arrested about sixteen persons who were supposed to have been leaders of the outrage against the enrollment officer, and recovered the enrollment papers.

The persons arrested were sent to Indianapolis to be examined by the United States District Court, and no further trouble was encountered in this district.

About June 26, a section of the 23rd Artillery, with two 12-pounder brass guns arrived in Bloomington and encamped. Before this the "Butternuts" (organized sympathizers of the South) had been arming and drilling in one or more portions of Monroe county, but all this display of force completely subdued them and

checked further resistance to the enrollment or enlistment activities.

Six-Month Men Called.

On June 15, 1863, a call from the President of the United States came asking for 100,000 men to volunteer for six months' service, and immediate steps were taken to raise a company in Bloomington. An enlistment office was opened over Fee's store (now Breeden's) at the northwest corner of the public square.

Those who were especially active in obtaining volunteers were: W. B.

Hughes, J. Rutledge, W. C. Smith, Michael Gabbert, H. C. Gabbert and J. H. Miller, and by July 31 the company numbered about seventy-five men, when they were ordered to report at Indianapolis. This company remained at Indianapolis until August 15, in the meantime recruiting from Monroe county enough men to bring their ranks up to the lawful requirement, when they were mustered into Federal service and sent to Kentucky the same day. This company from Monroe county became Company I, 117th Regiment, six months' men, and were officered as follows: H. B. Hughes, captain; Jhonias Rutledge, first lieutenant, and James H. Miller, second lieutenant.

MORGAN INVADED INDIANA IN SPRING OF 1863—MONROE MEN RUSH TO COLORS

All Indiana and Ohio were on edge, and both North and South were gasping. During the late spring months of 1863, the whole North was worked up by the raids of the famous rebel, General Morgan, in territory north of the Ohio river; and, although citizens of Monroe county had never thought of the dreadful war being carried to their own door, they were ever ready to accept any rumor at first hand.

On Monday, June 22, 1863, the news was received in Bloomington that the terrible rebel, General Morgan, with a large force of men, had penetrated Indiana from Kentucky, and was advancing upon Paoli, in Orange county.

"Minutemen" Organize.

All the bells in Bloomington were hastily rung, and soon a great crowd of excited citizens gathered at the courthouse, where wild rumors were spread, creating horror and arousing the people to immediate action.

A company of over 100 "minutemen" was speedily formed in Bloomington that day, and organized under the command of Captain I. S. Buskirk. These men tendered their service to the Governor of Indiana by telegraph. But, no answer was received from the Governor until late that night, when it was learned that their service was not immediately needed, and the company disbanded.

The continued threatening character of the news of the invasion of Indiana by General Morgan, however, soon gave new impetus to the organization of militia companies.

Captain Buskirk's company was again organized and mustered, and on July 9, 1863, left for Mitchell, Indiana. A company of cavalry, commanded by Captain Wylie, left Bloomington the next day for the same point; and a militia company of infantry, under the command of Captain Marion Blair, left for Indianapolis.

Another full company left Ellettsville for Indianapolis at the same time, and two other companies were almost completed in the rural vicinities near Bloomington.

Excitement Runs High.

At no other time during the whole civil war did the local excitement run higher than at this period. The

wildest rumors were circulated, and business in all lines seemed to be paralyzed and almost completely suspended. The streets of Bloomington were alive with military preparations, and large crowds of people from the rural districts came to town daily to learn what was to be done.

One week was all that this excitement required to subside, when General Morgan was turned back just outside of North Vernon.

The Bloomington company, of which Marion Blair was captain, was mustered into service at Indianapolis on July 10, and mustered out on July 15, without having left that city; this company was for five days Company D, 110th Regiment minutemen. The Ellettsville company, of which Barton Acuff was captain, was mustered into service as Company G, 111th Regiment minutemen on the same date as Captain Blair's company, and mustered out at the same time, without having left Indianapolis.

At North Vernon.

The company from Bloomington under Captain Hughes (which later entered the six months' service) moved to Mitchell, Indiana, where it was mustered in as Company A, 112th Regiment minutemen, on July 9. The company saw slight service as this regiment was moved to North Vernon, where it assisted that town in holding against General Morgan, who approached within a few miles of the town. I. S. Buskirk was made a Major in this regiment, which was mustered out on July 17, after eight days in service.

The 113th Regiment, minutemen, whose Company A was made up of Monroe county men under the command of Captain Henry L. McCalla, also participated in the defense of North Vernon, and was mustered into service on July 11, and with five days' service was mustered out on July 16, 1863.

Gave Four Companies.

It will be seen that within about one week Monroe county furnished and sent into the service four full companies, and had three or four companies organized and ready. The wisdom of the organization of the coun-

ty militia in 1861 was demonstrated.

A fine company of militia cavalry was organized in Monroe county; mostly in Perry township, about the

month of September, 1863, under the command of Captain J. E. Mathers.

One of the companies mentioned in this article was commanded by Captain David Sheeks.

fuse secession and treasonable senti-

ments among the people; and finally, precipitate them out of the Union, and into the league with the Southern Confederacy, and into an entangling alliance with France, or other foreign powers. Therefore,

"1. Resolved, That we tender to Governor Morton our warmest thanks for his untiring zeal in organizing, arming and equipping the gallant army which Indiana has sent to the tented field, and for his timely and tender attention to the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers, and assure him of our unswerving support in his efforts to maintain for Indiana her present proud position for the pre-eminent loyalty, and the high character of her citizen soldiery

"2. Resolved, That we hold in utter detestation, and execrate any man, or class of men, who in this struggle for our national existence, are found fomenting and making factions, and malignant partisan opposition to either the Federal or State authorities, in their efforts and measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war, for the suppression of this causeless, wanton, and Godless rebellion.

"3. Resolved, That we unqualifiedly repudiate and denounce any and all propositions for an armistice with the traitors, other than those uniformly

DISLOYAL ELEMENT GROWS BOLD—DARKEST DAYS FOR SUPPORTERS OF LINCOLN—

LOYAL MEETINGS HELD

Monroe County Citizens Resent Actions of Southern Sympathizers and Take Measures to Prevent Treasonable Deeds—Mass Meetings Held in Bloomington by Both Sides.

Bloomington and Monroe county will never again know such strife as was manifested in the community life during the dark days of 1863, when the armies of the North were going through the direst discouragement of the war, on which we look back now and recall the old saying that it is always darkest before dawn.

In the month of January, 1863, a large meeting of the disloyal element of Monroe county's citizens was held in the court house at Bloomington, on which occasion Judge Eckles, of Greencastle, Ind., was the principal speaker. The Judge was considered a very able speaker, and delivered a fiery speech, taking an ultra position in opposing a further continuance of the terrible war, and was enthusiastically applauded by his hearers.

Disloyal Speech of Eckles.

Judge Eckles denounced the administration of President Abraham Lincoln in the severest terms at his command, heaping the responsibility of the war upon the Republican party, especially the Abolitionist wing; declared the "people of the South were justified in their course, in view of the danger of their favorite institution—slavery—and insisted that not another man nor another dollar should be furnished to continue the unnecessary and wicked war."

A number of resolutions were adopted by the meeting, embodying the substance of this speech, and the crowd dispersed, a number cheering for Jeff Davis and cursing "Old Lincoln."

The "State Sentinel," published at Indianapolis, spoke highly of the "spirit and determination of this meeting" in its following issue.

Several savage personal fights occurred in Bloomington during the day following this disloyal mass meeting.

Great Loyal Meeting Called.

An enormous Union mass meeting of loyal citizens of Bloomington and Monroe county was held four weeks later in the court house in Bloomington. Captain Capps, of eastern Tennessee, and Colonel Hawkins were the principal speakers upon this memorable occasion, and both men seemed to excel in their loyal addresses of patriotism. Jacob B. Lowe was chairman of this meeting, and Major James B. Mulky acted as secretary. The following preambles and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the

patriotic supporters of the Union at this meeting:

"Whereas, We are now engaged in a deadly struggle in defense of and for the perpetuity of every right dear to us as American citizens, and which requires the united efforts of all good and loyal men. And,

"Whereas, We have beheld, with deep regret and abhorrence, the malignant partisan spirit in our State, the tendency of which is to paralyze and frustrate the measures of the Federal and State authorities in their patriotic endeavors to suppress the infamous rebellion; to create and dif-



offered to them by the proper authorities of the Federal Government, viz.: That they ground the arms of their rebellion, return into the Union, and be obedient, law-abiding citizens to the government of our fathers, as they made it and consecrated it with their precious blood, and as their duty to preserve and defend it, and transmit it unimpaired to our posterity.

"4. Resolved, That cowardly and traitorous demagogues at home shall never precipitate us into the attitude of requiring the noblest army of freedom the world has ever seen to ground their arms in front of the most perfidious, inhuman and redemptionless army of traitors and outlaws that ever disgraced the annals of the earth.

"5. Resolved, That this rebellion must and shall be effectually and forever crushed out, leaving a lesson upon the pages of our history which, as long as it shall continue to be read, will over-awe and deter rebellious and wicked spirits and the enemies of freedom and the human race from ever again attempting to deluge with the precious blood of our brothers and sons this otherwise prosperous, free and happy land."

Had Good Effect.

This meeting and the resolutions adopted had a most excellent effect upon the people of Monroe county, and greatly encouraged the loyal citizens of Bloomington and the surrounding country during that gloomiest year of the terrible civil war—1863.

One week later, a second Union Mass meeting of even greater proportion and equal enthusiasm was held in Monroe county's court house. The speakers on this eventful occasion were General Kimball, the Honorable J. A. Matson, Colonel McCrea, and the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, the Rev. Mr. Farmer and the Rev. Mr. Hearb, pastors of Bloomington churches.

Several of the speakers at this loyal mass meeting were Democrats, but all spoke earnestly in favor of continuing the war until the ultimate defeat and surrender of the rebel armies. This was one of the largest assemblages ever held in Bloomington.

Disloyalties Prevented.

In the month of April, 1863, news came to Bloomington of an outbreak among disloyal citizens in Brown county, whose depredations committed against loyal Union sympathizers near Georgetown shocked the whole community into action.

This led to another public meeting of citizens in the court house at Bloomington, in which a long series of resolutions were adopted condemning such treasonable riots, and preparations were made to organize a militia company as the "home guards" to be held in readiness in case a like outbreak should occur in Monroe county.

About the same time, we learn, the citizens of Van Buren township held a similar loyal meeting at Schoolhouse No. 3, and organized a similar militia company. John Koons was chairman of this meeting, and W. M. Crossfield was secretary.

GREAT CELEBRATION HELD IN BLOOMINGTON AFTER TWO VICTORIES

People Filled With Unrestrained Joy Make Demonstration on Public Square—Build Large Bonfire and Hear Speeches—Hold Jubilee Far Into Night of July 7, 1863—Wild Rejoicing Over Defeat of Gen. Lee at Gettysburg and Gen. Grant's Capture of Vicksburg.

"Lee is whipped!" and "Vicksburg has surrendered." were the cries that rang through the whole country in early July, 1863.

People felt instinctively that a brighter day had been heralded. Great crowds of Monroe county citizens assembled in the public square of Bloomington on the night of July 7, 1863, where they mingled in rejoicing and jubilee. An enormous bonfire was lighted on the street, hundreds of guns were brought forth, rockets were sent into the sky, fire-crackers exploding resounded with abandon, while buildings of the town were illuminated from cellar to garret—and the wild populace shouted themselves hoarse, in their happy rejoicing.

Turning Point of War.

On July 4, 1863, the news came to Bloomington of the defeat of General Lee at Gettysburg, which caused universal and continued rejoicing. It was then demonstrated that the Army of the Potomac was stronger than the Army of Northern Virginia.

The following Tuesday, July 7, 1863, when the news came of the surrender

of Vicksburg to General Grant, the joy of the Hoosier people seemed to know no bounds. The two great victories coming after the long string of discouragements previously experienced by the Northern forces, seemed too great an occasion to pass without a public demonstration of joy.

Speeches Ring True.

The Honorable G. A. Buskirk was called out, and in the light of the gigantic bonfire, delivered a brilliant speech, followed by F. T. Butler, whose speech was filled with extraordinary fire of loyalty and power of expression in beautiful and brilliant sallies of wit and pathos, bringing for the spontaneous loud acclamations. Thundering cheers came from the crowd of listeners, as he remorselessly poured hot scorn and invective words upon the heads of all traitors, bewildering the great throng with delight. Colonel Charles, although weakened from illness, sick and scarcely able to stand alone, rallied sufficient strength under the stimulating news to deliver a rousing speech that night. The jubilee lasted far into the night.

LAST CALL FOR MEN OF UNION CAUSE IN WAR OF REBELLION MADE DECEMBER 19, 1864— BOUNTIES OFFERED RECRUITS

Rebellion Seen Tottering in 1865—Quota of 161 Men Sent From Monroe County—Summary of Men Furnished To Armies of North During Whole War Reflects Honor Shown in Patriotism of People.

When the call for 300,000 additional men was made on December 19, 1864, Monroe county was about drained dry, as was both the North and the South, as far as furnishing new material was concerned. The county newspapers all over the North published editorials offering large bounties and called upon every one to assist in filling the quotas required of their communities. This proved to be the last call for men during the war.

Monroe county papers were full of bounty offers and stirring articles urging men to support the cause, and about the middle of January, 1865, Ira Browning, deputy provost marshal, called a meeting in each township to correct the enrollment lists.

\$1,143 Bounty Offered.

Early in January, 1865, Captain S. W. Bonsall opened an enlistment office for veteran recruits for the First Veteran Army Corps, offering Government bounties of \$400, \$500, and \$600, for one, two and three years, respectively to Bloomington and Monroe county men.

Then his offer of \$1,143 bounty

for one year was tempting, indeed, and when a large offer of local bounty was made the recruits began to take heed.

The county board appropriated \$500 for each volunteer in Monroe county under this call. Townships began to offer several hundred dollars as bounty to their recruits.

Rebellion Seen Tottering.

Men felt encouraged to enlist, for besides the bounties offered, it was pretty well known by this time that the rebellion was seen to be tottering on the verge of its "last ditch."

Major James B. Mulkey, of Monroe county, was appointed general recruiting officer for the Third District, with headquarters at Columbus, Ind. He called for a company from Monroe county, whose quota was 161 men.

Lieutenants N. E. Mathers and J. F. Douglas began recruiting these men about the middle of January, 1865. John T. Eller, James H. Miller, Ren C. Smith and others also enlisted men for service in Monroe county. Within a comparatively short time nearly a whole company was enlisted

in Monroe, and the remainder of about fifteen men were raised in Brown county.

This company became Company E, 145th Regiment, one year's service, when mustered into Federal service at Indianapolis, February 4 and 5, 1865, and on February 18 left for Nashville, Tenn. The officers of this company from Monroe county were: John F. Douglas, captain; James H. Miller, first lieutenant, and Ren C. Smith, second lieutenant.

Captain Douglas Promoted.

About half of Company I, of the same regiment was raised in Monroe county immediately after the boys had left, and were mustered in on February 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. The officers of this company were: John P. Cravens (of Madison), captain; Newton E. Mathers (of Bloomington), first lieutenant, and William M. Crossfield (of Smithville), second lieutenant. The other half of the company came from Madison.

On February 18, 1865, Captain Douglas, of Company E, was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, and on the same day John T. Eller, of Monroe county, was commissioned quartermaster.

A few recruits were furnished from Monroe county to the 145th Regiment, during the month of March, but it seems that after April 14, 1865, all efforts to raise troops in Bloomington and the county were abandoned. The draft had been fixed for January 6 at first, but was postponed until February 15; then to the latter part of March. In the meantime the recruiting was slowly continuing under the call of Lieutenant Eller.

Monroe county did not quite escape this draft, however, which took place in Polk and Salt Creek townships during the last week of March, 1865. Four or five men only were drafted, one of whom entered the service.

Summary of County's Troops.

On September 19, 1862, Monroe county was credited with having furnished 1,039 volunteers for the Civil war.

Under the six months' call of 1863, she supplied a full company of about 100 men.

The quota under the call of October, 1863 was 143 men for the county.

Under the four calls of 1864, Monroe county's quotas were, 277, 111, 287 and 161 men, respectively.

All these quotas were filled by Monroe county, and a close estimate of the number of men sent into the terrible conflict in the Union army may be made, as follows: at the close of the war Monroe county had a surplus of ten men to her credit; taking the sum of 1,039, 100, 143, 277, 111, 287, 161 and 10, gives a grand total of 2,128 men—equal to more than two full regiments.

As the total enrollment of Monroe county militia in 1861 was 1,727 men, it will be seen how thoroughly the strength of the county was exhausted. This estimate does not include the four companies of "minute men" that were mustered into state service for the Morgan campaign—probably 400 men. But, as they were actually in

the service, they should properly be included in the above estimate, which would raise the number of troops Monroe furnished to 2,528.

"Old Monroe" may well be proud of this showing.

100-DAY MEN CALLED—

HEAVY DRAIN ON NORTH

President Lincoln again called for 300,000 added men for the armies of the Union, to continue the dreadful conflict, on October 17, 1863. The call was for men for three-year service. Monroe county's quota for this call was 143 men, and Colonel McCrea, Captain Buskirk and Henry Eller were commissioned to recruit volunteers.

Offices for recruiting were established in Bloomington and in several rural localities, but volunteers seemed slow to respond at first; and on November 28 a war meeting was held in the court house at Bloomington where quite a large squad was raised. They were sent to Columbus, Ind., for instruction while the rest of the company was being recruited.

Recruiting Continues.

The company was so nearly filled by December 18 that Colonel McCrea left Bloomington for Columbus, and on January 14, 1864, these Monroe county men were mustered into Federal service, at Camp Shanks, near Indianapolis. In the meantime recruits continued to be enrolled in Monroe county to the number of about twenty men, who were mustered into service on January 24, March 2, and some in April, of 1864.

This company of Monroe county men became Company I, 10th Cavalry (125th Regiment), and Isaac S. Buskirk was captain; James E. Mathers, first lieutenant, and G. P. Bailey second lieutenant. A squad of men was raised for this company at Ellettsville. The regiment did not leave the State of Indiana until May, 1864, when it was moved to Nashville, Tenn.

In December, 1863, and January, 1864, about fifteen Monroe county

men were sent as recruits to Company K, 21st Regiment (First Heavy Artillery,) and about ten more to the 22nd Regiment; also a small number were sent to recruit the 27th Regiment from Bloomington.

Sergeant J. Frank Fee recruited about twenty men in Bloomington for Company G, 21st Regiment during the month of February, 1864. In December, 1863, and in January and February, 1864, about fifteen recruits were sent from Monroe county to Company G, 38th Regiment, being mostly Ellettsville boys. About half a dozen recruits were sent to Company F, 82nd Regiment from Monroe county, and a few men went to other regiments.

One Hundred Days' Men.

A large war meeting was held in Bloomington on the evening of April 27, 1864, to take steps toward raising a company in Monroe county for service in the field, under the call for 100 days' men, issued in April, 1864.

Governor Dunning addressed the audience at this meeting, and explained the nature of this call for volunteers, and the enlistment roll was circulated in the crowd. About a dozen names were secured at this time. After passing a resolution, asking Monroe county's commissioners to offer a bounty of \$30 for volunteers, the meeting adjourned. Active measures were continued to complete the company, and by May 3 the company, though partly raised in Clay county, was completed. The officers for this company were: Jechonias Rutledge, captain; A. B. Wheeler, first lieutenant; W. R. Cress, second lieutenant.

About three-fifths of the company was from Monroe county, including its captain. The men became Company K, 123rd Regiment, 100 days' service when mustered in at Indianapolis on May 17, when they were sent at once to Tennessee.

Heavy Call of 1864.

The call of President Lincoln on July 18, 1864, for 500,000 more men for one, two and three years' service staggered the people of Monroe county as it staggered the citizens of the whole North, and at first little was



done toward raising volunteers to fill the county's quota of 287 men.

On August 6, 1864, volunteers had cut down the number of men to be furnished by Monroe county to 179, a few recruits were sent to the old regiments in the field, but no attempt was made to raise a full company.

A draft was threatened, but the citizens seemed to fold their hands with philosophic indifference, and quietly awaited events. Bloomington, Richland and Clear Creek townships had furnished an excess, Perry raised her eleven men, Bean Blossom furnished five, Benton one, and Van Buren three; but the other townships from which men were due, Indian Creek, Polk, Salt Creek, Washington and Marion, did not produce a solitary man.

On September 23, 1864, the draft came off at Columbus, Indiana, with

the following result for Monroe county townships: Bean Blossom must furnish 37 men; Washington, 25; Marion, 14; Benton, 9; Van Buren, 6; Salt Creek, 19; Polk, 17; Indian Creek, 32; total, 159 for Monroe county. Double this number were drafted to make allowance for those unfit for service, and by December 31, 1864, the records of the Adjutant-General's office showed that each township in Monroe county had furnished her quota, either in recruits or substitutes or conscripts, and the Monroe county as a whole by reason of eight townships having furnished a surplus, was ahead of all calls for men (except the late call of December 19, 1864—which was the last in the great war) to the number of 86 men.

This report shows that the county had a record which citizens of the present day may well be proud of.

END OF CIVIL WAR—MAMMOTH CELEBRATION HELD AFTER SURRENDER OF GEN. LEE— ASSASSINATION A SHOCK

Monroe County Citizens Go Mad With Joy When Good News Comes Telling
People the Horrible Conflict Was At Last Over With Victory for the
Union—President's Death Casts Undescribable Gloom Over Nation—Por-
trait of Dead Leader Painted by Marion Blair in Striking Likeness.

The news reached Bloomington on Tuesday, April 4, 1865, that Richmond had been evacuated, and that the Army of Northern Virginia, under General Lee, shattered and depleted, was flying before the army of General Grant.

This glorious news seemed to kindle a degree of universal joy that had been heretofore unknown in Monroe county during the four awful years of the Civil War. A large crowd gathered on the public square in Bloomington that night to testify the people's unbounded gratification. Everything in the old town that would make a noise was brought into use, and a great bonfire was kept alive until after midnight. Every man, woman and child seemed to have come out on the streets, and all was chaos.

Volleys of musketry were fired, ringing out into the night; bands and glee clubs rendered patriotic music, which was appreciated as it had never been appreciated before. Long processions of men and boys with torch-lights marched gaily from point to point, led by bands playing martial music. All buildings were lighted, some with candles.

Eloquent speeches were delivered by Governor Dunning, Judge Butler and the Rev. Mr. Bain, who were loudly cheered by the throngs.

Jubilee Continued.

On the following Friday, April 7, 1865, news came of the surrender of General Lee, and the jubilee was again taken up where it had been left off the preceding Tuesday night.

That Friday evening was probably the most brilliant ever witnessed by Monroe's county seat. Old men who

had learned to love their country, and had been constantly praying for its success and peace with national honor, were overcome with joy at the glorious news, and acted like mad men. Tears of joy, which they could not repress, and cared not to conceal, trickled down their furrowed cheeks as they clasped each other by the hand and thanked God for the national preservation.

"Glory enough for one day!" exclaimed the Bloomington "Republican" in its account of the celebration of victory.

President Lincoln Shot.

One week later, while the people of Bloomington were still rejoicing, the news came that President Abraham Lincoln had been assassinated at Ford's theater, in Washington, D. C. So terrible was the sensation produced that people at first refused to believe this horrible deed could have been committed, and waited anxiously for more details. When the dreadful truth became confirmed on April 15, 1865, the deepest gloom of horror and despair seized every heart.

Men had no heart to think of any subject but the national calamity. Crepe was instinctively hung on dwellings and all public buildings in Bloomington.

Memorial Services Held.

On Sunday, memorial services were held in all the churches of the town and Monroe county, in honor of the beloved President who lay cold in death, and on Monday, April 17, 1865, pursuant to a call, a large crowd of sorrowing citizens assembled at the court house in Bloomington to give

public expression to the sentiments agonizing all.

A large portrait of the dead President was hung and draped in black crepe, the Rev. William Turner was chosen chairman of the meeting, and John H. Loudon, secretary. Dr. E. H. Sabino, Governor Dunning, the Rev. T. M. Hopkins, William F. Browning, Esq., and the Rev. S. T. Gillett were appointed a committee to prepare suitable resolutions.

While these men were preparing resolutions, the president of Indiana University, Dr. Nutt, delivered a brief address of great pathos, and when he ceased speaking there was hardly a dry eye in the vast audience.

Painted Picture of Lincoln.

When President Lincoln's body was placed in the State House at Indianapolis, where it lay in state for the public to view, en route from Washington to Springfield, great lines of Indiana people stood day and night in line to get a last glimpse of the beloved hero of all time.

A Monroe county man, who had graduated from Indiana University, and who had won some fame as an artist by painting a portrait of Governor Oliver P. Morton which was hung in the Indiana State House, was one of those who stood in line to view the honored remains.

This man was Captain Marion Blair, who had been stationed at Indianapolis while in service. He managed to get in the line and pass President Lincoln's bier three different times and so impressed the features of the martyr in his memory that he was enabled to keep and refresh them after he reached his home in Indian Creek township, where he painted one of the most striking likenesses of Abraham Lincoln that was ever produced by a portrait painter. (In later years this man Marion Blair became a recluse and when asked to go to Indianapolis to retouch his painting of Governor Morton, refused on the pretext that it was too much bother to dress up).

This excellent picture of President Lincoln is now in the possession of a nephew of Marion Blair, Dr. Rodney Smith, of Bloomington, who treasures it very highly as an artistic as well as memorial treasure.

Rebellion Closes.

Thursday, June 1, the day set apart by President Johnson as one of humiliation and prayer on account of the assassination of President Lincoln, was duly observed in Bloomington and throughout the county.

The people gradually recovered from the shock of President Lincoln's death. They joyfully saw the Rebellion close, and made preparations to publicly receive the returning soldiers.

The news of the capture of Jeff Davis, while endeavoring to escape in woman's attire, created much amusement, and the "Republican" said: "Hang him like Haman between Heaven and earth as being fit for neither."

FEATS OF CONFEDERATE NAVY READ LIKE FICTION

The Confederate army in size and in accomplishments completely overshadowed the south's little naval establishment, and the feats of the seamen have received tardy recognition at home and elsewhere, except perhaps at the hands of the Geneva tribunal, which awarded damages of \$15,500,000 against Great Britain in connection with the depredations of Confederate cruisers upon United States commerce.

A former superintendent of the United States naval records has given the Confederate navy credit for developing ironclads, creating the ironclad ram, creating the best and most effective gun of the war, the Brooks rifle, creating and extending the torpedo service, and operating the first successful submarine torpedo boat. It was an army officer, George E. Dixon, of the 21st Alabama, though, that commanded the historic little submarine when it finally achieved its ill-fated victory by sinking the U.S.S. Housatonic and going to a watery grave beside it.

Shut off from home ports by a vigilant blockade, without adequate means of communicating with Richmond, and thrown constantly on their own resources, the officers of the Confederate navy upon the high seas were very largely independent of higher authority.

Semmes a Great Commander.

Raphael Semmes, who received the rank of rear-admiral in the Confederate navy in recognition of his services aboard the Alabama, captured sixty odd United States vessels and sank one in action, the Hatteras, with that vessel. He captured eighteen others while commanding the Sumpter, a converted packet boat. Though commonly referred to about Washington in the sixties as a "pirate," he has come to be recognized as one of the most exact exponents of law that the seas has ever known.

He "never, even in the bitterest time of the civil war, sank a ship without providing for the safety of its passengers," Theodore Roosevelt said in 1918 in a speech at St. Paul. Roosevelt's uncle, Commander James D. Bulloch, C.S.N., was present at the christening of the Alabama, off the Azores.

But Semmes was more by a good deal than a "sea lawyer." He was an extraordinary seaman, eluding capture by the United States vessels sent in search of him for three years, twice escaping from the island of Martinique, once in the Sumpter and later in the Alabama, while superior United States vessels lay outside prepared to sink him when he came out. He was also a wonderful commander. From the day he hoisted the flag of the Sumpter to the breezes of the gulf, June 30, 1861, till the flag of the sinking Alabama was hauled down off Cherbourg, June 19, 1864, he never

lost a man from disease on either ship.

Running the Blockade.

The only Confederate flag to receive the salute of a foreign power was the flag of the Confederate cruiser Florida. It was saluted by English guns at St. George, Bermuda Islands, July 16, 1863. The career of the Florida was picturesque. One of the most daring feats of the war is credited to her. In the open daylight, on the afternoon of September 4, 1862, she dashed into Mobile bay, her guns not in commission, her crew short-handed, and an epidemic of yellow fever aboard, the guns of the Onedia, the Winona and the Rachel Seaman meanwhile playing upon her at close range with heavy shell and shrapnel. For allowing the Florida to break the blockade, Commander H. Preble, of the Onedia, ranking officer present, was summarily dismissed from the United States navy, but Lincoln five months later reappointed him. The Florida's passage of the blockade was made the subject of an investigation by a naval court of inquiry in 1872 and John Newland Maffitt, late commander of the Florida, was one of the important witnesses called by Preble. Maffitt, one of the notable officers in the Confederate navy, was born at sea. His father, a preacher, helped to launch at Nashville the predecessor of the Christian Advocate, the organ of the Southern Methodist church. The son's career in the Confederate navy was full of thrills, his final assignment being as commander of a blockade runner.

New York City in Panic.

A youngster who was assigned to the Florida while it lay in Mobile bay, being repaired, was Charles W. Read, of Mississippi, then only twenty-two years of age, but a veteran of the fight with Farragut below New Orleans, and of the dash of the ram

Arkansas out of the Yazoo river through Farragut's fleet to the wharf at Vicksburg, July 15, 1862. His cruise up the Atlantic coast in the captured brig Clarence, in the Tacony, another prize, and the Archer, still another prize, to the harbor of Portland, Me., where he cut out the revenue cutter, Caleb Cushing, only to be captured while getting away with the vessel, was one of the most successful commerce raids that a handful of men (he had but twenty) ever engaged in. Read's raid lasted from May 6, 1863, to June 27, in the course of which he captured twenty vessels, one an ocean liner of New York and another an immigrant ship off Boston, though twenty United States warships and as many more chartered vessels were sent out to capture him. New York city for the moment was even in a state of panic lest the raider attack it. The lad concluded his Confederate naval career by a desperate attempt to take the ram William H. Webb out of the Red river, down the Mississippi and into the gulf.

Fired Last Confederate Gun.

The final chapter of Confederate history was written by the navy, by the cruiser Shenandoah. James L. Waddell was its commander.

"The Shenandoah," her commander wrote, "was actually cruising after the enemy's property but eight months during which time she made thirty-eight captures, more than four a month. She released six on bond and destroyed thirty-two.

"She visited every ocean except the Antarctic.

"She was the only vessel which carried the flag around the world and she carried it six months after the overthrow of the south.

"She was surrendered to the British nation November 6, 1865. The last gun in defense of the south was fired from her deck June 22, 1865, in the Arctic ocean.

"She ran a distance of 58,000 statute miles and met with no serious injury during a cruise of thirteen months.

"She never lost a chase, and was second only to the celebrated Alabama."—Kansas City Star.



BLOOMINGTON WOMAN 80 YEARS OF AGE PROTESTS ERRONEOUS STORY—SAYS FATHER PLAYED WITH INDIANS

Mrs. Martha E. Adams, Widow of Three Civil War Soldiers, Tells of Grandfather, William Alexander, and Pioneer Days—Late Widow of "Squire Bill" Adams Relates Interesting Incidents in Bloomington's Life.

"A strange coincident happened," said Mrs. Martha E. Adams, 80 years of age, of East Cottage Grove avenue, Bloomington, "in connection with the land upon which Indiana University new Men's Gymnasium now stands.

"On the day that college boys cut down the old Dunn orchard in what

is now a part of Indiana University's land, the man who sold this old Dunn farm to the State authorities for the college, in 1883-1884, was also cut down by death.

As the boys laid the old fruit trees to the earth—the old trees which the pioneer founder of the Dunn home-

stead had planted—Moses Dunn, the last descendant to own the land, lay a corpse in Bedford, Indiana, where he had parted this life on that very day.

Erroneous Story Told.

"A story has been told and printed to the effect that when work was in progress in grading the new Indiana University campus, in 1884, or thereabouts, a man named Dunn, who had owned this land and sold it to the University, had dropped dead suddenly while working on this grading of the land.

"This story is not true!" continued Mrs. Adams.

"Moses Dunn, the man told of in this story, is the man to whom I referred above. One reason I am so sure that my memory is correct in this instance is the fact that at the time my late husband, Squire William Adams, who died September 10, 1914, at the age of 84 years, was living, and he and I talked of the strange coincidence of the death of Mr. Dunn and the felling of the old family orchard.

How Story Was Confused.

"However, there was a man who died suddenly of heart failure at the time of the grading work on the University campus was being done. But his name was Small, and not Moses Dunn.

"It seems that the man named Small had been merely watching workmen building Third street pike, and had drawn a little apart from the other men, in order to do some little thing. After a while, the other men noted his absence from the work, and some person went into the surrounding bushes to investigate, where he discovered Mr. Small's body in a sitting posture.

"A great deal of excitement was manifested as people soon gathered to discuss the strange incident. The doctors found upon examination of the body, that a sudden attack of heart trouble was responsible for the man's death.

"I feel that this story should be straightened out, because so much of the old happenings of Bloomington are being forgotten as mere hearsay, merely because no one will take the trouble to look up the facts.

Grandfather a Pioneer.

"My grandfather, William Alexander, was one of the old pioneer settlers in Bloomington, and built the old log house that stood at what is now Eighth and Grant street, where the old brick Alexander homestead was later erected (it stands, although remodeled into a modern apartment).

"William D. Alexander was my father, and I remember of hearing him tell many exciting and interesting tales of his boyhood days in and around what is now Bloomington.

Played With Indians.

"Father used to tell of playing with the Indians when he was a boy—they would play up and down Spanker's branch (what we know as "The River Jordan" at the present time) day after day. The Indian children were quite friendly at that time.

"I do wish you could have talked with my husband, Squire William Adams, who was 84 years of age when

he passed away. He was considered one of the best-informed men of Bloomington, on the old history of the town and Monroe county.

"My grandfather ran a tannery in the pioneer days of the county, and my father was a stock buyer and quite well known over the county. My mother's name was Elizabeth Shirley before her marriage to my father.

Memory Is Good.

"I remember the old, old Indiana College campus well—there was a great main building, the one that burned down in 1853, and two smaller brick buildings, one on the northwest corner of the old campus which faced the south, long-wise, and the other situated at the southeast corner of the grounds and faced east broad-wise; the latter was destroyed by fire, as was the big building, but not at the same time. The first mentioned small building was used as a sort of museum, for I remember of going there to see the 'funny-looking' things, as we children put it.

"My father took our family to Missouri when I was a girl where I was first married to Wm. Ring and during the war of the rebellion, my first husband lost his life. We lived in what was then a wild west part of Missouri, and were in the thick of the gorilla warfare, which was carried on so extensively in that state.

Had Three Soldier Husbands.

"I have been the wife, and am now the widow of three men who were soldiers of the Union army in that great Civil War, and I am proud of each one's record while in the service of his country.

"At a National Encampment of G. A. R., a number of years ago, which I attended with my late husband, William Adams, who was a charter member of the Slocum Post, of Bloomington, I attended the Woman's Relief Corps National meeting. When the question was asked that all women present who had been married when

the war of rebellion broke out I was the only one present to stand up.

"I understand that Mrs. Molly Stuart of Bloomington had the same experience only last year—I know she is also entitled to that honor, as she is about my age, or a little older—I did not go to the National Encampment this year or last year, or we both would have stood up when that question was asked."

With the exception of that part of her life spent in the West in early years, Mrs. Adams has lived in Bloomington all her life. She is still in active health, and, at 80 years, she takes great delight in working about her house and yard.

PARADE A MILE LONG

FEATURED JULY 4, 1865

Boys in Blue Honored by Procession Representing All Townships in County.

The most significant Fourth of July parade in Bloomington's history took place in 1865 in honor of the boys in blue who had just returned from the war. General Jacob B. Lowe was president of the day; Major Mulkey was marshal, assisted by Colonel McCrea and Captain Cookerly.

Early in the morning of this sultry day wagons and carriages loaded with country folk began arriving through dusty streets. Many townships organized processions, with martial music and banners.

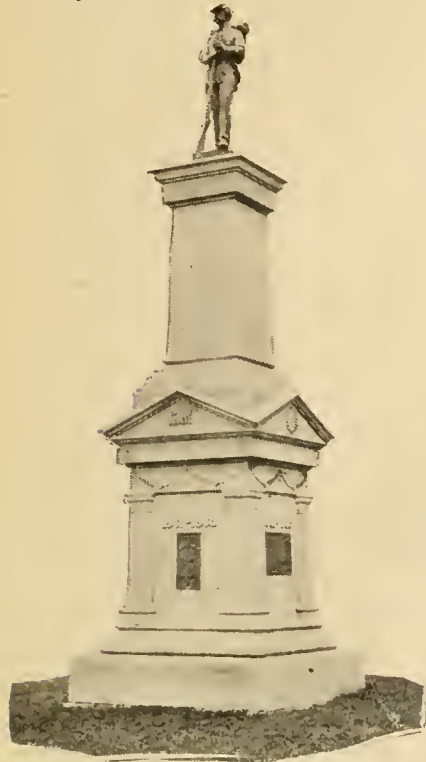
The parade was formed on and near the public square, and the march to the College Campus (the old site of Indiana University) was begun in the following order:

1. The Bloomington Silver Band.
2. Officers of the Day, orator, reader, chaplain and distinguished guests.
3. Soldiers of the war of 1812.
4. Thirteen small girls dressed in white, with badges, representing the thirteen original states.
5. Soldiers of the late war (the Civil war).
6. The Goddess



of Liberty, bearing the national flag, and thirty-six young ladies, dressed in white, representing all the states of the Union. 7. Citizens generally, men, women and children.

The reception speech, one of unusual fervor and eloquence, was delivered by the Rev. S. T. Gillett, and was



Soldiers' Monument at Rose Hill Cemetery.

responded to by Colonel N. C. Hunter, of the 82nd Regiment. The latter gave several graphic descriptions of experiences on the battle field, especially on that of bloody Chickmauga, where over one-half of his regiment fell, killed or wounded. The addresses

were short, being followed by that of Colonel W. C. L. Taylor, of the 20th Regiment, who was orator of the day.

ACCOUNTS OF EARLY LIFE IN VILLAGE OF STANFORD

Late in the thirties, Jesse Tarkington laid out the little village of Stanford, in Van Buren township, Monroe county, Indiana, and soon after James Crane established a store there in about 1839. Kembel, Klein & Co., are said also to have established a store in the village about 1842.

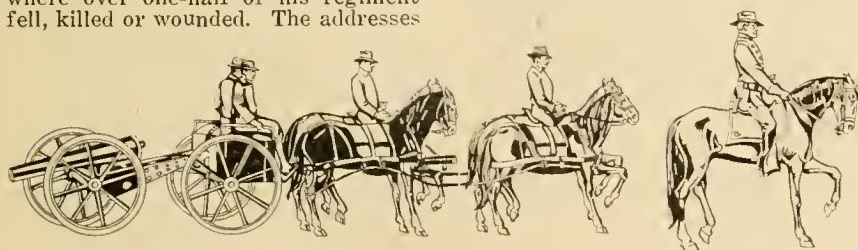
Zachariah Catron opened a store about 1845, and kept a general stock worth about \$2,000. Sylvester Dory were still in business about the same time.

Nicholas Dillinger and Victor Dory formed a partnership in 1848, and began a general merchandises business under the firm name of Dillinger & Dory. Sylvester Dory and Zachariah Catron were still in business and in the next year (1849) Odell & Walker began business in the village.

Population 150 in 1852.

Elmore Walker established a store, and in 1852 Dudley & Adams and Street, Cox & Sons started in business about the same time. There were four general stores, two or three blacksmith shops, a saw mill and about 150 inhabitants in the village at this time.

In about 1883 the population was probably 200, and A. J. Ritchey, F. M. Holder & Co., had general stores. Carmichael & Fields, Young & Smith and Baker Bros., as well as Sparks Bros., were in business in Stanford. The village had a tri-weekly mail service from Bloomington at this time, and Drs. Cook and Gaston sold drugs, and James Gaston was postmaster. Joseph Green was the village blacksmith.



COMPANY H, 195TH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS, REPRESENTED MONROE COUNTY IN SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

History of Bloomington's Sons During the Conflict of 1898—Names of Officers and Men as Shown in State Records—Many Citizens May Recall Stirring Times of the Generation at the Century's Close in Reading Accounts.

The fact that Monroe county's boys who volunteered for service at the call of the United States for volunteers to fight Spain, in 1898, never were taken into actual battle against the enemy does not in any sense diminish the honor one must feel for these brave soldiers, who offered their lives to their country.

We feel, at this time that due re-

spect must be shown the volunteers of 1898, for their effort, and without just such men America could never have so completely whipped the enemy in such quick and business-like style. The following sketch is quite self-explanatory to the younger generation.

Declaration of War with Spain.

An act declaring that war existed between the United States of America

WE'VE DRUNK FROM THE SAME CANTEEN

(By Miles O'Reilly)

There are bonds of all sorts in this world of ours,
Fetters of friendship and ties of flowers,
And true lovers' knots, I ween.
The boys and girls are bound by a kiss,
But there's never a bond, old friend, like this:
We have drunk from the same canteen.

CHORUS.

The same canteen, my soldier friend,
The same canteen,
There's never a bond like this:
We have drunk from the same canteen.

It was sometimes water and sometimes milk,
Sometimes applejack; fine as silk;
But whatever the tipples has been,
We shared it together in bane or in bliss,
And I warn to you, friend, when I think of this:
We have drunk from the same canteen.

We've shared our blankets and tents together,
And marched and fought, in all kinds of weather;
And hungry and full we've been;
Had days of battle and days of rest,
But this memory I cling to and love the best:
We have drunk from the same canteen.

For when wounded I lay on the outer slope,
With my blood flowing fast, and but little hope
On which my faint spirit might lean;
O! then I remember you crawled to my side,
And bleeding so fast, it seemed both must have died,
We have drunk from the same canteen.

and the Kingdom of Spain.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled; First, That war be, and the same is hereby declared to exist, and that war has existed since the twenty-first day of April, Anno-Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-eight including said day, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain.

"Second, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States, the militia of the several states, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

"Approved, April 25, 1898."

At 6:15 p.m., on April 25, the following telegram was received from the Secretary of War:

"Washington, D. C., April 25, 1898.

"To the Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"The number of troops from your State under the call of the President dated April 23, 1898, will be four (4) regiments of infantry and two (2) light batteries of artillery. It is the wish of the President that the regiments of the National Guard or State militia shall be used as far as their members will permit, for the reasons that they are armed and drilled. Please wire as early as possible what equipments, ammunition, arms, blankets, tents, etc., you will require.

"Please also state when troops will be ready for muster into United States service. Details to follow by mail.

"R. A. ALGER,

"Secretary of War."

As soon as the above message was received there was issued by Gover-

nor James A. Mount the following proclamation to the people of the State of Indiana:

Gov. Mount Issues Call.

"To the People of Indiana:

"Whereas, In the progress of events, war has been inaugurated between the government of the United States and the government of Spain, and

"Whereas, The President of the United States, in pursuance of an act of Congress, has issued a proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers, of which number four regiments, approximating 1,000 men each, and two batteries, have been apportioned to the State of Indiana.

"Now, therefore, I, James A. Mount, Governor of Indiana, acting on the authority vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby call for the enlistment and mustering into the United States service of the number of men above stated who are qualified for military duty.

"In conformity with this call the Indiana National Guard is hereby directed and commanded to report without delay to Brigadier-General McKee, at the Fair Grounds of the State Board of Agriculture, near Indianapolis, a designated camp, where they will be mobilized and mustered into the service of the United States government, in accordance with the provisions of the proclamation issued by the President.

"All vacancies that exist or may occur in regiments, companies or batteries will be immediately filled by the acceptance of volunteers to the limit of the State's quota, as designated by the authorities of the Federal government.

"Inasmuch as the number of men who are at this time tendering their service is far in excess of requirements, I deem it timely to announce in this connection that there will be no compulsion upon any member of the Indiana National Guard whose business affairs would be jeopardized or whose domestic relations would subject his family to inconvenience and hardship, will be permitted to stand aside honorably and without prejudice.

"In Witness Whereof I have hereinto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State, at the city of Indianapolis, this twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, the eighty-second year of the State, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

"JAMES A. MOUNT.

"By the Governor,

"WILLIAM D. OWEN,

"Secretary of State."

Proclamation of Pres. McKinley.

On May 25 another proclamation was issued by President William McKinley through Secretary of State, William R. Day, calling for 75,000 additional volunteers, in which call Indiana was asked to furnish two extra companies of infantry and a new regiment of infantry.

The destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago on July 3, 1898, followed by the surrender of all the Spanish troops in and about Santiago, and the

occupation of Porto Rico, virtually ended the war, and on July 2, Spain made overtures of peace to the United States government.

159th Indiana Volunteers

Bloomington and Monroe county were found well prepared when the government issued its call for volunteers, as the local company of militia had been organized since May 20, 1891, and was assigned as Company H, 1st Regiment, Indiana National Guard, which became the 159th Regiment Indiana Volunteers when mustered into Federal service, as the numbering of regiments for this war was taken up where they were left off at the close of the war of 1861-64.

Although Bloomington and Monroe county furnished this competent company, fully equipped and well drilled, the town and county was also represented in the field, staff and non-commissioned staff officers of the 159th, which regiment was organized June 12, 1882, as the 1st Veteran Regiment, Indiana Legion. Bloomington men who served as officers of the 159th were:

Major Theodore J. Loudon; Charles L. Rawles, battalion adjutant; Bert A. Cole, sergeant major; Robert H. Campbell, quartermaster sergeant.

Bloomington's Company H.

Company H, of Bloomington, Monroe county, Indiana, was mustered into Federal service for war against Spain, April 26, 1898, and mustered out of Federal service November 23, 1898. The roll is as follows:

William M. Loudon, captain; William Hutchings, first lieutenant; Edgar A. Binford, second lieutenant; Newton A. Jeffries, first sergeant until Aug. 18; Harry J. Feltus, appointed first sergeant Aug. 29, 1898, to fill the place which Jeffries had filled; John Misner, quartermaster sergeant; sergeants, Samuel Webb, Charles E. Rhorer, Calaway E. Mefford, Wilburn O. Peterson, Bert Cole; corporals, Harry J. Feltus (later appointed sergeant, then first sergeant), Winnie A. Sutphin, Parley A. Miller, Walter E. Edmondson, Dudley O. McGovney, Charles G. Strong; musicians, Joseph A. Neill, Robert T. Berry; artificer, William B. Allen; wagoner, Robert J. Lane (later appointed artificer).

List of Privates.

Charles O. Alltop, George M. Anderson, Joshua D. Badley, Samuel C. Binkley, Dwight Caldwell, Edgar H. Campbell, Samuel P. Cardwell, Ule Clark (later appointed wagoner), William H. Colegrove (later appointed corporal), Melvin Creech, James H. Cullen (later corporal), Fred Demarcus, William R. Dickson, William B. Dunn (later corporal), Charles Douthitt, Morton East, Raymond H. Eller, Lewis Everly, Martin L. Finley, Charles T. Frye, Romie C. Goss, William Gillaspay, Alfred B. Goodbody (transferred to Hospital corps).

Isaac Goodman, Charles E. Guthrie, John Hedrick, Charles Hanson, Alva Hickman, William Hodges, Eber E. Infield, Charles I. Kerr, George Knissel (appointed cook), James H. Lake, (transferred to Hospital corps), John P. Langely, George Lyne, John McCabe, Frank H. Masters, Winston

Menzies (discharged July 6 and commissioned captain in 161st Ind. Vols.), Clarence W. Miller (appointed musician), Reverdy J. Miller (appointed corporal, later transferred to Co. I, 161st).

Oscar E. Moore, John W. Payne, Frank Pauley (dishonorably discharged Sept. 18, 1898), August Peterson, Allan Pierson, Alfred Pruitt, Rodolphus, Wesley M. Ray (transferred to Co. D, 161st), Lewis O. Rush, William Shaw, Karl Slageter (transferred to Co. M, 161st), Bert Sparks, Everett Sparks (appointed corporal), William G. Sparks, George Sullivan, Edward D. Talbott, Gerald Talbott (transferred to Co. H, 161st), Francis E. Van Dyke, James M. Vint, Emmett O. Wampler, Jesse M. Webb (appointed corporal). These men were the original formation of the company on April 26, 1898.

Recruits for Company.

Charles W. Browncombe (appointed musician, later transferred to Co. D, 161st), Edward Burns, Frank Clinton, Alphonsus L. Carrico, Scott Davis, William Z. Delap, Charles H. Drake, John H. Fedder (later transferred to Co. H, 161st), Emmet Gillaspay, Newton Goodman, Henry R. Hawkins, Samuel P. Howard, Orrin C. Jones, Patrick H. Kerr (later appointed corporal).

Elmer Litz, Henry G. Lotridge (transferred to Co. L, 161st), Christopher C. Meadows, Michael H. Messick, John W. Magennis, James E. Magennis, Wilbur Ryman, Arthur E. Sager, Mark M. Sanderson, Moses Stump, Benjamin R. Smith, Ward A. Siebenthal, Harry Sthair (transferred to Co. D, 161st), Frank P. Woodward, Walter G. Young.

These recruits were all signed up in the month of June, 1898. The whole company was mustered out on November 23, 1898.

Colored Volunteers.

In July, 1898, when the government ordered two colored companies raised at Indianapolis, a number of Bloomington colored men went to the State capital and enlisted in Company B, Colored, whom we are able to give at this time as follows:

Willis O. Tyler, corporal; Samuel T. Evans, corporal; privates, Charles W. Bradley (deserted Oct. 26, 1898), Richard Halford, Charles R. Dunham, William H. Eagleson. These men were not mustered out of service until January 20, 1899.

Actions of Regiment.

The 169th Regiment Indiana Volunteers was formed of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, Indiana National Guard, and was composed of companies from Vincennes (2), Terre Haute, New Albany, Washington, Evansville (2), Roachdale and Madison, Brownstown, Bloomington, Greencastle, and Princeton, Indiana.

The regiment arrived at Camp Mount, April 26, 1898, under orders from the Governor, for the purpose of being mustered into the service of the United States. The same care was used in the physical examination of this regiment as obtained in the other regiments, and they were mustered into the volunteer service of the

United States on May 12, 1898.

The regiment left Camp Mount on May 22, and arrived at Camp R. A. Alger, Dunn Loring, Virginia, on May 24. It broke camp at Camp Alger on August 3, and marched by easy stages to Thoroughfare Gap, Virginia, a distance of forty-nine miles. Left Thoroughfare Gap on August 28, and moved by rail to Camp Meade, near Middletown, Pennsylvania, where they arrived on August 29.

Under orders for muster out of the regiment, they left Camp Meade on September 11, arrived at Camp Mount on September 13, and on the date of September 18, the regiment was furloughed for thirty days, which was extended to include November 10 by telegraphic instructions from the War Department.

The 159th Regiment was finally mustered out and discharged on November 23, 1898.

timber to the outside markets, which proved a profitable enterprise in that early day. He gave much credit to his life in the outdoors for his wonderful health.

In later years he took up stock-raising and farming with added intensity, and through the years kept adding to the original eighty-acre tract of land he had entered about 1838 or 1837, until he had completed a good farm of 253 acres all cultivated and furnished with correct out-buildings for his purposes.

Born in 1813.

James S. Gentry was born January 9, 1813, in the State of Kentucky, and was the second of three children born to Elijah and Elizabeth (Ware) Gentry, natives of Tennessee and Virginia, and of Scotch and Irish origin, respectively. The parents brought James S. Gentry as a boy to Indiana in 1816, and settled in Harrison county, and the boy got to attend school in Indiana about eleven months, where he learned to read and cipher.

The father died about 1817, and the mother and children moved, first to Lost River, Orange County, in 1822, and then to Morgan county, Indiana; then James S., becoming a mature youth, entered the land we have mentioned. On February 8, 1838, James S. Gentry married Eliza Campbell, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Graham) Campbell, pioneer settlers of the county, who came to the county in 1818. Mrs. Campbell, the mother of the bride, was awarded a silver medal on August 9, 1883, for having been the oldest settler represented at the Old

WHIP-SAW ENABLES PIONEER WOODSMAN OF COUNTY TO FURNISH LUMBER FOR HOME —JAMES S. GENTRY STURDY CITIZEN

Away back, through the years of modern invention, to the time when a man's worth was judged by the amount of physical energy he was capable of putting forth, we come to the days of the whipsaw. In applying their strength and endurance in the use of this saw, two men could probably turn out 400 feet of rough lumber in a twelve-hour day. Although this device may seem crude to us now, we must remember that the whip-saw was a great time-saver over the process of hewing logs to desired shapes.

The old James S. Gentry homestead, which was erected in 1837, in Bean Blossom township by this pioneer settler, was a lasting example of the work that could be done with the whip-saw. Mr. Gentry, in 1883, proudly told of having sawed the lumber...

for this structure with his own hands from logs.

Sturdy Pioneer.

This man was of the truly sturdy, enduring frontier type, which was so essential in the clearing and cultivation of that then wild growth of native timber which covered all of Monroe county. He told of having worked with a whip-saw for a month at a stretch, in the early times, for 50 cents a day, and considered this good pay. In more than forty years James S. Gentry had not lost three days from his occupation through personal illness.

From the early days down to the building of the New Albany Railroad through Monroe county in about 1852, this pioneer woodsman built rafts of native timber at old Mt. Tabor, and in the spring floods, transported this



INDIANA UNIVERSITY CAMPUS ABOUT 1899.

Settlers' meeting, held in the county.

The following children were born to bless this union: William C., Lemuel K., Norman J., Mary J., (Cosner),

Joseph P., James M., David D., and Thomas H., two of these sons, William C., and Lemuel K., Gentry served in the Northern army during the Civil War.

IRON WAS MINED IN MONROE COUNTY AT ONE TIME IN EARLY DAYS—FOUNDRY DID BIG BUSINESS

Virginia Iron Works Was Heaviest Tax Payer—Shipped Product by Wagon to River Ports—Incorporated for \$20,000 in 1839—Finally Abandoned Through Outside Causes.

It may surprise some of the younger residents of Bloomington and Monroe County, Indiana, to learn that at one time the county gave promise of becoming a great industrial center, as Gary, with its steel and iron interests has now become.

How many today know that away back in 1839 crude iron was mined from the hills in Indian Creek township of Monroe county?

Who can tell, if we ask, about the big (considered "big" in that decade) iron foundry established by Randolph Ross?

It may surprise many persons to know that this man mined crude iron ore which contained about 20 per cent of good iron, from the side of a hill in Section 7, Indian Creek Township.

The story of this "promising" industry, as we have been able to piece together is as follows:

The Virginia Iron Works.

In the way of industry, the most notable of any effort up to the present, in Indian Creek township was the establishment of an iron furnace about 1839, by Randolph Ross, a Virginian, who had been engaged in the same occupation in his native state. He erected buildings necessary for the enaction of his business in the northeast quarter of Section 7, which lies in the northwestern part of the township.

Mr. Ross brought with him several experienced men from Virginia, and began mining crude iron ore from the side of the hill situated in that section. The ore seemed to be of good paying quality and plenty for all demand, assaying about 20 per cent good iron.

Records show that in 1841 the taxes of Randolph Ross was \$52.25 more than that of any other man in Monroe county. In 1842 his taxes were \$100.49 more than any other individual tax assessment.

Ross owned 156 acres of land, valued at \$468, and improvements worth \$6,360, and personal property assessed at \$1,600, making total of taxables worth \$8,428.

Mr. Ross, with his son, Randolph Ross, Jr., under the name of Randolph Ross & Son's Virginia Iron Work, within a year after starting, had in their employ more than twenty men engaged in mining iron ore from the hill, carting it to the furnace, where the iron was run off and cast into bars and then shipped by wagon to Louisville, Ky., and Vincennes, Ind.

The company was incorporated for

\$20,000, and was to continue for a period of ten years, with power to renew the continuance for an additional ten years, at the option of the incorporators.

If any other persons besides the Ross family held stock in the concern

BLOOMINGTON HAD REPRESENTATIVE PRESS SINCE 1826—GREAT FACTOR IN PROGRESS OF CITIZENSHIP

Jesse Brandon Moved Print Shop from Corydon and Established "The Bloomington Republican" as First Newspaper in the Town—Later Started "The Far West"—Struggles of Early Day Editors Seen.

It is conceded that Jesse Brandon published the first newspaper in Bloomington, beginning about the year 1826, having come from Corydon with his material, at which place (then the capital of Indiana) he had been state printer. J. B. Lowe soon became his associate. The paper was called the "Bloomington Republican," and the issue did not continue after 1829.

About January 1, 1830, W. D. McCullough & Co. began issuing a small sheet called "The Independent Whig." Its motto was "Measures, Not Men." This paper became defunct in 1831.

On September 15, 1832, Jesse Brandon and Marcus L. Dean issued the first number of "The Far West," a Whig publication with "Willing to Praise, But Not Afraid To Blame" as its motto. D. R. Eckles was its publisher. This paper survived about two years.

In looking through some of the old papers published in Bloomington in the days of the pioneer settler, we find many little writings that bring forth a feeling of good humor and, not being "hogish," we herewith pass them along.

With much pleasure we quote these little stories, which may bring a smile when we consider that nearly 100 years has passed since they were printed. Then, too, we get a slight glimpse of the "human interest" side of life in that day.

We Take a Hint.

We find a business suggestion in the following, which the editors of

it cannot be learned who they were, but it is now hinted by some persons who remember "of" this enterprise, that eastern capital was interested in the enterprise.

Besides manufacturing pig iron from the crude ore, for shipment, the company began the general manufacture of iron castings for the local trade, such as kettles, spiders, and irons, pots and machinery castings and rude hoes, and a few mould-boards for plows. Thus, most of the iron mined was made into articles of domestic use.

After proving successful for about five years, the company became involved in some manner, and was forced to suspend operations. It seems that outside losses and not failure of this project was responsible for the failure of the company, as the iron furnace in Indian Creek township had proven highly successful for an industry of its time.

"The Far West," Brandon and Deal, printed as a reminder to their subscribers:

"LOOK! LOOK!

"We would be thankful to those of our subscribers who promised to pay their subscriptions either in FLOUR or CORN MEAL if they would now PERFORM THEIR PROMISE.

"We can not, or will not, subsist much longer on PROMISES!

"It is much better to pay two dollars in such articles as above named now, than to pay three dollars in cash at the expiration of the volume, which they certainly will have to do according to our terms, if they fail to take this opportunity.—EDITORS."

During the summer of 1832 Mr. Deal began the publication of "The Literary Register," a semi-monthly paper, devoted to the interests of what was then Indiana College (later Indiana University); but upon the publication of "The Far West," this project was abandoned.

We think this one in the old paper may be appreciated today:

"AN IMPUDENT QUACK.

"A 'professed bonesetter' advertises in a western paper that his method of treating patients is pleasant, and his success so certain, that many persons who have applied to him for relief, have afterward dis-jointed and even broken their limbs purposely, in order that they might enjoy the LUXURY of undergoing another operation at his hands!" Verily, he is the most impudent fellow we ever heard of; but we hope he will gain believers, so far as to in-

duce some one to break the head of the bonesetter that he may enjoy the 'luxury' attendant upon repairing the same."

The "Medics" of the future might profit by the "voices" from the past, think we prospectus. The following appears in another column:

"REMEDIES.

"For Sea-Sickness—Stay on shore.
"For Drunkenness—Drink cold water and repeat the prescription until you obtain relief.

"For Gout—Board with the printer.
"To Keep Out of Jail—Get out, and keep out of debt.

"To Please Everybody—Mind your own business.

"To Allay Hunger—Eat a pound of beef steak and a quatern loaf.

"To Preserve Your Appetite—Keep out of the kitchen."

This item sounds more familiar to-day than it could have sounded in 1833: "The brig 'Temperance' has arrived at Campobello, from the West Indies, with a cargo of rum."

"The Gazette and Advocate."

A rather creditable newspaper was published in 1835, by Jesse Brandon as editor, and named "The Gazette and Literary Advocate." We were fortunate in finding a copy of this old issue, from which we quote.

The following poem is reprinted from another old paper, the "Indiana Gazette," Vol. 1, No. 27; dated, "Bloomington, Indiana, Saturday, April 25, 1835"—We have always felt as did the fellow who wrote this:

"Once on a time to forests wild,
Remote from public view,
An aged sire his favorite child
In infancy withdrew;
That peaceful and secluded there
Amid the silent rove,
The youth might shun each female snare,
And never learn to love.

"But as soon as years had rolled away,
And fancy's power began,
Unconscious of paternal sway,
He sought the haunts of man;
The youth beheld the varied scene,
In love and wonder lost;
But woman's soft attractive mien
Beguiled his eye the most.

"What beauteous form that is?" he cried,
"That looks so heavenly sweet?"
'A bird, my son,' the sire replied,
'Unknown in our retreat.'
'Oh would it,' said the youth, 'but flee
To our sequestered dell,
And there, in solitude with me,
For ever more would dwell;
Together, through the woods, we'd stray,
And build the self-same nest;
I'd woo it all the live-long day,
And clasp it to my breast.'"

Marcus L. Deal Old-Timer.

About June 1, 1835 Marcus L. Deal issued the first number of The "Bloomington Post," an organ of the Whig party, which continued for eight or ten years. I. H. Brown and I. N. Morris were associated with Mr. Deal in this enterprise at different times.

In October, 1838, the first number of "The Ben Franklin" made its appearance, with Jesse Brandon at the helm. The politics of this paper was, "First choice, Harison; second choice, Van Buren." (It can not be learned how long this publication continued). Mr. Deal, for a short time published "The Budget of Fun," date unknown.

Late in the forties, C. Davidson put out "The Herald," a Whig paper, for several years, and during a part of this time J. S. Hester conducted another of opposite politics.

About this time Elder James Mathes published a monthly periodical called the "Christian Record" in the interests of the Christian church. In addition to this he issued a weekly newspaper called the "Independent Tribune and Monroe Farmer." C. G. Berry and Jesse Brandon were also connected with this publication.

Good Paper.

The brightest paper up to this time, the "Northwestern Gazette," was started by James Hughes, in 1852, and continued for about eighteen months. In 1853, G. H. Johnson and W. N. Connelly aided in its publication.

In 1853, Eli P. Farmer and Jesse Brandon published the "Religious Times," afterward called the "Western Times." The next year J. F. Walker and L. M. Demotte purchased the Times office and began issuing the "Bloomington Times," which was the first organ of the Republican party in the county. The office was afterward moved by Jesse Brandon to Nashville, Ind.

A. B., and J. C. Carlton started the Bloomington "News Letter," a Democratic paper, in January, 1854. A. B. Carlton was editor, and the following, taken from the paper and appearing as an advertisement for a boy to learn the printer's trade, shows the political asperity of the publication:

Forceful Language.

"WANTED—Immediately, a boy of sober and industrious habits, between thirteen and fifteen years of age, can have a first-rate opportunity to learn the Printing business by applying at this office. He must be a pretty good reader and spell-er, and able to read manuscript. He will not be permitted, while under our charge, to use in any quantity, as a beverage, any intoxicating liquor. He must be apprenticed for at least three years—we would prefer five. Any one wishing to learn the business will be taken on a trial of three months. No Know-nothing boy, nor one who has Know-nothing parents, need apply, as we want no one about us who is trained or sworn to lie, or who is taught that falsehood is a venial offense.—J. C. CARLTON, Publisher News Letter. Sept. 20."

About the last of June, 1856, the "News Letter" was sold to Howard Coe, who commenced the issue of the Bloomington "Republican," which continued until February, 25, 1858, when the office was sold to Clement Walker and W. S. Bush. In January, 1859 Mr. Bush severed his connection with the paper, and in 1863 J. F. Walker purchased a half interest in the concern. (It is said that during the Civil War and up to 1884, this paper attained the largest circulation of any paper ever issued in Bloomington).

While the "Republican" was being printed three attempts were made to

found successful Democratic papers in the county seat: In 1857-58, C. T. Nixon issued thirteen numbers of the Bloomington "Advocate," and in the summer of 1858, John B. Borland started the Bloomington "Presage," continuing it for three months; another was started on October 3, 1863, by C. H. Patterson, and was continued about six months. In May, 1867, William A. Gabe became editor and proprietor of this paper and changed its name to that of Bloomington "Progress." In about 1874 the office was destroyed by fire, but later was replaced.

Fire Destroys Plant.

The Bloomington "Democrat" was started by Thomas C. Pursel, about 1868, and continued until August 1875 (the office was destroyed by fire in 1872, but was rebuilt) when it was sold to O. G. Hunt and J. V. Cook. These men started the Bloomington "Times," a Republican paper.

Mr. Pursel, about this period, published the "Indiana Student" for a short time.

The "Indiana Student" has lived since its foundation, and is published at present in connection with the Journalism Department of Indiana University, where it gives practical newspaper work in fact and theory to students who care for the profession of journalism.

In October, 1874, or thereabouts, H. J. Feltus began issuing the Bloomington "Courier," a Democratic newspaper, which he continued to publish until 1894, when he sold the paper to Cravens brothers. The two brothers continued the Courier as a weekly and in 1897 started the "Bloomington Evening World," also. These papers are published at present by O. H. Cravens, one of the brothers.

In April, 1877, Walter S. Bradfute and a young man named Arnett began issuing a small paper the size of a letter sheet, designed to chronicle local news and pleasantries. Mr. Arnett left in 1877 and from that time to the present Mr. Bradfute has continued his issue. "The Telephone," as Mr. Bradfute re-named the publication, has hereafter been published as a weekly until about 1882, when it was enlarged and in later years published as a daily and weekly, until within the last couple of years the weekly publication was discontinued and the "Telephone" is now issued as a daily newspaper by Mr. Bradfute and his son, Blaine as editor.

In 1882 the "Daily Herald" was started as a Bloomington publication, by P. S. Smith, but was discontinued in a short time.

"Greenback" Paper.

James Marlin conducted a "Greenback" paper called the "True Plan" in the campaign of 1878.

In 1880, the Bloomington "Hawkeye" was published for a few months as a Democratic paper, and in the same year John East conducted a small campaign paper.

The Bloomington "Star" was first published in 1895, by Harry Feltus, one of its present owners, and in 1921 a partnership known as Feltus Printing Company was formed. This con-

cern is now publishing The Bloomington Star.

The Bloomington "Daily Journal" was started by a stock company in 1914, with Arthur Tracy as editor. This paper was published for about eighteen months.

The following is contained in the editorial column of "The Bloomington (Ind.) Gazette and Advocate," of the issue of Saturday, April 25, 1835, which we trust will give a slight glimpse of conditions as the Editor saw them, at that time:

"Geo. L. Kinnaed is a candidate to represent the Sixth District in Congress.

"Milton McPhetridge is a candidate for School Commissioner.

"Mr. Hester, until recently the editor of this paper, has withdrawn from the concern; he was an agreeable partner. The difficulty of procuring suitable workmen, his absence much of the time on professional business and other causes, have discouraged and prevented him from bestowing upon the paper and the public as much of the labors of his pen as he otherwise would, and we regret that he has not found sufficient inducement to continue.

"The paper will hereafter be published by the undersigned. Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, I will spare no efforts to deserve a continuance of public favor.

"We have had several partners, mainly for the purpose of receiving their assistance in the Editorial department. They have, in almost every instance, continued but a short time, and being such men as we would have supposed most suitable, if any, we are now determined to rely upon our unaided exertions.

"Our failures and discouragements heretofore have only tended to arouse our energy—until recently, having to work myself, in the office, I had not the opportunity to prepare myself for the duties of the Editor. We neither had the leisure to improve our style of writing, nor to investigate the various political and other subjects upon which an editor is expected to comment.

"Anticipating a time when it might not be in our power to have the assistance of our friends, or a partner who is capable of writing for the paper, we have for some time past endeavored to prepare ourselves to edit with the hope that we should succeed in a manner acceptable to our patrons, and respectable to ourselves.

"Having been so fortunate as to receive pecuniary means from other sources than those of the paper, we are determined to draw upon them to improve and sustain it. We do not make these remarks to encourage additional subscriptions now, all we ask is, that after we have presented as good or a better paper than is published in most of other places, they

then give us such patronage as similar papers receive.

"The people of this and adjoining counties have as much taste for reading and are as able to pay for their subscriptions as those of any other portion of the state, and they will, we flatter ourselves, be willing to patronize us if we deserve it.

"We were the first, or among first printers in the State, and even in this part of it; and however short we have fallen of our aim has not been for the want of industry and our honest and best wishes to those whom it was our duty to and our interest to please."

"J. BRANDO



INDIANA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM IS PIONEER IN DEVELOPMENT OF NEWSPAPER MEN

Graduates Have "Made Good" on Some of Most Important Literary Magazines and Newspapers of United States—Growth from Three Students to Important Factor in State Educational Institution—Partial List of Graduates and What They Are Doing.

Indiana University as one of the pioneer journalism schools in the United States has every reason to be proud of its graduates who have made good in the newspaper and magazine field. The journalism department started with only an enrollment of three students and has steadily grown until last semester 200 students were enrolled in the department which occupies a building to itself. A partial list of the scribes who are graduates of the Journalism school is as follows:

Aley, Max, '11, Managing Editor, Century Magazine.

Aydelotte, Frank, '00, Editor, The American Oxonian.

Barnhart, Dean L., '11, Publisher, Goshen Democrat.

Barnhart, Earle, '90, Magazine Writer.

Bartley, Ross, ex-'16, Newspaper Correspondent, Washington, D. C.

Blair, James R., '20, Reporter, Peru Union.

Booth, Alice B., '08, Assistant Editor, Good Housekeeping.

Boyd, Samuel, ex-'16, Editor, Washington Democrat.

Bradfute, Blaine, ex-'01, Editor, Bloomington Telephone.

Brehm, George, ex-'06, Illustrator, Norwalk, Conn.

Brodhecker, Rolland, '21, Associate Editor, Brownstown Banner.

Brubaker, Howard, '92, Magazine Contributor.

Cadou, Jepson, '17, American Legion Weekly.

Carr, Charles C., '09, Editor, Petersburg Times, St. Petersburg, Florida.

Chambers, Frank E., ex-'12, Editor, Palmyra News, Palmyra, N. York.

Chamnes, Ivy L., '06, Editor of Indiana University Publications, and Alumni Quarterly.

Cooper, Kent, ex-'84, Assistant General Manager, Associated Press.

Cravens, Oscar, ex-'92, Editor.



SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM BUILDING OF INDIANA UNIVERSITY (1922).

Publisher, Bloomington Evening World.

Clark, Thomas Curtis, '99, General Manager, Christian Century.

Cook, Guy T., '18, Telegraph Editor Milwaukee Journal.

Crittenberger, Dale Jackson, '78, Editor of Newspaper, Anderson, Ind.

Dalyrump, Allen, '20, Copyreader, Indianapolis News.

Dreiser, Theodore, ex-'93, Novelist.

Elliott, George A., ex-'98, Editor, New Castle Courier.

Ewing, Fred R., ex-'99, Editor, Princeton Clarion News.

Fox, Fontaine, ex-'08, Cartoonist, Chicago Tribune.

French, J. Wymond, '18, Instructor in Journalism, Indiana University.

Gifford, Lester C., '10, Editor, Koko Dispatch.

Harper, Ida Husted, ex-'71, Magazine Contributor.

Hawkins, Bret H., ex-'13, Assistant Telegraph Editor, Indianapolis Star.

Haworth, Paul L., '99, Magazine Writer, Head of History Department in the Indianapolis City Normal.

Helm, Mark P., '94, Managing Editor of Educator-Journal, Indianapolis.

Herold, Don, '13, Cartoonist, New York City.

Hershey, Lillian Wilcox, ex-'19, Magazine Contributor.

Herz, Florence, '16, Indianapolis Star.

Hunter, Paul, ex-'98, City Editor, The Press, Cheboygan, Wis.

James, George, '10, Editor, Brazil Times.

Kahn, Howard, '08, Editor, St. Paul Daily News.

King, Fred L., '97, Publisher, Wabash Plain Dealer.

Levell, Frank, '20, Editor, Indiana Alumnus, Indiana University.

Louiso, Byron, ex-'13, Feature Writer, Anderson Daily Bulletin.

Lyon, Clarence C., ex-'04, Correspondent for Scripps-McRae Syndicate.

McGriff, Floyd, '13, European Correspondent for International News Service, 69 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Mellet, Don, ex-'13, Editor, Columbus Ledger.

Mellet, John C., Contributor to Collier's.

Miller, D. C., ex-'00, Managing Editor, Bloomington Evening World.

Mourer, Albert A., ex-'09, Managing Editor, Pharos Tribune, Logansport, Ind.

Naugle, E. E., ex-'07, Editor, Daily Times, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Ogg, Frederick A., '00, Magazine Writer, Professor of Political Science in the University of Wisconsin.

Preston, Keith, '07, Contributor to Chicago News.

Purcell, George, '09, Editor, Vincennes Sun.

Rabb, Kate Milner, '88, Feature Writer, Indianapolis Star.

Raschig, F. Elmer, '10, Editorial Writer, Indianapolis Star.

Reeder, Earl, '16, Editor, South Bend News-Times.

Reeves, Earle, '11, Manager, London Bureau, International News Service.

Scheifly, William H., '01, Magazine Writer, Associate Professor of Ro-

mance Languages, Indiana University.

Schleppy, Bloor, '12, Feature Writer, Indianapolis Star.

Scott, Leroy, '97, Novelist and Magazine Writer.

Sembower, Alta Brunt, '01, Short Story Writer.

Shields, Gertrude M., '14, Author and Short Story Writer.

Stephenson, Joe M., ex-'15, Publisher, South Bend News-Times.

Stockton, Jeanette, '20, Assistant Society Editor, Indianapolis Star.

Stormont, Gil, ex-'71, Feature Writer, Indianapolis Star.

Stuart, James A., '01, Managing Editor, Rocky Mountain News, Denver.

Stuart, John L., '08, State Manager of the Associated Press, Indianapolis.

Sullivan, Hassal T., '13, Assistant Managing Editor, The Milwaukee Journal.

Summers, A., '09, Editor, Martins-

ville Democrat.

Thomas, Charles S., '94, Editor, Educational Department, Atlanta Press.

Toner, Edward C., '95, Editor, Anderson Herald.

Walters, Basil, ex-'18, News Editor, Indianapolis Star.

Warner Clifford T., '17, Editor, Fenestra, Detroit Michigan.

Weems, Chester F., ex-'10, Editor, Worthington Times.

Welch, Neal, ex-'17, Editor, South Bend News-Times.

Wheeler, Lawrence, '21, Sunday Editor, Indianapolis Star.

Wilson, Mindwell Crampton, '05, Associate Editor, Delphi Citizen-Times.

Wilson, Henry B., '05, Editor, Delphi Citizen-Times.

Winslow, Ralph, ex-'19, City Editor, Richmond Palladium.

Winter, Lester, ex-'02, Correspondent, Indianapolis News.



"FAR WEST" PRINTED IN 1833 AND OTHER OLD BLOOMINGTON NEWSPAPERS PRESERVED—ITEMS RECALLED

Hugh Hinkle Makes Collection of Ancient Periodicals—Many Incidents of Past Decades Brought to Memory by Re-print of News from the Columns of Publications.

We were fortunate, indeed, in coming into possession of an old copy of one of the pioneer papers of Bloomington—a copy of the "Indiana Gazette; and Literature's Advocate," Vol. 1, No. 27; dated, "Bloomington, (Indiana) Saturday, April 25, 1835."

"The Far West" Printed in 1833.

In this collection we also found a copy of "The Far West—devoted to News, Politics, Literature and Agriculture," Vol. 1, No. 35.; dated, "Bloomington, Indiana, Thursday, July 11, 1863."

This is the oldest copy of any Bloomington publication it has been our pleasure to look upon.

We also found in this collection copies of "The Republican Progress, October 27, 1899, and a copy of the Bloomington Courier, Vol. 2; dated June 7, 1895, from which we herewith reprint a number of items. Also, among old magazines, we located a copy of "The Saturday Evening Post" on June 27, 1857, and a copy of "The Independent," dated N. Y., August 28, 1873, which proved quite interesting.

Preserved Old Newspapers.

These papers, along with several other old publications of later date, including a copy of "The Northwestern Gazette—A Working Farmer's Journal," Vol. 2, No. 13, dated, "Bloomington, Indiana, May 21, 1853" and a copy of "The New York Herald," Whole No. 10459; dated, "New York, Saturday, April 15, 1865," (The day after President Lincoln was as-

sassinated) which gives a complete account in dispatches of the death of President Lincoln, were carefully preserved by Hugh "Chub" Hinkle.

Mr. Hinkle has been a silent and observant collector of relics all his life and has assembled together a collection of old Indian paraphernalia and mementoes of past decades, such as coins, letters, old pistols and guns, and weapons of all descriptions, which might be cherished by any student of past history.

Another collection of old papers was preserved and furnished by Robert Strong of East First Street.

Treading in the Past.

In reading over these old papers it gives one that feeling of awe and triumph, much as one feels upon awakening from a dream.

We feel a certain sense of familiarity with the things talked of in these old papers, still we feel that we are talking with those who have departed this life long, long ago. We find these old "news items" very interesting, indeed; and consider the privilege to read them a decided treat.

Items of interest which appeared in The Courier, Vol. 2, dated, Bloomington, Ind., Friday morning, July 7, 1895, may be of interest to readers of today.

"Goings and Comings."

"Dr. Homer E. Strain has rented rooms in the McGee block at Bloomington and will move there soon. Dr. Strain is a graduate in dentistry and

a young man who will succeed, says our Harrodsburg correspondent.

"Mrs. Clint Norton of Bedford, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Norton.

Joseph E. Henley went to Indianapolis yesterday on legal business.

"Miss Ida McGee of Marion, Ohio, is visiting her cousin, Miss Elsie Mason, in Bloomington.

"Dr. Amzi Hon of Harrodsburg, is a guest of Dr. U. H. Hon and wife.

"Mrs. J. W. Jackson and Mrs. Jas. Leas have returned from Gosport.

"Miss Florence Atwood of I. U. is entertaining her sister, Miss Mary Atwood, of Evansville.

"Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Edwards are entertaining their daughter, Mrs. Thomas Heaton, of Lyons, Ind.

"Samuel Colpitts and W. J. Leas have returned from Indianapolis, where they have been attending the Grand Lodge of K. of P.

"The Woman's Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Simpson, South College avenue, Saturday, June 8, at 2:30 p. m.

"Mrs. J. F. Pittman and daughter, Mrs. Joseph Scribner, are guests of Judge R. W. Miers and family.

"Misses Mollie Johnson and Ida Sims visited in Spencer the first part of the week.

Dig Up Bait.

"Horace Blakely, Sam Hunter and Otto Rogers dug fifteen pounds of bait, bought twenty-seven poles, eighty-two hooks, three scins and two pounds of bacon, and drove over to Sandborn, Knox county, fishing. They have promised their numerous friends ten pounds each of brain food when they return. The time they will spend in carrying out the contract is just six days, one week.

"Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Harris are entertaining Miss Mary Menzies of Mt. Vernon.

"Ed Whetsell was in Indianapolis yesterday, looking after a law suit now pending in the U. S. court.

"Mrs. Gertrude Romizer of Charleston, Ill., arrived last evening and is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Feltus of College Hill.

"Werter D. Dodds, editor of the Student, has been appointed instructor in English for the ensuing year. Mr. Dodds is every way qualified to fill this important position and his selection will meet with unanimous approval. It is always the case that persons who are engaged in any way with The World office are in line of promotion.

"Mr. R. W. Wylie and wife who have been taking treatment at the Barnard Sanitarium, in Martinsville, have returned to their home in Bloomington.

"Miss Addie Malott, one of Bedford's charming society belles, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Nugent, North College avenue.

Baseball Fans Notice.

"It makes the Bloomington World feel so joyful whenever a ball team of that city wins a game that it devotes half a column of space to tell about the wonderful performance—Martinsville Leader.

"And why shouldn't The World be greatly elated over the success of the

local ball team? It is the best team in the state, and can lick any aggregation that does business between Lake Michigan and the Ohio river. And The World will wager \$16.37 in

subscription accounts against an equal amount of the Leader's cold cash that our judgment is correct."

Do these above items bring to memory other incidents?—I thought so.



EARTH EMERGING FROM TORRID, DRY PERIOD MARKED BY WORLD-WIDE TRAIL OF DISASTER

Reprinted From The Indianapolis News of October 4, 1921, Under The Associated Press Credit Line—This Article May Well Be Carried Into This Book For Its Value to Coming Generations.

The future inhabitants may find it interesting to learn that in 1921 the old spheroid known as the earth is emerging from what some human diagnosticians might call a serve attack of meteorological mumps. It has been accompanied by an intermittent fever, manifested in a world-wide heat wave of unusual length and intensity. In spite of crises and relapses—earthquakes, tidal waves, cloudbursts, typhoons, water spouts, hail storms, floods and hurricanes in many widely separated parts from Kamchatka to Cape Horn and from Gaum to Guadalupe—the doctors are confident the patient will recover.

Meanwhile, the United States for the last year has been suffering chiefly from an excess of high temperature and a deficiency of moisture, a condition unprecedented in the fifty years' history of the weather bureau. From January 1 to September 22, 1921, the temperature of New York City, which is typical of the country, has shown an aggregate excess of warmth of 9.60 degrees above normal, while there has been a shortage of 6.71 inches in rainfall. The greatest amount of September precipitation was in 1882, when more than 14½ inches fell and the least for that month occurred two years later with only .15 of an inch.

The persistent higher temperatures, for which a number of speculative explanations have been given, began in August, 1920, and for the succeeding twelve months there was an average monthly excess above normal of 3.4 degrees. March, 1921, an unusually warm spring month, had an excess average of 10.8 degrees. The first slight break in the record occurred last August, which was slightly below normal.

Some time before the present phenomenon, the nine months period beginning in October, 1918, and ending in July 1919, the average monthly temperature was 2.71 degrees above normal, and this was a record until sun spots, sea bottom upheavals or other hypothetical causes sent the mercury still higher. The highest average temperature ever recorded in this country for the month of

March, weather officials said was 48.3 in March, 1921.

The average temperature for April, 1921—55 degrees—was the warmest for that month in half a century. May and June were not unusual, but July broke all records for the preceding eleven years.

Weather and Disasters.

A curious freak of the weather in America for the week ending September 22 was that, while every part of the country from Bismark, N. D. to Halifax, and from Phoenix, Ariz., to Miami, Fla., was suffering from abnormally high temperatures, large areas in Wyoming, Montana, Oregon and Nevada were having freezing nights.

Weather bureau officials here decline to discuss the possible connection between the present high temperatures and disasters of nature in many parts of the world. It was recalled, however that when the volcanic eruption of Krakatoa, a small island in the Malay archipelago in the Sunda strait, between Sumatra and Java, occurred in the summer of 1883, the most violent of its kind in modern times, two-thirds of the island was blown away, 20,000 persons lost their lives, and a tidal wave propelled itself as far as the English channel. On this occasion, dust from the volcanic ashes was carried around the world and for days, in many parts, cool temperatures prevailed, owing to the obstruction of the sun's rays. Some of the dust from Krakatoa was suspended in layers in the upper atmosphere for years.

Now, whether the world-wide heat wave is due to some terrible paroxysm of nature, such as volcanic action in some remote region of the earth or seismic upheaval in the earth or seismic upheaval in the depths of some unknown sea, or whether it is due to sun spots or some other cause, is entirely problematical.

Explanation of Quake.

It is only as recently at last December 16 that scientists were cudgeling their brains to solve the mystery of an earthquake estimated to have been "2,800 miles from Washington." A few days later news came of an earthquake in far off Kan-Su

province, China, four times that distance, in which 2,000 persons lost their lives. The explanation given was that there probably had occurred two distinct shocks, each widely separated, and from that day to this seismologists speak of the "lost" earthquake. The present temperatures may be due to it. It is a fact, however, that, whatever the cause, this terrestrial ball has been subjected of late to rough usage, notwithstanding that the war is over. A glance back at some of recent disasters and natural phenomena shows the following:

Two million Koreans starving in Manchuria owing to drought-ruined crops.

Three hundred buildings wrecked and many killed by hailstorm and waterspout at Baez, Cuba.

Three volcanoes, Villarica, Llaima and Lanin, spout flames more than 1,000 feet from craters.

Drought kills fish in River Seine and France suffers most severe drought in forty-seven years.

Rhine and Moselle rivers do great damage in highest flood in 136 years. Cloudburst and hailstorm damage Rome, Italy.

Mt. Vesuvius shows activity and earthquake shock is felt from Leghorn to Lake Lugano.

Italian destroyers carry inhabitants to safety as volcano Stromboli resumes activity.

Storms and Earthshakes.

Damage of several million drachmas done in Greece by severe hailstorms.

MAKING A NEWSPAPER.

Expressions of newspaper editors and publishers, brought about by the founding of the Joseph Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University, are of interest. Stephane Lausanne cabled from Paris his hope that journalism would develop a still greater worship for truth and the constant practice of good faith. Paul DeDupuy, another French editor, pleaded for honesty. President-elect Harding, the first newspaper editor to be elected to the presidency, summed up the aims of the average newspaper when he telegraphed:

"But the greatest achievement—an achievement entirely away from all personal ends—is to promote the public good. I have been a participant in thirty-six years of measurable success with a small city journal, and I attribute our good fortune to the unfailing work for community first and the putting aside of our personal ends. We made it a rule to cry out against meanness and evil, but studiously avoided needlessly wounding and never sought to destroy what could be cured. * * * A newspaper with abiding conscience finds opportunity each succeeding day with regards beyond the measurements of material gain."

A few years ago one of the government bureaus issued a bulletin dealing with the profession of journalism. It spoke of the opportunity for service in all the leading professions and concluded that the newspaper's opportunity is greater than the others

Earthslide blocks Corinth canal.

Cyclone devastates three towns in Haiti.

Volcano Kilauea in Hawaii spouts immense fountains of lava.

Activity of the volcano Popocatepetl in Mexico increasing.

Earthquake shakes Vera Cruz and four other cities.

Lightning strikes oil wells, causing millions of dollars damage in Tampico and other districts.

Mexicans pray to "water goddess" to end drought.

Volcano Colima in Jalisco is in eruption.

Many lives lost in waterspout which destroyed part of Tangier, Morocco.

Volcano Masaya in Nicaragua in eruption.

Typhoon and floods in Philippines, and especially on Island of Luzon, do great damage.

New Craters Opened.

Six new craters open in Mt. Izaleo, Salvador.

Waterspout in Maia-Doura province of Spain damages crops and villages.

Heat in the Alps causes glaciers to shrink and nine mountain climbers are killed.

Seventy-five dead in tornadoes which sweep southern United States.

Flood inundates Pueblo, causing \$10,000,000 property loss.

Forty-seven perish in San Antonio (Texas) flood.

One consolation of the freak weather, however, is the prospect of an "open winter."—The Indianapolis News.

because it reaches more people and it works at the task day after day. As Mr. Harding said in the beginning of his message to the Medill school: "Nothing surpasses the possibilities for service that are invested in a journal commanding the public confidence." It is to that end—the end that the public will trust it, will respect its opinions as being for the common good—that every newspaper worthy of the name strives from one issue to the next.—Indianapolis News.

Named Site Buena Vista.

Indian Creek Township, in Monroe county, Indiana, has had two or three small villages that flourished within its boundaries.

In March, 1849, Jesse W. East, proprietor, assisted by Henry Farmer, surveyor, laid out ten lots on the south part of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 20.

Mr. East named the village thus started "Buena Vista," a name then rather fresh in the minds of all Hoosiers, and started a store about the same time. Soon a blacksmith and a few families found suitable livelihood attainable at the place. In after years there has usually been a blacksmith shop and a store, along with probably a dozen families located at the place.

John Evans, Henry Oliphant, Woodward & Clay and King, Woodward & King were merchants of the village during the years of its early life.

OLDEST MAN IN WORLD?

(Earl E. Evans in Leslie's)

Ka-be-nah-gwey-wence (Wrinkled Meat), better known to tourists of the northwest as plain John Smith, is alleged to have recently celebrated his 134th birthday and any one who observes the depth and number of wrinkles in his face will have no reason to doubt that his given age is correct, although many will suspect him of withholding a number of birthdays from the total.

During a recent vacation trip, in the region of Cass Lake, Minn., the writer twice visited Wrinkled Meat at his home, on the outskirts of the aforementioned village, and, on both occasions, found Old John in the best of spirits and willing to talk, so long as there was anyone to listen.

John began the routine story of his 134 years, choosing as the first subject his nine squaws, who, John maintains, are responsible for his many wrinkles and long nose. "Me have nine squaws," said John. "All pretty face, but crazy. Pretty quick me get tired of squaw; throw 'em in the woods. No good."

"Me big Injun," continued John. "Fight two wars, many battles. Kill five Sioux and scalp 'em." At this part of his story John points proudly to his feathered headgear, hanging on the wall near his floor bed, and upon which are arrayed the five feathers representing the five unfortunate Sioux Indians. Long Prairie and Pine City were the two principal battles in which John engaged.

Chicago is his great nightmare, and he is not a trifle backward about expressing his opinion. "Crazy town," says John. "Many man, many squaw, too many kids; all crazy. Money, money, money, too much money."

TELEPHONE WIRES COULD

REACH MOON 100 TIMES

It seems almost incredible that it was only 45 years ago that the telephone was invented. Since then, in less than a life time, the telephone industry has been developed and expanded to such a remarkable extent that it now provides a service of national scope for the 107,000,000 people living in the United States. This has required the stringing of enough wire to span the distance from the earth to the moon more than 100 times; the erection of pole lines which would reach nearly 15 times around the world; the installation of duct space for carrying cables underground in sufficient length to reach more than six times through the center of the earth from pole to pole, and the construction of buildings, if brought together to form a city as large as Ft. Wayne. Over 33,000,000 telephone conversations take place every day.

The first phonographic disc, made in 1887 by Emile Berliner, is preserved in the Smithsonian Institution.

An English centenarian is recorded as having lost his first tooth at the age of 102 years.

AIR RECORD—FIFTY-NINE SECONDS TO TWENTY-SIX HOURS IN EIGHTEEN YEARS

Incredible Progress in Less Than Two Decades From Man's First Feeble Flutter at Kitty Hawk, to More Than a Whole Day and Night in a Flight of Endurance by Plane at Mineola, Friday, December 30, 1921.

Man's first feeble flutter in his conquest of the air lifted him aloft for the fleeting period of fifty-nine seconds. Eighteen years later he soared eagle-like through space for twenty-six and one-third hours. When Wilbur Wright, in a heavier-than-air machine, flew 825 feet at Kitty Hawk, December 17, 1903, the feat was pronounced one of the marvels of the century. The whole world rang with the accomplishment. Friday, December 30, 1921, a monoplane, piloted by Edward Stinson, accompanied by Lloyd Bertaud, a mechanic, completed a continuous flight of twenty-six hours nineteen minutes and thirty-five seconds. In eighteen years a span of less than a minute had been stretched to more than a day and a night, yet the marvelous performance at Mineola is heralded as simply the breaking of a world's endurance flight in aviation.

While the advance in the science of flying has been both rapid and startling, when the period involved is considered a careful analysis shows that the progress came not by leaps and bounds, but rather through hundreds of experiments, sacrificed lives and determination seldom devoted to similar projects.

Five Years After First Flight.

Five years after Wright's first flight he still held the world's record, with 77 miles made in 2 hours 20 minutes 23 seconds, at Anvours, France. Two years before that A. Santos Dumont covered 720 feet in the first flight ever made in Europe. In 1909 Henry Farman had gained the flying honors for France with a flight of 137 miles in 4 hours 6 minutes 25 seconds.

Just a decade after Wright had made his first "hop off" national and

international flying races for famous trophies were the vogue in both Europe and America. Then came the war and the sporting side of aviation gave way to the more serious combat of the air with hundreds of aviators killing and being killed in a realm foreign to man-kind only a few years before.

Before the transition, however, the feats of the Wrights, Farman, Santos Dumont and other pioneers of the plane with records for speed, endurance, altitude and passenger-carrying being pushed upward annually. Seven years after Wright's fifty-nine-second flight, G. Fourny held the endurance record with eleven hours of continuous flying.

At the Close of 1914.

At the close of 1914 this record had been almost doubled, for W. Landmann had a continuous flight of 21 hours 48 minutes 45 seconds in Ger-

many, June 26-27 of that year. The records also show that L. Noei, of England, flew more than nineteen minutes with nine passengers, and fifteen passengers had been carried to a height of nearly 1,000 feet by the Russian aviator Sykorsky. Stinson on December 29, 1921 added two hours and twenty-eight seconds to the world's best previous endurance record, held by Broussoutut and Bernard, as the result of a flight made in France a year ago last June. A span of four and a half hours was thus added by Stinson to the record made by Lindmann seven years ago.

Flying at a speed of ninety-five miles an hour they had battled with a snow storm while skimming over the earth at a height of less than 100 feet, with the thermometer below zero, with a seventy-mile gale and with hot stinging oil that splashed in their faces and almost blinded them.

While no official record was kept of the distance flown by the Americans, competent observers estimated that their plane had covered approximately 2,500 miles.

Distance Record Broken.

In distance covered, Stinson and Bertaud undoubtedly surpassed all former records and more than equalled the trans-Atlantic flight of 1,960 miles made by Captain Sir John Alcock and Lieutenant Arthur W. Brown from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to Clifden, Ireland.

The endurance flight came as a fitting climax of the achievements of American aviation in 1921 when four world records were made by Yankee aviators. The other three were:

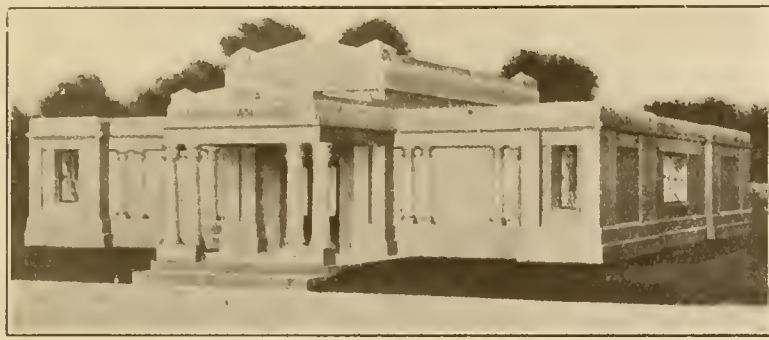
An altitude and efficiency record for flying boats made when a Leoning monoplane reached 19,500 feet



Get-together Home-Coming Banquet held in Indiana University Gymnasium

with four passengers, August 16. An altitude record made by Lieut. J. A. McCready, of the army air service, who piloted an airplane to the height of 37,800 feet at Dayton, Ohio, September 28, breaking the previous mark of 33,114 feet set by Major Ru-

dolph Schroeder. A speed record for a close course in the Pulitzer trophy race made by Bert Acosta, who drove a Curtiss navy racer at an average speed of 176.7 miles an hour for 150 miles at Omaha, Neb., November 3, 1921.—The Indianapolis News.



Mausoleum Rose Hill Cemetery

MT. TABOR, ONCE THRIVING VILLAGE OF IMPORTANCE IN MONROE COUNTY, LIVES ONLY AS A MEMORY OF THE PAST

Story of the Growth and Decay of One of Busy Commercial Centers in the Early Days of Bean Blossom Township—Her Industries, Business Life, and Incidents of Interest in the History of Early Settlement.

"Sweet smiling village, loveliest of the lawn,
Thy sports are fled, and all thy charms withdrawn.
Amidst thy bowers the tyrant's hand is seen,
And desolation saddens all thy green."
—Goldsmith

There was a time in the life of Monroe county when the village of Mt. Tabor was the leading commercial center, with prospects far greater in a business way for becoming a thriving city than any other village in the county (the towns and cities of the county today were all villages then), for it was an important shipping point, as far as grain and live stock was concerned.

Important Before Town.
Mt. Tabor was an important place before any town was there, if that is not an ambiguous statement, for the importance of the location led John Burton to choose the place for a site for his saw mill when a saw mill in a wooded, new, unsettled territory meant untold advantages for future growth of that community.
As early as 1820, John Burton erected a saw mill on this location, and constructed a dam in Bean Blossom creek, and a little later began grinding corn and wheat, though the bolting of the latter was done by hand. He enjoyed prosperity through a wide and useful patronage for several years before any other buildings were erected near his site.
The business center (we can not

yet call it a village) began to expand about 1825, it is said by people who remember of older people telling of olden times in the community.
James Turner and Jefferson Wampler established blacksmith shops there, which, it is thought were the first in Bean Blossom township, about 1825.
William Ellett opened the first saleroom at the place as early as 1828, it is said, in the shape of what later generations might call a "saloon," but known then as a "grocery," for he sold whisky and other liquors (called "wet groceries" in early days), and within a year began selling a small stock of groceries. He remained only a few years.
Village Laid Out in 1828.
April, 1828, saw Mt. Tabor a real, sure-enough village, for at that time the village was properly laid out and receded at the county seat (Bloomington), with W. D. McCullough as surveyor.
Sixty-six lots were laid out on the north side of Bean Blossom creek, and the old plat shows the bridge, the saw mill and the old grist mill.
In 1829, James Gilbert and Andrew Wampler began selling liquor in the village, but it is likely that these men were not there at the same time.
First Real Store in 1829 or 1830.
Parks & Hite opened the first store of any consequence in Mt. Tabor in 1829 or 1830, and during the later period Hezekiah and David Wampler opened a combined liquor establishment and grocery. About this time

William Ellett also sold some merchandise. In 1831 Ellett & Kirkham engaged in the grocery business together. In 1832, Hezekiah Wampler brought on a stock of general merchandise, which he steadily increased in time until he had the largest stock in the village.
In about 1828 or 1829, Samuel Hartsock purchased the old Burton Mills and rebuilt both on much improved lines, and improved the old dam until an excellent water power was obtained. Within a year or two, Hartsock sold out to Parks, Shelburn & Hite, and in 1831, Gideon Walker purchased a half interest in the concern.
Shipped By Flat-Boat.
The old mills had a large local trade besides shipping large quantities of good flour to the southern markets by flat-boat. In the thirties and during the forties, great quantities of produce were sent to the southern markets by Nathan Hill, Parks & Egbert, Wampler & Co., W. J. Sparks and others. As high as 5,000 hogs were slaughtered in Mt. Tabor in one season, and shipped down the river.
In the spring of the year White river rose so high that back water in Bean Blossom creek would rise in the town of Mt. Tabor to sufficient depths that boats could be floated.
It is said that a freshet would occur, a flat-boat would be hurriedly built and loaded with pork, flour, corn and wheat, then sent down the stream. There was very little current in the creek, so the boats were poled down to the river current, after which hand labor was over until the destination was reached.
Fifteen Boat Loads Sent.
As high as fifteen boat loads were shipped from Mt. Tabor in one season, and when we recall that the season was only during the flood period of the spring rains, we must know the importance of the town.
Dr. W. S. Walker used to tell of making nine trips to New Orleans with flat-boats, and Mathias Berry is said to have made the trip thirteen times.
The trade of Mt. Tabor extended far beyond Bloomington. It is said that Hezekiah Wampler shipped the first boat load of pork, grain and provisions down the river in 1836. Noah Stine owned a large cooper shop where large numbers of barrels were manufactured for the pork packers and flour industries. Mr. Turner had a big gunsmith shop in the village, and Mr. Chambers manufactured all kinds of spinning wheels and reels.
Judge Eckles Given Charivari.
Amsden, Hatterbaugh & Coffin manufactured wheat fans for a few years beginning about 1836. This firm employed as high as 25 men, and kept four peddlers with wagons on the road all the time—this was a large and important business. David Wampler conducted a big tannery at that place about this period.
The well known Judge Eckles was married at Mt. Tabor, and, of course, the citizens gave him an old-fashioned charivari or "belling."
A great number of tin pans, cans

with rocks in them and all kinds of bells from sleigh, cow and sheep bells, to the big old "dinner" bells were fastened to the machinery in the old saw mill; the water was then turned on, thus giving the Judge and his bride a charivari by machinery.

Reached Population of 350

Mt. Tabor was at its best from 1835 to 1852, and probably did the greatest business early in the forties. Its highest population was about 350.

William Hite was the first postmaster, and Nathan Hill and F. G. Hite succeeded him. Besides those heretofore mentioned in this article, we find the following were in business in the "deserted village" when it thrived:

John S. Barns started a store in 1834, and Gideon Walker ran a grocery about the same time. John Bennett began to sell goods in 1835. J. K. Hemphill also was in business about that time.

After this came Wampler, Shelburn & Dunning, in 1836; Ellett & Barns, in 1837; William Hite, 1839; James Whitesell, 1841; Felix G. Hite, 1841; A. W. Hill, 1843; W. J. Sparks, 1845; Sparks & Davis, 1847; (the Wampers, Sparks, Whitesell, Hill, et al, were yet in business); George L. and Milton Brown, 1840; William Houston, 1848; John C. Mays, 1849; Parks & Egbert, 1849; Sparks & Davis, 1849.

About the time of the war, in 1862-1864, business and industry had dwindled and people had drifted away until at that time there was only one store in Mt. Tabor, which was kept by Levi Kean, the last store to be

kept in the village. William Chambers was an early wheelwright and the Posey Brothers made quite a number of hats from lambs' wool, which were disposed of in the surrounding community. Also a man named Moody, (we can not learn his given name at this time), conducted a tailor shop in Mt. Tabor in about 1832—Edward Ellett succeeded him, and G. W. Boyd succeeded Mr. Ellett in the business.

Justice Baily Recalls Visits.

William L. Baily, Justice of the Peace in Bloomington, with offices in the court house, says that when he was a youngster (along in the eighties) he used to visit in the community near old Mt. Tabor, and that only the old mill and a few houses were still standing on the site at that time. And, today there is only a weatherbeaten old house or two to mark the once thriving throughfare. The busy business houses, manufacturing plants, the thronged streets and buildings have long disappeared.

In looking over the site of the old village, one is reminded of Goldsmith's lines which we quote at the beginning of this story.

Whether we desire to do so or not, we citizens of Bloomington must realize that, though Mt. Tabor had all the advantages of transportation, good business well established, and a fair foundation to build a metropolis from, she gradually died—died because she did not constantly add to her population.

We can not "stand still" in this life—we must either progress or go backward.

EARLY PROSPERITY SMILED

ON TOWN OF STINESVILLE

The village of Stinesville was laid out by Eusebius Stine, owner, and John J. Poynter, surveyor, in 1855, on the southeast quarter of Section 17 in Bean Blossom township, Monroe county. The plat consisted of 114 lots, and owes its origin chiefly to the New Albany railroad, 15 lots of the plat being situated on the west side of the railroad track.

The village grew slowly, but received quite a boost when the Virginia Company began quarrying American marble west of the place on Big Creek.

Samuel Brisco probably started the first store, and John McHenry & Son brought a stock of merchandise a few years later. Then James Williams sold goods for a short time, and Mr. Matheny was probably next, followed by James Shell, with Thomas Riggs soon after.

William Easton opened the first hotel in Stinesville, and Dr. Mullinix was probably the first physician to locate in the village. John McHenry was the first postmaster. Eusebius Stine built the first sawmill; he also erected a small grist mill. These buildings were erected long before the town was started.

Among the early residents of Stinesville were Eusebius Stine, Samuel Brisco, Thomas Wilson, Charles Miller, Frank Ashbaugh, Mr. Matheny, Jackson Hite, William Easton, George Pugh and their families, and probably a few others.

The great feature of the village has been the stone industry of the surrounding neighborhood.



Hotel Tourner



Hotel Bowles

WOODBURN, ON SIXTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY GIVES \$1,000 TO MEMORIAL FUND

Head of History Department Is Oldest Active Member of Faculty—Will Retire in June. Dr. and Mrs. Woodburn Were Leaders in Raising of Funds for Student Building.

In commemoration of his 65th birthday, Dr. James A. Woodburn, together with his wife, has forwarded a gift of \$1,000 to the Million Dollar Memorial fund, the first subscription to be received from a faculty member. The oldest active member of the faculty, and president of the alumni council, Dr. Woodburn has manifested a keen interest in the Memorial project since it was, first mentioned as a possible movement. He and Mrs. Woodburn have already made contributions to memorial or endowment funds of six different educational institutions, the University of Michigan, Mt. Holyoke, Wellesley, Johns Hopkins, Purdue and Indiana. They also were leaders in the raising of funds for the Student Building in 1903.

Will Retire in June.

Since 1890 Dr. Woodburn has held the chair of American history at Indiana University, and will have completed a period of 32 years of continuous service to the University when he retires at the end of the present year. Graduated from Indiana in 1876, he has since received degrees from John Hopkins and Colgate universities.

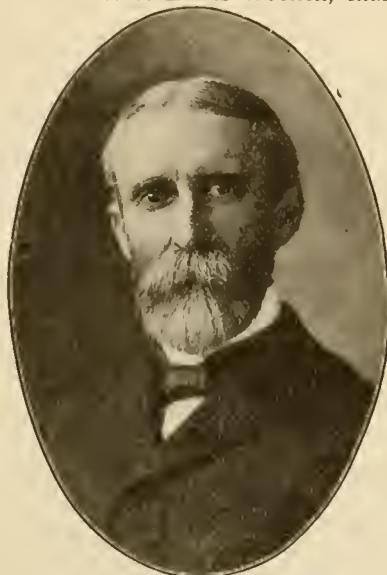
Professor Woodburn has displayed an unusual interest in state and municipal political affairs since his connection with Indiana University. He is president of the Bloomington Kiwanis club and an elder in the local United Presbyterian church. He has long been a member of all the important state historical societies and has taken a lead in the programs of each. He is author of a number of historical works widely used as textbooks in schools. He still resides in the house that was his father's home.

Works Have Won Renown.

Various agencies of the state have made recognition of Dr. Woodburn's achievements as a teacher and historian. The Indianapolis Star, commenting editorially last spring said in part: "He has accomplished an amazing amount of literary work during his connection with the University. He has dealt extensively with government and politics. His 'Life of Thaddeus Stevens' is a valuable contribution to American biography and national history. He stands high in educational circles and holds an enviable position as an authority on American history. He has so long and so ably represented the University and his name is so intimately associated with it that he seems a permanent part of it."

The gift made yesterday by Dr. and Mrs. Woodburn is one of the largest received to date in the Memorial campaign, and is a wholly voluntary one, being made before the real drive for subscriptions is opened.—Indiana Daily Student, Nov. 30, 1921.

Charles W. Moores was re-elected president of the Indiana Historical Society at the annual business meeting in Indianapolis, December 29, 1921, in the auditorium of the public library. Other officers elected were: Professor James A. Woodburn, of Indiana University, first vice-president; William E. English, second vice-president; Harlow Lindley, third vice-president; Lee Burns, recording secretary, and Charles E. Coffin, treasurer. The executive committee for 1922 is composed of the following, in addition to the officers: Evans Woollen, chair-



Dr. James A. Woodburn

man; L. N. Hines, Miss Harriet Palmer, of Indiana University; Mrs. F. A. Martin and Jacob P. Dunn.

The constitution of the society was amended so as to permit the annual business meeting to be held at the time of the joint conference on the history of the early part of the year with the historical society, the historical commission and the Society of Indiana Pioneers. A report on membership showed a gain of 570 in 1921. There are now 700 members.

Professor Woodburn read a memorial to Judge Daniel Wait Howe, late ex-president of the society. Two gifts of historical documents were received by the organization.

INDIANA SCHOOLS GET \$1,623,785 FROM STATE

January Apportionment for 1922 Has Been Distributed—Raised by Taxation, Fees.

A total of \$1,623,785.33 has been distributed to the ninety-two counties of the state as the semi-annual ap-

portionment of the state school fund, J. S. Hubbard, deputy state superintendent of public instruction, announced. The fund is distributed in January and June of each year.

The money was distributed on the basis of \$2,036 for each of the 797,537 school children in Indiana. Marion county received the largest amount, the total being \$168,880.09. The smallest amount of the money went to Ohio county, which received \$1,860.90.

The state school fund is derived from the state school tax, interest on the common school fund, unclaimed fees, manuscript fees, and show licenses. The largest source of income is the state school tax, which this year provided \$1,619,817.63.

The amount of money received by Monroe county was \$16,349.08.

MONROE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY ACTIVE MANY YEARS

Monroe County's Medical Society was organized during the period of activity among members of the old-school medical profession, and as the older doctors of the community gradually gave place to newer blood of the on-coming generations, the organization has continued to live, regardless of the theory of practice.

This organization is affiliated with the State and National Medical Society and numbers nearly every graduate practicing physician in Monroe County among its membership.

Practicing physicians who were members of the Monroe County Medical Society January 1, 1922 are:

Dr. F. A. Austin, Dr. Fred H. Batman, Dr. W. N. Culmer, Dr. C. E. Harris, Dr. G. F. Holland, Dr. W. W. Harris, Dr. J. E. P. Holland, Dr. P. C. Holland, Dr. J. Kentling, Dr. J. E. Luzadder, Dr. O. M. Morris, Dr. J. E. Rogers, Dr. J. C. Ross, Dr. Rodney D. Smith, Dr. C. C. Stroup, Dr. F. F. Tourner, Dr. J. P. Tourner, Dr. Leon E. Wetsell, Dr. J. W. Wiltshire, Dr. Homer Woolery, all maintaining office and practice in Bloomington; with Dr. Burton Myers, Professor of Anatomy in Indiana University, and Dr. O. K. Harris, of Ellettsville, Dr. Mitchell, of Smithville, and Mrs. Luck as physician for women at Indiana University, completes what we are informed is the correct membership at present.

"ACCORDING TO HOYLE."

Edmund Hoyle (1672-1769) was an English writer on whist and card games. He was the first man to systematize the laws of whist, and for a time he supported himself by teaching the game. His famous "Short Treatise on Whist" appeared in London in 1742. Rules for other games followed, and his book of games, which included the "Short Treatise," has passed into many editions. His name has become proverbial, and "Hoyle," in common speech, means a book of rules and instructions for card games, especially the famous book edited by Hoyle himself. The common expression, "according to Hoyle," means following the rules laid down in Hoyle.

OLD UNIONVILLE SCENE OF HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN 1861—WHOLE FAMILY BUTCHERED

Monroe County Shocked by Terrible Crime—Believed Act of Mad Man—History of Early Days of Village—New Unionville Result of Railroad.

One forenoon in September, 1861, (old) Unionville and Benton township inhabitants were shocked by one of the most tragic incidents ever taking place in Monroe county, Indiana. The whole community was horrified when people heard of the awful crime that had been committed in the Cox home.

Neighbors found on that fateful day, when they entered the premises of a man named John B. Cox, that a whole family had been terribly butchered, seemingly in cold blood.

Horrificing Scene.

Within the house a shocking scene met the startled eyes of the first neighbor who made the discovery of the awful murder. Mrs. Cox lay upon a bed with her throat slashed from ear to ear, while the husband and father of the family, John B. Cox, was found laying unconscious in his own blood on the porch of the house, weakened from the loss of blood from several deep cuts and severe bruises about his neck and head.

Upon another bed near the mother was found a little girl of ten years, whose throat was horribly mangled. She was still breathing, but had lost consciousness. Upon the floor near the bed on which this girl was found, another younger girl was found dead

with her head half severed from the body.

A trundle-bed was found to hold two smaller children, a girl who was severely cut about the neck but not mortally wounded, and a boy of about ten, who was unconscious from the loss of blood from severe cuts inflicted on his person.

This little boy, it seems, was not a member of the Cox family. He was considerably scratched and bruised, and evidence showed plainly that the little fellow had put up a terrible fight for his life, as the bedding was torn and scattered over the room.

A baby, the youngest child of the Cox family, was found to be the only member of the household that was unhurt, and this caused not a little comment and wonder at the time.

Large Crowd Gathers.

Soon the word of the ghastly murder became spread throughout the community, and an enormous crowd gathered at the scene of the crime to view the horrible sight.

It seems that Mr. Cox had been having trouble with his neighbors, who were immediately arrested upon suspicion of having had a hand in the terrible crime, and they were taken to Bloomington for safe keeping. Later, these men were tried in the county

court and acquitted of the charges.

The dead and wounded were removed to the residence of William Cox, near the scene of the tragedy. As soon as John B. Cox regained consciousness he stated that several men had attacked the family during the night, and had knocked him senseless, after which he knew nothing until the shouts of the neighbors had aroused him, the next morning.

Cox Believed Off Mentally.

It was believed, later, by many people, that John B. Cox, who was at times afflicted mentally, had committed the horrible deeds during a fit of temporary insanity.

Cox disappeared from the community soon after the trials of his neighbors, and one Bloomington man who came home from the Civil war on furlough, stated that John B. Cox had reported for roll call in his company one morning with other recruits, but when recognized the man disappeared and it was believed that he went into the Confederate lines. This was the last time he was ever heard of by Monroe county people.

Many people in the community insisted on taking the matter as the act of an insane man, and the case terminated with this view. The wounded children connected with this tragedy have all recovered and lived to the present time, growing into useful and upright citizens.

Old Unionville was the only village in Benton township, Monroe county until the Indianapolis Southern (now the Illinois Central) railroad was built, about 1904-1905, when a num-



Scene on Indiana University Campus

ber of families moved to the present site of the hamlet of (new) Unionville which was established when the railroad built a station about three miles west of the old site of Unionville.

Alexander First Merchant.

It is probable that J. J. Alexander

was the first merchant, as he opened a store worth about \$900 in 1836, and soon did a good business. Late in the forties, James Carter opened a store and continued the business for a number of years. C. C. Fleener opened a store about the same time.

F. R. Miller engaged in business at

the place about 1852, and thus the business life of the place went on, usually one or two merchantile establishments, a blacksmith shop, post office, carpenter shop or two, along with about a dozen families composing the population of the village.

SAYS REST OF WORLD WORKS WHILE U.S. PLAYS

W. L. Harding, former Governor of Iowa, discussing the status of the farmer Jan. 11, 1922, said the federal reserve banks and the war finance board do not understand the farmers' situation at present.

"Farmers should have one year's time on paper instead of ninety days," he asserted. "The wheels of prosperity will start again when the farmers begin to buy, but they will not begin to buy until they get better prices. While Germany, France and all the rest of the world are hard at work getting back their trade lost during the war, this country is at play, and capital and labor are at each other's throats. We had better buckle up our belts and take the slack out and get down to work."

Mr. Harding said the farmers had been hit harder by the business depression than any other class.

"We are poor," he added.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY INCOME AND EXPENSES GIVEN

Purdue university and Indiana University received in the six months ended December 31, 1921, \$1,424,127.42 expended \$1,243,105.70, had left a balance of \$170,756.32 and had at the beginning of the period a balance of \$52,353.85, reports they have filed with William G. Oliver, state auditor, show. The Purdue report does not include figures for its extensive agricultural experiment station. The Indiana University report does not include figures for its medical school with the hospital division.

The Purdue report shows that the university began the period with a balance of \$38,742, received \$751,594, expended \$473,235 and ended the period with a balance of \$154,482.

The Indiana University report shows that it began the period with a balance of \$13,611, received \$672,522, expended \$669,870 and ended the period with a balance of \$16,273.

There were in each instance a number of bills belonging to the previous half-year, paid in the period, and likewise a number of bills which should have been presented for payment in the period will not be paid until in the first half of 1922.

The Purdue report gives all its salaries, exclusive of the agricultural station, as amounting to \$267,788 for the period. The Indiana University report shows no such tabulation.

Indiana University celebrated the 102nd anniversary of its founding Friday, Jan. 20, with an all-University convocation.

BLOOMINGTON'S POSTMASTERS CHANGE IN 1922

January 21, 1922, a change in postmasters for the Bloomington postoffice took place. William M. Graham, a Republican leader in the civic affairs of the city having successfully passed the civil service requirements, was recommended to the Congress by Representative Oscar Bland, from the Second District, and received the appointment as postmaster of Bloomington, Ind.

The quarterly report of the Bloom-

ington postoffice shows receipts of \$20,988.90 compared with \$16,684.24 for the same three months last year. The receipts have gradually increased from \$27,000 in 1913 to estimated receipts of \$75,000 for the present year.

The outgoing postmaster is Oscar H. Cravens, who has been efficient in carrying on the postal affairs of the office for eight years, having received the appointment during a Democratic administration, then a re-appointment



Postmaster William M. Graham

for a second term as Bloomington's postmaster. The following article appeared in the Cincinnati Enquirer, of January 8, 1922, which will give a hint as to the political activities of the Second District at the present writing:

A movement is being launched in the Second District to nominate Oscar Cravens of Bloomington, as the Democratic candidate for Congress. He recently resigned as postmaster at Bloomington. He has published a Democratic newspaper in Monroe county for years and is one of the most popular men in the district.

The Second was a Democratic stronghold until it was divided by the Cullop and anti-Cullop factions. The victories of the Democrats in the recent city elections have given to them the hope that they can carry the Second if the factional strife can be eliminated.

Certain leaders were saying this week that Cravens is the one man upon whom all of the factions can unite, as he has not antagonized any of them. It is said that Cravens, while not a candidate, would not be adverse to accepting if the nomination came without opposition.

Representative Oscar Bland, Republican, will have no opposition in the Second for renomination, but observing politicians of both parties have come to look upon the Second again as doubtful territory.—Cincinnati Enquirer, Jan. 8.

The first act of William M. Graham after assuming his official duties as Bloomington's postmaster for 1922 was to subscribe \$250 to Indiana University's million dollar memorial fund.

Retiring Postmaster Oscar H. Cravens likewise made a contribution of \$250 to the State University memorial as his last act in the office of postmaster.

Both Mr. Graham and Mr. Cravens are former students of Indiana University.



Bloomington's Post Office Building as it appeared in 1922.

FIRST PIANO TO ENTER BLOOMINGTON IS RETURNED 99 YEARS AFTER INITIAL TRIP— BELONGED TO PIONEER PROFESSOR IN COLLEGE

Another treasure, coming, we might say, out of the mists of pioneer days, is the old square-upright piano used by Professor Baynard R. Hall, the first professor in the old

Seminary (which has ultimately developed into the wonderfully complete Indiana University of today). This old musical instrument shows by its mahogany inlaid case the aristocratic atmosphere from which it evidently was taken when Professor Hall "imported" it into the then new State of Indiana. It is probable, that this instrument was the first piano that was ever brought to Bloomington, as Mr. Hall had it carried by ox-team and flat boat from Philadelphia to Bloomington in 1823, when this village was rather young.

The return of the old relic of refinement and culture of the pioneer life of the community to the city of higher learning seems but fitting triumph during the present age, when people are reviving olden memories and building memorials for past heroes, lest "others may forget."

Return Seems Triumphant.

The old piano came again to Indiana's seat of learning through a bequest of Mrs. George Roberts, of Vicksburg, Miss., and arrived in Bloomington for the second time in January, 1922, ninety-nine years after its first arrival.

During the life of James O. Howe, who came into possession of the old piano of Professor Hall in 1861, the University had expressed a desire of obtaining it as a relic of its history. Having had knowledge of the often-expressed desire of the University, Mrs. Roberts made provision in her will that the school should have the old instrument upon her death, which occurred during 1921.

The piano first arrived here by wagon from Philadelphia, before the



Oscar H. Cravens, Outgoing Postmaster and Editor.

days of railroads and steamboats on the Ohio. Professor Hall learning of his appointment as a professor in 1823, sent east for this luxurious piano, and took up his duties as sole professor when the Seminary opened in 1824. The piano safely crossed the mountains, traveled down the Ohio in a flatboat, and then came overland from Louisville, arriving "in tune."

Heavy rains were encountered on the trip from Louisville; the water was high, and streams had to be forded. In crossing one narrow ford seven feet deep the piano had to be blocked up to keep the water from entering the case.

Natives Flock To Hear It.

The arrival of the piano is vividly described in "The New Purchase," by Dr. James A. Woodburn. In the words of the owner: "It arrived in tune, at least we played tunes on it. Natives flocked around the doors and windows, looked in and walked in; came by day or night, 'never dreamin' to be troublesome, just sorter wantin' ter hear that powerful pianne tune again. They often sort of wanted to see the lid tuck up to see the tune played, and see them jumpers dance the wires so most mighty darn powerful smart."

"A very respectable woman of Bloomington rural district after stopping in to hear the tunes remarked, 'It's as far above a fiddle as a fiddle is above a jew's harp!' A fashionable young man bashfully knocked, told of his love of music, and, after hearing a few tunes, whispered in awed tones, 'If I had a wife and one of them I would never want no more."

"We might as well have moved as tried to bolt the doors and windows, besides, it seemed too heartless to disappoint so many simple admirers who did no harm but rust the wires with their perspiring fingers."

For 89 years the old piano has been in the Howe family. In 1832 the instrument was acquired by Joshua O. Howe, one of Indiana's first trustees. In 1861 it passed to James Howe, the oldest son. Lillie Howe Troutman, youngest daughter of James Howe, now living in Bloomington, tells of how people would open the door of their home and walk in, and how the students would enjoy the piano for their dancing. Joshua Howe had originally bought the piano for his two daughters, one of whom was Louise Howe, mother of Miss Juliette Maxwell, present director of physical education for women at Indiana University.

The piano remained in the home of James Howe, on College avenue, until his death in 1902. On the death of Mrs. Howe the relic was shipped to Vicksburg by Mrs. Ellis Polk, and given to her daughter, Mrs. George Roberts, who bequeathed the piano to the University upon her death.

The piano is a square upright instrument, with a beautiful case, a rosewood polished finish that never was scarred. The legs are hickory and rosewood. Several hammers are out, and the instrument has not been played for some time, but can be readily repaired to give out again the sweet melodies of the pioneer days.

ANNUAL POW-WOW OF MONROE COUNTY EX-SERVICE MEN A BIG SUCCESS

Two hundred ex-service men, remnants of the army, navy and marine corps who served during the World War, and now members of Burton Woolery Post, No. 18 of the American Legion, gathered in the city hall on the night of January 10, 1922, for their annual "soiree."

With the exception of one or two instances the familiar army khaki had given way to civilian clothing of popular makes and now no insignia or authority marked the distinction between former major and buck private. The same old spirit of the American soldier of "up and at 'em" was manifested, however, when the chow prepared by the War Mothers was passed around.

The little band was also representative of the old army in other ways. Latrine rumors were floating around. Instead of the old familiar rumor of furloughs, with pay and discharges with pension for life the rumors last night consisted of a new club house for members of the Burton Woolery Post and affiliated organizations. In the early stages of the meeting the man who was always asking "when do we eat" was there. The bird who used to say "when does the eagle fly" was now asking when will the bonus be passed. Others were asking "where does the Burton Woolery Post go from here." In the excitement a visiting marine slipped in a story or two.

The program of the evening consisted among other things of a number of hits by the peerless Old Town quartette composed of Maurice Parks, Russel Blakely, Paul Baker, and Elza Temples. Forest M. "Pop" Hall introduced as Leon Trotzky also made a few remarks. Dr. Frank Holland retiring commander stated that the Burton Woolery Post had an enviable record as none of its members had been implicated in any crime of importance or were at present in

jail. Moving pictures of the "Price of Peace" secured from the Extension Bureau of the University showed army scenes ranging all the way from the destruction of observation balloons by Germans to short arm inspection and lurid reproductions of the Broadway Revue in which Amer-



BURTON WOOLERY

ican doughboys played all parts, masculine and feminine.

Upon a vote of the membership the Burton Woolery Post went on record as coming out full fledged in support of both a national and state bonus and instructed their adjutant to inform the legislators of this fact. The new



Maurice Parks

Paul Baker

Russell Blakely

Elza Temples

officers selected for 1922 were Oscar "Red" Dillman, commander; Hugh Norman, vice commander; Floyd Southern, adjutant; Forest M. "Pop" Hall, historian, and W. E. Brown, Rex Forsythe and Dr. J. E. P. Holland as members of the executive board.

Dr. J. E. P. Holland in a short speech said that with a possible membership of 2,000 to draw from that there was no reason why the Burton Woolery Post should not have a community house of its own that would afford everything necessary for the

club rooms and recreation.

Oscar Dillman, the new commander, stated that his election came as a surprise and one of the things he had in mind for the local post during the next year was a drive for increased membership; also greater social activities probably including a show put on by local talent at the Harris Grand if possible. He urged the payment of dues to Floyd Southern, adjutant, at the Model Shoe store.—Frank White, in *Bloomington Evening World*.

AMERICAN LEGION MEMORIAL COMMUNITY BUILDING MAY GO UP THIS YEAR

Interested citizens pointed out Thursday to members of the American Legion plans which will in all probability result in the construction of an elaborate memorial and community building in Bloomington.

The will of Capt. W. M. Alexander, civil war veteran and prominent citizen, who died last August, provides \$20,000 for a soldiers' memorial, which is expected to form the nucleus of the building fund.

The county commissioners have entertained a favorable attitude toward a memorial building in honor of Monroe county's soldiers, living and dead, and it is believed that they will be able to appropriate twenty or thirty thousand dollars to such a movement. The city, also, would come in for a generous appropriation.

Plans for the memorial and community building as discussed by a committee of citizens would call for an art-brick structure with stone facade and trimmings in which would be a large auditorium for town meetings, conventions or any large gathering which the city has never before been able to accommodate. The building would also contain club rooms and rest room features in the front apartments downstairs, with two smaller auditoriums for farmers meetings or any other small gatherings on the second floor. The building would be about 80x120 feet and cost \$125,000.

A statue or bronze tablet at the front of the building would commemorate the memory of Capt. Alexander, whose endowment would make the building possible.

Friends point out that while the will of Capt. Alexander states a preference to a monument in the court house yard, it is believed that greater honor would be done to the civil war veteran

in a memorial building of which the late Captain probably never dreamed. John P. Fowler, county clerk, is executor of the Alexander estate.

That portion of Capt. Alexander's will which refers to a war memorial is as follows:

"Item IX—I will and direct that my executor reduce the remainder of my estate, not heretofore bequeathed, to cash by the sale of both my personal property and any real estate that I may die seized of, and out of the funds derived therefrom together with any funds that may be added thereto from any source, cause to be erected a monument to be known and marked as the Alexander Memorial Monument, erected in honor of and to the memory of any and all soldiers who have gone into the service of their country from Monroe county, Indiana."

The Legion memorial idea received its first impetus at the annual meeting last Monday night at the city hall. The memorial was discussed in committee meetings and mentioned by Dr. J. E. P. Holland, president of the Chamber of Commerce, who pledged the support of the Bloomington Chamber.

Several pledges to an American Legion memorial and community building have been made in the past year by prominent citizens, and these, with Capt. Alexander's endowment and money from several other available sources would amount to over half the fund necessary to erect such a building.

Committees of the American Legion will meet with prominent citizens to discuss the building plans at an early date.—The *Bloomington Weekly Star*, Jan. 13, 1922.

NAMES OF BLOOMINGTON HEROES AMONG THOSE OF INDIANA UNIVERSITY'S BRAVEST WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES

Among the names written on Indiana University's roll of honor in the World War and presented to the University on a bronze tablet with impressive ceremonies recently are those of Major Paul Barnett Coble, Melson Smith, Joseph Bruce Chambers, Burton Woolery, Wilburn Hunter and Jo-

seph Knox Barclay, all of Bloomington.

Major Paul Barnett Coble, assistant professor of rhinology, otology and laryngology in the Indiana University School of Medicine, the only faculty member of the University who died in the service. He died in France

on May 11, 1919.

Melson Smith was a first-class private of Company A, 9th Engineers, who died of diphtheria on November 30, 1918.

Joseph Bruce Chambers, a corporal in the Quartermaster Corps, died of pneumonia on January 7, 1919, at the Walter Reed hospital at Washington.

Burton Woolery, sergeant in Battery F, 150th Field Artillery, 42nd division, was killed in action on July 29, 1918. His battery was recruited largely from Indiana University men in the spring of 1917. He had seen service on the Lorraine front from February to June, in the Campaign during the fifth German offensive, and in the Aisne-Marne drive, where he met his death. The American Legion post in Bloomington has been named in his honor.

Wilburn Hunter died in Differdange, Luxemburg, of bronchial pneumonia, on February 18, 1919, while a first-class private in the Army of Occupation.

Joseph Knox Barclay died at Camp Lee, Virginia, on May 1, 1918, following two operations. He received his commission as captain at Fort Benjamin Harrison in 1917. During his undergraduate days he was a star track athlete. After leaving the University he was twice elected prosecuting attorney of the Tenth judicial circuit, and was Democratic county chairman during the campaign of 1916.

All of these men were prominent among the student body at the State University and were active in various campus affairs.

In addition to perpetuating the memory of these war heroes in the form of a bronze tablet, alumni, students and friends of Indiana University are raising a million dollar memorial fund to be used for three new buildings on the campus, a dormitory for women costing \$250,000, an athletic stadium to cost \$250,000, and a combined auditorium and men's building to cost \$500,000.

With only preliminary plans for the campaign under way, subscriptions are already pouring into the office of the director in sums of from \$1,000 to \$5,000. The Women's Self-Government Association, a campus organization, has contributed \$5,000, while numerous other organizations have made gifts of \$1,000 each. President and Mrs. William Lowe Bryan have given \$2,500 to the fund, while Joseph M. Swain, former President of the University and Mrs. Swain have contributed \$1,000. Professor James Albert Woodburn, head of the history department and oldest member of the faculty, and his wife have given \$1,000, and many Bloomington business concerns, citizens and students have subscribed over \$106,000. These contributions have come entirely unsolicited and before the opening of the actual campaign to reach the goal. Indications are that the campaign will reach a total of three million. Payments are to extend over a period of five years. It is estimated that the present student body and faculty alone will subscribe nearly one-half million dollars.

CARE OF DISABLED SOLDIERS OF WORLD WAR DISCUSSED

It is the desire of President Harding and of himself that the "human touch" be considered in all matters having to do with disabled soldier rehabilitation, Charles R. Forbes, director of the veteran's bureau, said in an address in Washington, before a group of educators and scientists who met at his invitation to discuss ways and means of "finding the best method of returning to society more than 100,000 men disabled in mind and body by the scourge of war." The conference met under the direction of Dr. John H. Finley, of New York. The great work and responsibility, Mr. Forbes said, was that of education and "we must see to it that the finest types of institutions and the best services are rendered" the beneficiaries of the bureau.

"We are now using 5,000 schools throughout the country for training the ex-service men," he said, "and 7,000 institutions for placement training. We have approximately 101,000 men receiving vocational training and about 32,000 men awaiting assignment. So you will understand that our rehabilitation and education will be our greatest problem having to do with the future of the ex-service men.

"My greatest concern at the present is the method of placement training. I would state that 41 per cent. of our entire ex-soldier population taking vocational training are in placement training in shops and manufacturing plants. I am informed that 6,000 of our beneficiaries have been rehabilitated, but I have failed

to find 1,000 who are actually engaged in the employment which they selected or was selected for them as their vocational objective. The bureau reports 900 men qualified last month (November, 1921) to return to gainful occupations.

"We expect the peak of our hospitalization to be reached in 1925, when we will have hospitalized 32,000 men, the majority of which will be neuro-psychiatric cases and tuberculosis cases." (In 1921-22, Indiana University had as students eighty disabled veterans, under this rehabilitation division).

Attempts at this time to gain the aid of the states in raising funds to erect in Washington a memorial building to those who served in the world war, as contemplated by the George Washington Memorial Association, were condemned by the American Legion. The national legislative committee of the legion issued a statement Jan. 16, 1922, protesting against the plan, which has been indorsed by President Harding, until enactment of adequate relief legislation for the disabled and the unemployed veterans, as well as of a bonus.

"The veterans of the war," said a statement by the legion, "believe this is not the time to spend money on world war memorials. When the government has disposed of its obligations to the ex-service men and women themselves, and when later the country gets the proper perspective, it will be time to plan a great national victory memorial."

A SOLDIER'S LAST LETTER.

(Author Unknown)

Take this letter to my mother,
Far across the deep blue sea,
It will fill her heart with pleasure,
She'll be glad to hear from me;
How she wept when last we parted,
How her heart was filled with pain,
When she said: "Good-by, God bless you,
We may never meet again."

Take this letter to my mother,
It will fill her heart with joy,
Tell her that her prayers are answered,
God protects her absent boy;
Tell her to be glad and cheerful,
Pray for me wh'er I roam,
And ere long I'll turn my footsteps
Back towards my dear old home.

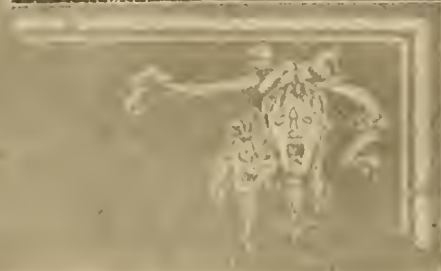
Take this letter to my mother,
It is filled with words of love;
If on earth I'll never meet her,
Tell her that we'll meet above,
Where there is no hour of parting,
All is peace and love and joy;
God will bless my dear old mother,
And protect her only boy.

HISTORY OF G. A. R.

IN UNITED STATES

Dr. B. F. Stephenson has the credit of organizing the first camp fire Post at Decatur, Ill., in April 1866, from which the present organization of the Grand Army of the Republic originated.

There were only forty-three union soldiers in the village of Decatur, but they eagerly responded to Dr. Stephenson's plan to organize a Post. So successful was this Post and its popularity spread so rapidly that before six months had passed, Dr. Stephenson had, in response to invitations,



Residence Hall

The Harris-Grand

organized over forty other Posts in the State.

Realizing the need of central organization and general regulations, a convention of the Posts of Illinois was held in Springfield, in July. Dr. Stephenson was elected Provisional Commander-in-Chief and headquarters were established at Springfield, Illinois.

The growth of the order was so rapid in adjoining States, and the Posts became so numerous, that on October 31, 1866, the Provisional Commander-in-Chief issued a call for representatives from the several States to form a national organization.

The convention met in Indianapolis, Ind., on the 20th of November, 1866, and Posts were represented from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia.

At that meeting plans were adopted for the organization of Posts, State Departments and a National Encampment, as they exist now.

A committee was appointed to prepare a ritual and laws for the government of the organization. F.C. and L. was adopted as a motto. None but honorably discharged soldiers and sailors could be initiated into its ranks; no man who had been disloyal to his country or his flag could become a member.

At this convention the political feature was entirely discountenanced by the adoption of the following law:

"No officer or comrade of the G.A.R. shall in any manner use this organization for partisan purposes, and no discussion of partisan questions shall be permitted at any of its meetings, nor shall any nomination for political office be made."

The Second National Encampment met in Philadelphia, on January 15, 1868, and in addition to the State Departments represented at the first encampment were the Departments of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Michigan, Minnesota, Tennessee and Louisiana.

The Civil war veterans of Monroe county at Bloomington named their organization the Gen. Slocum Post, after the hero who led them.

G.A.R. Average Age 78

At a recent meeting of Paul E. Slocum Post 85, G. A. R., the combined ages of the 22 veterans of the Civil War present was 716, making the average age 78. Those present and their ages follow:

J. W. Miller, 82; C. W. Shaw, 75; David Chambers, 78; John Bonsall, 77; Isaac Eller, 79; J. P. Mitchener, 77; Isaac Mitchell, 70; Samuel Landis, 78; W. F. Hepley, 76; John Warner, 82; Joel Eaton, 80; Henry Springer, 82; James Spaulding, 78; Peter Martin, 77; James Ransom, 78; Newton Fee, 75; Joseph Neal, 76; Harry Dillman, 74; Alex Kelly, 81; J. P. Kinman, 75; L. W. Shields, 74; William Duncan, 80; Samuel Pettus.

The Sons of Veterans and their Auxiliary held a joint installation



Smithville, Indiana Public School

January 11, 1922. The Sons installed the following officers:

Commander, Wilson I. Ross.
Sr. Vice Com., W. O. Medlam.
Jr. Vice Com., Fred Fender.
Patriotic Instructor, W. N. Shaw.
C. C., I. F. St. Clair, Schuyler Fender, Wm. L. Bailey.
Treasurer, E. T. Treadway.
Secretary, A. L. McConkey.
Guide, Schupler Fender.
Installing Officer, J. B. Dillman.
Lincoln's birthday is to be appropriately observed.

The Auxiliary installed the following officers:

Past President, Lydia Lake.

President, Mertie Hickam.
Vice President, Mertie Shaw.
Chaplain, Laura Dillman.
Treasurer, Nellie Clark.
Secretary, Grace Fender.
Pat. Instructor, Louise Jones.
Guide, Cora Dillman.
Asst. Guide, Minnie Hicks.
1st Color Guard, Cassie Stevens.
2nd Color Guard, Laura Shaw.
Inside Guard, Rose Blair.
Outside Guard, Rose Jones.
Press Correspondent, Alice Rogers.
Musician, Blanche Zikes.
Counselor, Fred Fender.
Trustees, Myrtle Adams, Josephine Sumner, Carrie Parks.
Installing Officer, Henry Dudley.

LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN IN BLOOMINGTON, 1921-1922—INCORPORATED FEBRUARY, 1905

Believing that the more intimate knowledge of one another's work will result in larger mutual sympathy and greater unity of thought and therefore in more effective action, certain associations of women in Bloomington, interested in religion, philanthropy, education, literature, patriotism, art and social reform, determined to organize a Local Council of Women in 1905.

When any society belonging to the Local Council undertakes any good work in which it desires to interest the other organizations in the Council, it may send a written statement of the matter to the Corresponding Secretary of the Local Council whose duty it shall be to communicate the matter to all societies in the Council through their respective Presidents.

The aim of this Council is to bring the various associations of women of Bloomington into closer relations through an organic union; but no society entering the Council shall thereby lose its independence in aim or method, or be committed to any principle of any society in the Council the object of which is to serve as a medium of communication and as means of prosecuting any work of common interest.

Any society of women in Bloomington, the nature of whose work is

satisfactory to the Executive Committee of the Council, may become a member of the Council, by its own vote and by the payment of two dollars annually into the treasury of the Council.

Officers of Council in 1921-22.

President, Mrs. T. J. Loudon; vice-president, Mrs. Otto Rogers; secretary, Mrs. George Henley; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frank Andrews; treasurer, Mrs. Fred Beck.

Executive Committee—Officers of Local Council and Presidents of Affiliated Organizations.

Hospital Board—Mrs. S. F. Teter, Mrs. J. E. Henley, Mrs. C. G. Malott, Mr. Fred Matthews, term expires in 1922; Mrs. C. H. Springer, Mrs. R. H. East, Mrs. C. A. Evans, Walter Woodburn, term expires in 1923; Mrs. J. B. Wilson, Mrs. J. K. Beck, Mrs. W. W. Black, Dr. R. C. Rogers, term expires in 1924.

Honor Roll—Mrs. W. N. Showers, Mrs. Mary E. Brodix, Mrs. J. D. Showers, Mrs. H. C. Duncan.

Affiliated Organizations.

Presidents and Delegates: American Association of University Women—Mrs. J. K. Beck, Miss Jessie Hogue, Mrs. F. M. Andrews, Mrs. R. G.

Miller, Mrs. Wm. Telfer.

Argonaut Club—Mrs. Fred Finley, Mrs. W. H. Rogers, Mrs. G. C. Davis, Mrs. Minter Cline, Mrs. W. L. Luck.

Bloomington Women's Christian Temperance Union—Mrs. F. R. Woolley, Mrs. T. E. Nicholson, Mrs. J. B. Dutcher, Mrs. J. M. Sappenfield, Mrs. J. C. Carpenter.

Cemetery Association—Mrs. J. W. Shoemaker, Mrs. J. K. Beck, Mrs. J. O. Howe.

Charity Organization—Mr. Alex Hirsch, Mrs. Minnie Waldron, Mrs. Henry Russell, Mrs. Mose Kahn, Miss Grace Davis.

Conversation Club—Mrs. S. M. Kerr, Mrs. J. E. Luzadder, Mrs. John Millen, Mrs. J. E. Henley; Mrs. T. P. Hanna.

Daughters of Veterans—Mrs. L. C. Hendershot, Mrs. Alfred Perring, Mrs. G. M. Whitaker, Mrs. Henry Splitgerber, Mrs. D. M. Orchard.

Dickens Fellowship Club—Mrs. Marie Rogers, Mrs. Frank Yelch, Mrs. A. E. Deupree, Mrs. George Setser.

Faculty Women's Club—Mrs. U. H. Smith, Mrs. D. A. Rothrock, Mrs. F. G. Bates; Mrs. W. M. Tucker, Mrs. W. T. Morgan.

Friday Club—Mrs. J. E. Moser, Mrs. A. B. Moser, Mrs. Curtis Seay, Mrs. J. D. Hensley, Mrs. A. K. Storms.

Friday Music Club—Mrs. W. F. Book, Mrs. John Foley, Mrs. Charles Matthews, Mrs. W. A. Cogshall, Mrs. Louis Becovitz.

Inter Se Club—Mrs. Merle Morris, Mrs. C. C. Smallwood, Mrs. J. Kentling, Mrs. J. B. Bridwell, Mrs. Austin East.

Kappa Alumnae Association—Mrs. W. N. Culmer, Mrs. Wm. Telfer, Mrs. G. D. Morris, Mrs. C. F. Reed, Mrs. Philip Hill.

League of Women Voters—Mrs. W. W. Black, Mrs. A. J. Neill, Mrs. Ray Cook, Mrs. J. E. Luzadder, Mrs. F. T. LaRue.

McCalla Parent-Teachers Association—Mrs. B. D. Myers, Mrs. Ben Johnson, Mrs. F. H. Batman, Mrs. Milo Curts, Mrs. Laura A. Hippensteel.

Mothers Club—Mrs. M. R. Curry, Mrs. J. D. Jordan, Mrs. Ray Cook, Mrs. Earl Wylie, Mrs. Geo. Brookbank.

Navajo Club—Mrs. C. G. Malott, Mrs. J. M. Smith, Mrs. L. W. Hughes, Mrs. Otto Rogers, Mrs. W. I. Fee.

Nineteenth Century Club—Mrs. Wm. Burrows, Mrs. C. E. Hills, Mrs. C. E. Harris, Mrs. C. M. Hepburn, Mrs. R. R. Ramsey.

Pi Phi Alumnae Club—Mrs. T. J. Karsell, Mrs. Otto Rott, Mrs. C. E. Harris, Mrs. L. W. Hughes, Mrs. C. E. Edmondson.

Psi Iota Xi—Miss Margaret O'Harrow, Miss Opal Corr, Miss Winifred Smith, Miss Edith Regester, Miss Florence Hirsch.

Social Club—Mrs. Wm. Graham, Mrs. C. R. Pleasant, Mrs. R. G. Miller, Mrs. C. H. Springer, Mrs. J. H. Huntington.

Sons of Veterans Auxiliary—Mrs. Lydia Lake; Mrs. Nelle Clark, Mrs. Lola Dillman, Mrs. Lucy Lundy, Mrs. Carrie Parks.

Sorosis Club—Mrs. C. G. Malott, Mrs. Harriet Hughes, Mrs. Harriet Steele, Mrs. R. G. Miller, Mrs. Ralph Cosler.

Swastika Club—Mrs. J. L. Norman, Mrs. L. B. Hunter, Mrs. Wm. Graham, Mrs. A. J. Thompson, Mrs. J. Kentling.

Tri Kappa—Mrs. Jesse Fulwider, Mrs. Hubert Beck, Mrs. N. O. Pittinger, Miss Mary Hicks, Mrs. Eleanor Barclay.

Unique Club—Mrs. C. R. Pleasants, Mrs. H. E. Strain, Mrs. J. B. Bridwell, Mrs. Charles Sears, Mrs. George Bridwell.

War Mothers of Monroe County—Mrs. J. H. Huntington, Mrs. R. H. East, Mrs. John Rogers, Mrs. H. E. Strain, Mrs. J. P. Kemp.

Wednesday Club—Mrs. G. W. Bollenbacher, Jr., Mrs. W. W. Harris, Mrs. S. F. Teter, Mrs. F. H. Batman, Mrs. Lillie Troutman.

Woman's Club—Mrs. John Cravens, Mrs. R. E. Lyons, Mrs. U. G. Weatherly, Mrs. D. M. Mottier, Mrs. J. A. Woodburn.

Woman's Relief Corps—Mrs. Alvin McConkey, Mrs. Al Smith, Mrs. Wm. Lake, Mrs. Frank Rairden, Mrs. Eph Hughes, Mrs. Mary Whitely.

Woman's Self Government Association—Miss Susie Kamp, Miss LeMay Ryan, Miss Dorothy Wolfe, Miss Ruth Frisinger, Miss Rosalind Schu.

Young Woman's Christian Association—Miss Mildred Foster, Miss Mabel Kearns, Miss Lois Stonebraker, Miss Janet Woodburn, Miss Gayle Hammond.



Small Corner in Largest Furniture Factory in the World

MONROE CHAPTER AMERICAN WAR MOTHERS

To Mother

You gave to us the breath of life,
And in your trusting, guiding love
You made our path, in bitter strife
A path of praise to God, above.

Man, though he may stray away
From the things his mother taught
Will turn to good—there to stay—
When his mother comes to thought.

Then, praises be for you, my dear,
For all the good we've known;
May you, in comfort and good cheer
Live on, mother dear, my own.

—YOUR SON

While we honor the memory of our soldiers, so bravely fighting for our country's honor, we must not forget that the truly great power which produced that brave courage of our fighting man was his mother. She it was who suffered all the agonies of suspense, the dread and horror of the unknown, feeling that her boy was going into war and she knew not what dangers. It was she who must bravely urge him to know how proud she felt that her son was not afraid. She dare not let him see her tears, nor allow him to know that her very heart was being torn from her soul, lest he falter. To the war mothers we owe a tribute which can never be paid.

When the members of the Indiana Food Commission were seeking ways and means of conserving food in 1917, Mrs. Alice M. French of Indianapolis, Ind., was appointed to organize the mothers of sons and daughters for service. This being done, the result was American War Mothers came into existence September 29, 1917, at

Indianapolis, Ind. Don Harold of the food commission suggested the name "War Mother". The following year the organization became a national organization. Mrs. John W. O'Harrow of Bloomington, Ind., was appointed to represent Monroe county. She was the county's first War Mother.

The initial meeting of the Monroe County War Mothers was held in the city library of Bloomington, Ind., at eleven o'clock A. M., February 12, 1918, with the following original members:

Mrs. John W. O'Harrow, War Mother; Mrs. John L. Dillman, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. D. M. Mottier, historian; Mrs. L. V. Buskirk, Mrs. Harry Fowler, Mrs. Eliza Riddle, Mrs. Charles Dunn, Mrs. Edward Robinson, Mrs. Wm. Hessler, Mrs. J. M. Rice, Mrs. Mary Bowers, Mrs. Thomas Cunningham, Mrs. Edward Bougher, Mrs. Edward Barnhill, Mrs. L. B. Hunter, Mrs. Wm. Rawles, Mrs. L. D. Rogers, deceased; Mrs. George Setzer, Mrs. Mary Reed, Mrs. R. J. Young, Mrs. Wm. Harris, Mrs. John Wells, Mrs. Charles Springer, Mrs. Otto May, Mrs. Henry Simmons, deceased; Mrs. J. L. Norman, Mrs. Frank Wilson, Mrs. J. F. Register, Mrs. W. H. Beeler.

Each township was organized with the exception of one. The Monroe County War Mothers assisted in all war drives and activities during the war. Up to October 1, 1918, 816 boys were in the service and 504 mothers were eligible to membership in war mothers organization of Monroe county. For the year 1919 Mrs. O'Harrow was elected war mother. They adopted a French orphan—Claudia Jaffre; also furnished and maintained a two-bed ward in the city hospital. This organization affiliated with the local council of women of the city of

Bloomington in July, 1919, and in August, 1919, a charter was granted this chapter with 68 members. The Gold Star records of this county have been published complete in the State Gold Star Volume, but to date the Blue Star records are not complete. On May 24, 1919, Mayor Weaver and the city council of Bloomington, Ind., gave and deeded a plot of ground in Rose Hill Cemetery to the War Mothers organization of Monroe county in honor of the Gold Star men who fell in the world war, for a suitable monument to be placed with the names of these men upon it.

The first decoration day was held on May 30, 1919, with a wooden cross with 34 Gold Stars on it, representing the 34 Gold Star men of the county. The objects of the organization are:

1. To assist the government in every way possible toward 100 per cent Americanization.
2. To affiliate mothers of sons and daughters who served in the world war.
3. To perpetuate the memories of the spirit of the men and women who achieved peace and independence to the world.
4. To erect monuments in honor of our dead heroes and the preservation of documents and individual records for state and county history.

At the national and state conventions in 1920 a law was passed that all officers of the organization be elected biennially. The War Mother elected for Monroe county for the years 1921-1922: Mrs. John Huntington. The War Mother elected for Monroe county for the years 1922-1923: Mrs. Homer E. Strain.

More than 250,000 women of the British isles were made widows during the world war.



Bloomington's Beautiful Modern City High School Building

PARTNERSHIP FORMED IN FIRST SCHOOL DAYS LIVES 74 YEARS WITHOUT A DISAGREEMENT

"Comrades, Comrades,
Ever since we were boys
Sharing each other's sorrows,
Sharing each other's joys."

Seventy-four years as partners, without a fuss, not even a hint of an argument nor mistrust—ever harmonious, each thinking more of his partner's opinion and desires than his own; the almost super-natural history of two of Bloomington's premier business men of the older generation. These men, although both seventy-nine years of age, are strong physically, and clearer mentally than the average youth of twenty-one, and take pride in the statement, that in all their numerous business ventures,

interested in a thing that was the thing in which the other was interested. All boys swap, and Ohio has ever been noted for the "David Hiram" inclination of its men folk—therefore, we may know that the youthful partners had many speculative adventures before their maturity.

Although one partner was never married, it never made any difference in the relations of the partners when Mr. Karszell took a bride—if anything, the partnership became more harmonious, as the principals realized that the firm must succeed in its business ventures more surely, now that one of the partners was rearing a family which must be educated and taught how to conduct business in fu-

business in Bloomington, the partners were quite proud of the day's sales, which amounted to \$6. These men had their discouragements, more than we can realize, in building up the credit of their firm and establishing their product in the market—but, through all the discouragement, and later success, there was never a fuss between the partners, although the partnership had numerous occasions to protect their rights in the business world.

Now, while Mr. Karszell is not active in business, having turned his later established business, the Karszell Mills to the management of his sons, who have incorporated the business as The Bloomington Milling Company, it is understood that he and Mr. Collins are still silently interested in other business in as harmonious a manner as when they swapped off their first Jack knife, back in the days of the little old rural school house in Ohio.

Mr. Collins, the other partner of the firm of Collins & Karszell, is still in business in Bloomington in one of his ventures, and is the head of the Collins, Woodburn Grocery Company, one of Bloomington's largest retail grocery concerns. Both are interested in the National Stone Company.

When asked what had impressed him most since coming to Bloomington, Mr. Karszell dryly replied: "The fact that we stayed in this town after we came here, and the fact that in seventy-four years of partnership, Mr. Collins and I have never had a fuss, never went broke, and never got rich."

It has been impossible to obtain an interview from Mr. Collins.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

READING ROOM

To secure a book, write on the face of this slip the author and title. Much time will be saved in delivering the book, if the book number is noted on the slip. This may be obtained by consulting the card catalogue. The applicant's name and address, together with the number of his desk, should be noted. Present the slip at the central desk. The book will be brought to the reader at his seat.

Readers are expected to return books to the central desk before leaving the Reading Room. Their slips will be returned to them as receipts.

For information concerning the regulations of the Reading Room, consult the pamphlet "Information for Readers" to be had on application at the central desk.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 9-1175





Bloomington Hospital and Nurses' Home

BLOOMINGTON'S MODERN HOSPITAL EXAMPLE OF CIVIC PRIDE IN COMMUNITY WELFARE

With the many superior qualifications which helps Bloomington to far outshine, as a modern city, any other town of equal population within the State of Indiana, we are rather proud of the Bloomington Hospital, and the efficient work of the much-needed community institution.

The Bloomington Hospital was organized and incorporated in 1904, and the first work of this civic enterprise was carried on in the old brick residence building (in the right edge of the picture), but it was soon estimated that this building would not long be adequate to meet the needs of the growing city of higher learning. This building is now used as the housing quarters for nurses and is known as the Nurses Home.

The new, modern hospital building was started in 1916, but owing to the world war and other problems confronting the whole community, the building (in the accompanying illustration) was not completed until November, 1919. Although the hospital had proven a wonderful benefit to the community, the financial needs of the project ever had to be met by other means than the actual earning power of the local institution, until the year 1921, when accounts were balanced with just a small sum showing on the profit side of the book, above all expenses and improvements.

In the fall of 1920, Miss Harriett Jones, a practical nurse of more than ordinary executive ability was induced to take over the actual management of the Bloomington Hospital,

and a great part of the success of the institution in the last year is due to her understanding and co-operation with Bloomington physicians, selection and teaching of practical nurses, along with giving sick people mother-like service in everyday practice.

During 1921 there were at different times 683 patients taken care of in the hospital, along with 58 child births. The present working staff of this institution is composed of four graduate nurses, and ten undergraduate nurses in the three-years train-

ing course required by law before a license can be granted a graduate nurse. The standard of efficiency required of nurses in the Bloomington Hospital compares favorably with the great hospitals of the country, and of course, the salaries paid for these efficient nurses is better than in the average small-town hospital, and many of the great city institutions.

The control and support of the Bloomington Hospital is primarily in the hands of the Woman's Council, an organization of Woman's Organizations of Bloomington, which acts through a Hospital Board. This board, as elected for the present year, is as follows:

Mrs. J. B. Wilson, president; Mrs.



Operating Room in Bloomington Hospital

Charles Springer, vice-president; Mrs. Jennie East, secretary; Mrs. Claude Malotte, treasurer; Mrs. J. K. Beck, Mrs. J. E. Henley, Mrs. Chester Evans, Mrs. W. W. Black, Walter Woodburn, Fred Matthews, and Dr. Robert J. Rogers.

Rocking-horses with hollow bodies were recently used for smuggling contraband goods into India,

COUNTY LICENSES IN 1921.

County Clerk John P. Fowler, issued a report stating that the marriage licenses issued in Monroe county during 1920 were 279 and those issued in 1921 were 303, an increase of 24; during 1921, 81; showing an increase of 991; in 1921, 1,229, which report shows 239 more licenses issued in 1921.

ELLETTSVILLE FIRST NAMED RICHLAND WAS MARKED BY ONE TAVERN AT BEGINNING

George Parks Brought in First Hand-Mill to Township in 1817—Post Office Received Name Ellettsville, Then Town Changed Name—First Store Run by Alonzo Beman in 1838—Reuben Tompkins Laid Out First Lots—Events in Pioneer Social Life Recounted.

Away back in the year 1817, before Monroe county was organized, when there was no such place as Richland township or Ellettsville on any map as the name of a community, George Parks, brought into the territory a rude hand-mill, which was the first grist mill in the neighborhood, and probably one of the first mills of any kind in Monroe county.

This old hand-mill was patronized by the whole community of pioneer settlers in Richland township, until the

Mt. Tabor grist mill was built by old man Burton (mentioned elsewhere by the writer), in 1820. The old hand-mill of George Parks was yet in existence in the year 1883, when it was operated on Old Settlers Day by Johnson Sharp, who owned it at that time.

Richland Became Ellittsville.

Ellettsville, Monroe county, Indiana, did not have as early origin as several towns in the county. The place was at first named Richland, and Edward Ellett kept a tavern there for

several year before it was considered a village. He also conducted a blacksmith shop which was well patronized.

Ellett later started a small, old-fashioned "up-and-down" saw mill, and, it is said, he later put in one apartment of the mill building a set of rude stones, and for a number of years ground corn and probably some wheat for his trade. Needless to say, Edward Ellett may be truthfully credited with "starting the town," although in the month of February, 1837, Reuben Tompkins employed John Sedwick, Monroe county surveyor, and laid out four lots on section 9, Richland township, and named the village thus founded Richland.

During the same year, an effort was made to secure a post office for Richland; but, as there was another post office in the State of Indiana by that name, it was changed to Ellettsville, in honor of Edward Ellett.

In the spring of 1838, Alonzo Beman laid out an addition of seventeen lots, and at this time the name of the village of Richland became Ellettsville, the same as the post office.

Opens First Store.

Mr. Beman, at this time, opened the first store in the place, his stock consisting of a general assortment of goods, worth probably \$1,000.

Within a short time, Beman was joined by F. T. Butler, who became a partner, and who was then in business



Scene Among Monroe County Hills

at Mt. Tabor, packing pork and manufacturing hats on quite an extensive plan.

In 1839, Jefferson Wampler opened a liquor store in the little village; and about the same time, or perhaps late in 1838, Ellett & Barnes started a good store of general merchandise in Ellettsville.

In 1840 there were two stores, one liquor shop one blacksmith shop, one grist mill, one saw mill, a post office and about five families in the make-up of what is now the second largest city in Monroe county.

James Whitesell started a store in 1841, continuing until about 1846. Johnson Stites sold liquor in 1840. Isaac Wampler sold liquor in 1841. A man named Manville was in business about 1846. H. R. Seall opened a good general store in 1848, and continued in business for about ten years. S. B. and O. A. Harris started in business with \$1,000 worth of goods in 1848. Emanuel Faulkner opened a store in 1849; Parks & Coffey started soon afterward, as did John H. Reeves, Harris & Dean and Dowell & Moore. The McCallas, of Bloomington had a branch store in the village about this time.

Dowell & Stearns and G. B. Moore were in business in 1850. R. W. Akin & Co., opened a general store in 1856. W. H. Jackson opened a store about 1865. Parks & Puett were early business men of the village, as were the Perry Brothers, who later became extensively engaged in the development of the stone industry. J. M. Campbell started in business about the beginning of the war of Rebellion, and F. E. Worley began some time during the war.

Among the business ventures of the village have been the saw mill of Sanders and Knighton, Houston's stream saw mill, started in the fifties and sold to Perry & Sedwick, and later destroyed by fire; David Allen's grist mill which cost about \$13,000, and later became the property of Jesse Draper, then W. H. Jackson, who was the owner when the mill burned down in 1882-83.

S. B. Harris built a grist mill in 1870 and later installed machinery and did wool carding. It is said that John Whisenand carded wool in the village as early as 1842, his motive power being a tread wheel. Early in the fifties, Gilbert May started a cabinet shop. Shook & Faulkner began the manufacture of carriages about 1875.

First Bank Opned.

F. E. Worley opened a private bank about 1870 or 1871, with a capital of \$40,000 to \$60,000, and soon won the confidence of the people, and in the decade of the eighties his residence was considered one of the finest, if not the most magnificent in Monroe county. During the seventies, George Fletcher started a planing mill in Ellettsville, and a man from Indianapolis started a spoke factory, which was sold to Sedwick & Grant. Later, in the eighties, William Walls conducted a wagon shop, and Judson Sanders started a steam saw mill in 1883.

In 1850 the population of Ellettsville was about 60; in 1860, it had grown to about 250; in 1870, about 450; in 1880, about 585, and in 1883 the place began to show its real strength of growth, as the population showed 625 in that year, and has grown ever since until today the prosperous little city is next to Bloomington in towns of Monroe county.

In June, 1866, the population of Ellettsville being 388, upon petition a plan to incorporate the town of Ellettsville as laid out at the time, comprised of 202 acres, was voted upon in an election ordered by the county commissioners for June 16. A majority of votes cast in this election being in favor of incorporation, in September, 1866 the county board declared Ellettsville to be duly incorporated. Officers were elected, but elections were abandoned for several years, when the municipal government was revived and continued to the present day.

Rawlins First School Teacher.

The first school in Richland township was taught in what is now a part of Ellettsville, where the old residence of William Draper was built. The building was constructed of round logs and contained a great fireplace which could be induced to take in logs six feet long and fully two feet in diameter. The building had one log left out of the wall on the south side about breast-high, over which opening greased paper was fastened, to serve the purpose of a window.

William Rawlins, son of Roderick Rawlins, the first treasurer of Monroe county (mentioned elsewhere by the writer), was the first teacher in this school building.

The school term was three months long, and the children of James Parks, Benjamin Parks, Lewis Noel, Coleman Puett, Samuel Ellett, Joseph Reeves, George Sharp, George Parks, William Milligan (two miles away), and William Edmundson attended school in this old log structure under the tutelage of young Rawlins, who taught them how to read, write and cipher.

In about five years this old building was abandoned for school purposes for a more modern structure of hughed logs, which was erected near the old cemetery, and used until the township was divided into districts, in the decade of the forties. Various school houses were used in Ellettsville prior to 1855, at which time a large frame house with two rooms was erected, and used until the \$7,000 brick building was erected about 1871 or 1872. Major H. F. Perry was one of the first teachers in the old frame house. The teachers in Ellettsville in the winter of 1880-81 were, Mary Moberly, H. M. Edmundson, J. E. Edmundson, Nellie Wingfield and J. W. Bray, holding class in the frame, while J. V. Foster and M. E. Dickson taught in the brick building.

Early Church Life.

The old Vernal Baptist church was one of the very first, if not the first church organized in Monroe county, as

meetings were held as early as the winter of 1817-18, although it is probable no actual organization of the church was effected until several years later. Among the first members of this congregation were the families of James Parks (mentioned elsewhere in the history of Monroe county), Lewis Noel, Leroy Mayfield, John Sanders, the Coffeys, Shreeves, Martins, Frank Hall and others.

A rude log church building was erected in the Sanders neighborhood about 1826, and was used until about 1838, when a frame church house was built further north and within three-fourth of a mile of Ellettsville at that time. The old log structure was so open that in bad weather meetings had to be held in the home of James Parks who for many years was Deacon of the church.

The Rev. James Chambers was the first minister, and was succeeded in a few years by the Rev. Leroy Mayfield, who was pastor for more than thirty years.

The Bethany Baptist church was also organized quite early, its first members being the families of John Wilburn, William Sparks, Abe May, Henry Flood, William H. Treadway and Henry Sanders.

Cumberland Presbyterian.

Another famous early church of the community was the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Richland township. Citizens of Bloomington of this faith often attended services there. It was organized in 1830, and among its members were the Sharps, Constables, Figgs, Johnsons, Halls, Clays and others.

The church building was erected on Section 4, and named the pleasant Hill Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Thomas J. Sharp donated the land for this edifice of worship.

The North Liberty Church of Christ was also organized in the thirties, and numbered among its congregation the families of Pleasant York, Andrew Reeves, James Everman, Wesley Acuff, James Hall, J. H. Houston and others.

The old Wesley Chapel Methodist Church was organized in Richland (later Ellettsville) in the twenties, and among its members were the Kerys, the Smiths, Hopewells, Sedwicks, Reeves, Knightons, Stineson, Moots, Sharps, and others.

Other denominations were probably organized in and about Ellettsville in the pioneer days, both early and in later years, but we find that the Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Christians, remnants of the old pioneer organizations of Richland township have churches at the present time in Ellettsville.

More than 100 tons of wood are consumed in the world daily in the form of matches.

It is said that prehistoric men were more skilled in trephining than our present-day surgeons.

(By Robert P. Huang)

p-mf
In-di - an - a, _____ Our In-di - an - a, _____ In-di -
an - a, _____ we're all for you _____ We will fight for _____ the Cream and
Crim - son, _____ For the glo - ry of old I U. _____ Nev-er
daunt - ed, _____ we can-not fal - ter, _____ In the bat - tle _____ we're tried and
true _____ In-di - an - a, _____ our In-di - an - a, _____ In-di -
an - a, we're all for you _____ *1* *Yells* *Fine*
Zie-ket-y
f
Boom! Rah! Rah! Zie-ket-y Boom! Rah! Rah! Hoo - rah! Hoo - rah! In - di - an - a Rah! Rah! Zie-ket-y
Boom! Rah! Rah! Zie-ket-y Boom! Rah! Rah! Hoo - rah! Hoo - rah! In - di - an - a Rah! Rah!
Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! In - di - an - a! In - di - an - a! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! In - di - an - a! In - di - an - a!
Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! In - di - an - a! In - di - an - a! Sis! Room! In - di - an - a! Where! In - di -

expected direction. The zenith of good will between our two peoples here in this city can not be more improved; but, as one of the professors said: "If China is better understood as to her situation, principles and ideals now, the friendship between the two peoples would be even on a firmer basis." This, however, we both expect to realize, when we understand each other more through our personal associations.

The last, but not the least, which I want to say is this Memorial event which is gloriously started now on

the campus. I certainly have come here at an opportune moment when I can have a share in honoring the heroes who sacrificed their lives for the dear civilization and humanity. The East and the West, Orient or Occident alike, are the lovers of civilization and Humanity. From this movement of honoring the heroes who saved the civilization and humanity, shall we allow ourselves to remain behind! We singers of "Indiana, we're for you" must rally to the support for the success of this "Great Memorial Event."

broadened its scope. The original officers of this financial concern were: P. K. Buskirk, president; John T. Woodward, secretary; Directors: J. D. Showers, Fred Matthews, W. N. Showers, H. C. Duncan, Ira Batman, N. U. Hill, W. T. Hicks, W. S. Bradfute.

Bloomington National Bank.

While many strangers, especially among incoming students of Indiana University, at first confuse the names of Bloomington's two National Banks, they soon learn that the city of higher learning proudly possesses, maintains and supports two National banks.

The Bloomington National Bank, while the youngest of the city's financial concerns doing banking business, is far from being weak as the last published bank statement shows.

This concern is located in the Allen Block, and was organized and chartered just before the memorial financial turmoil of 1907, with W. H. Adams as its first president. The bank soon became recognized as a strong financial institution having been chosen as a United States Depository.

Reflect Soundness of Business.

Bloomington may well be congratulated for the prosperous showing of her banking concerns in the first month of 1922, as the growth of these institutions only reflects the progress and growth of the community's business life.

Did Ruskin anticipate the founding of the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts? It would seem so from the following note to "Sesame and Lilies," which was published in 1865: "I wish there were a true order of chivalry instituted for our English youth of certain ranks in which both boy and girl should receive, at a given age, their knighthood and ladyhood by true title; attainable only by certain probation and trial both of character and accomplishment; and to be forfeited, on conviction by their peers of any dishonorable act."—New York Evening Post.

BANKING HOUSES OF CITY OF HIGHER LEARNING REFLECT CONDITIONS IN BUSINESS LIFE OF COMMUNITY

The first banking business in Bloomington was done by Tarkington & Atkinson, who issued "shinplasters," as did J. M. Howe, along in the early fifties (mentioned in another article in "Historic Treasures.")

Although Bloomington, Indiana, may never reach as great a size as Chicago—that is, in population—the town is far in advance of Chicago in the percentage of prosperous banking houses within its business district.

Bloomington, Indiana, in 1922 is represented as 100 per cent sound financially by the prosperous showing of its banking houses in reports which are published in fulfillment of the State and National banking laws.

The growth of Bloomington's wealth is reflected in the following figures, which show the total deposits in Bloomington's banks by years:

In 1911, \$1,105,000; in 1915, \$1,459,000; in 1918, \$2,036,000; in 1920, \$2,903,000; in 1921, \$3,334,000.

The Bloomington Bank was organized by local men about 1857, with a capital stock of \$20,000, and soon after this organization was formed bank notes were issued by this institution, which had deposited Missouri and other State bonds with the auditor of State as security for these notes. These bonds so depreciated in 1860 that the bank was suspended, as the paper of the concern was rated at probably 30 cents on the dollar.

First National Bank

Soon after the suspension of the Bloomington Bank, a private banking house was organized and opened in Bloomington by Buskirk and Hunter. This concern continued in business until about 1871, when it was merged with other interests which resulted in the organization we know as the Bloomington First National Bank, with a capital stock of \$100,000, which was later raised. The bank was opened in the old building which stood where the present modern stone banking building of the financial concern presents a pleasing appearance to our citizenship of 1922. The first president of this banking institution was George A. Buskirk.

Monroe County State Bank

The Monroe County State Bank, as the name implies, is a state institution, and was chartered under the laws of Indiana in 1892, by a number of Bloomington financiers and business men, who felt the growing need of another bank in the thriving community. To flatter one's self in saying that these men showed sound judgement seems a trite expression, when we see the volume of business which flows through Bloomington's financial channels daily. The name of W. A. Fullwider, as president; Senator Edwin Coor (a trustee in Indiana University and attorney), as vice-president; S. C. Dodds and Arthur Cravens played a great part in building up the prosperity of the institution in its early years.

Citizens Loan and Trust Co.

The Citizens Loan and Trust Company of Bloomington was organized with a capital stock of \$25,000 in 1899, which was increased later to \$50,000. The business of this institution, while coming in the class of banking houses, is really more general than a straight banking concern. Originally, the concern did a loan and trust business exclusively, but in 1903



Cozy Ward in Bloomington Hospital

COUNTERITERS AND CROOKS RUN OUT OF POLK TOWNSHIP BY "REGULATORS"—LATER BECAME ABUSED BY "WHITE-CAPPERS"

Old Todd Settlement as Near as Residents Ever Came to Having a Town in Boundaries—Chapel Hill Project a Failure—Account of Early Life in Community.

In the late forties and early fifties, counterfeiters and horse thieves, burglars and crooks of every kind seemed to over run Indiana when they found poor shelter for their depredation in other parts of the country, and Monroe county received her share of these unwholesome guests.

Within the county where the rough country was sparsely inhabited, the ravines, morasses and almost impenetrable thickets furnished excellent retreats for these outlaws and the light-fingered gentry plied their depredations upon the more reliable neighbors.

Counterfeit Money Too Plentiful.

In some localities of the state neighbor could place no dependence in neighbor, for the inducements to pass counterfeit money were indeed strong, owing to the poverty of the masses and the great advantage a few hundred dollars would give to a man in that early period.

Many men of otherwise good character, who had previously bore good reputations were sometimes induced to connect themselves with manufacturers of counterfeit bills or bogus coin, in order to reap a harvest for the time-being, intending to later resume their old places of respectability among their fellow-men.

The southeastern portion of Monroe county showed early evidence of illegal transactions of this character, and several residents of Polk township were at times suspected of complicity, but nothing definite was learned until late in the fifties.

Before this, counterfeit bills on different state banks and bad coin of fair appearance, color and weight had made its appearance in the county at stores, and steps had been taken to find just who it was that had been guilty of the deeds, but the rascals had a well organized system and completely baffled the authorities.

It is probable that more of this doubtful money was actually manufactured within the county, but passers of counterfeit money were, nevertheless, quite numerous.

"Regulators" Organize.

This condition of affairs finally led to the organization of what was known as regulators—men of honesty in Monroe county and vicinity—who resolved to end by their own efforts the careers of lawbreakers, if careful vigilance and persistent effort could possibly bring such things to pass. We may state now, that these men did succeed, and the plan soon became quite popular as a means of settling with criminals.

One man was shot in the jail at Bloomington by a mysterious crowd of

men, who overpowered the guards.

While the plan had been a success for the purpose it was originally meant, it led, however, to grave abuses in a short time.

In more than one section of the county, a number of men who entertained a grudge against a neighbor, would assemble at night, thoroughly disguised, and then give the man a terrible whipping.

Bingham Case Recalled.

One man, named Bingham, was treated thus, and so severe was the punishment he received that his body was a mass of bruised and blackened flesh from the whipping he received. The man died from his wounds in a few days. It was stated by persons who lived at that time, that the man was undoubtedly an honest citizen.

Another man named Vansickle, who lived in the southern part of Monroe county, was so severely whipped by masked men who took him out one night, that he died from the effects in a few months, at what has become known as "Vansickle's Mill," in the

southern part of Morgan county.

Town Would Not Grow.

Polk township, in Monroe county, like Salt Creek township, also had hopes of building a thriving city at one time. When the township was created it was named for President James K. Polk, in 1849, and the nearest to a village was established at "Todd's Big Springs" where elections were held in the house of John Todd for several years. The old blacksmith shop was later used. Willie Davis and Samuel Axam were the first fence viewers, Peter Norman was first inspector of elections and Willie Davis was the first constable in the township.

David Miller and John Smith thought that the township should be represented by having a metropolis within its lines, and in October, 1856, these two men, as owners, employed the county surveyor to lay off twenty-seven lots on the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 31, Township 7 north, Range 1 east, in Polk township, and named the village thus started on paper "Chapel Hill."

Hopes End in Disappointment.

Their hopes of establishing a thriving city were soon doomed to disappointment, for after the start was made the infant village was too weak to survive for any length of time. But, although the village died there still remains near the site one of the most picturesque hills with its steep road blasted and carved through and over the solid rock.

NEW \$200,000 MASONIC TEMPLE WILL BE ADDED TO BEAUTIFUL CITY OF HIGHER LEARNING—BIG BANQUET HELD DEC. 29, 1921

Monroe Lodge, No. 22, F. and A. M., held its annual banquet in the City of Bloomington, December 29, 1921, with more than 400 men seated about the friendly board, the following account of which appeared in the Bloomington Evening World of December 30, 1921:

Plans for a new \$200,000 Masonic Temple for Monroe Lodge, No. 22, were unfolded by the building committee, at the annual banquet, last night. The Temple is to be erected on the Masonic lot, corner of College avenue and Seventh street, and will face on Seventh, opposite the post-office. (This lot is now occupied by the "old Seminary building," mentioned elsewhere in this book).

Ways and means for financing the project were explained in detail, the plan of the committee being to allow members to make twenty equal payments semi-annually over a period of ten years after they have subscribed for stock. Total amount of resources already on hand counting cost of the lot are about \$30,000.

Architect Explains.

Mr. Hunter, of the firm of Rubush & Hunter, Indianapolis architects, was present and by the aid of stereopticon slides, showed drawings of the inside of the Temple. The ground floor will contain an assembly room

for taking care of the social features, which may be used by Masons at any time of the day or night. It also will contain a library where Masonic literature will be available, as well as a roomy office for the secretary's use.

The banquet room is to be 50 by 87 feet, and a ladies' lounge 18 by 19. There will be living quarters for a custodian and family. The main assembly room will be 50 by 67 feet, and the men's lounge 24 by 35 feet. The main lodge floor will be 69 feet long and 50 feet wide, with a balcony extending around the room. There will be a stage 22 by 50 feet—half as large as the present Blue Lodge room.

The building is to be erected of native stone, with two massive columns at the entrance. A forced ventilation system is to be installed.

Professor U. S. Hanna explained in detail plans worked out by the committee for raising money to build this Temple. The original plans as worked out provided for an increase in dues, but this plan was abandoned. The committee decided to ask for contributions from the membership, based upon payments semi-annually, and booklets are to be mailed to the membership in a short time, explaining the plan in full.

An open discussion was asked for

by the building committee, after the details had been divulged, and a rising vote was taken, expressing unanimous thanks as approval and confidence in the committee and support of its work. Many present were in favor of starting work at once on the new building, and the committee announced that actual construction would start as soon as funds are received.

Interesting Information.

Interesting information concerning the Temple project was given by Fred Matthews, chairman of the building committee, and the other members of the committee, who are W. E. Showers, Professor Thomas E. Nicholson, M. L. Borden, T. J. Sare, Professor U. S. Hanna and Allen Buskirk.

Mr. Showers spoke of what citizens owe the community in which they live, declaring that they can not take out more than they put into a community, and that it is necessary for us to each pay a debt we owe to our home town as much as an obligation at a bank. He expressed himself as being enthusiastic over the building of the Temple, and referred to the joy of self-sacrifice from sheer civic pride. "To put this Temple project over, it will require sacrifice," he said, "but it would not be worth a cent if it did not." He asserted the building will be a lasting monument to the city of Bloomington, and the only wonder is that the membership of the lodge has not demanded it long before this time. Mr. Showers's father was a member of the building committee, and the Temple project was a matter dear to his heart. W. E. Showers showed his great interest and love for the lodge and his home town by attending the meeting on crutches, where he made an eloquent plea for the building project.

Gave History of Lodge.

Allen Buskirk said Monroe lodge deserves and should have a home of its own. He explained all the good points of the new Temple, and said that one important feature is that the wives and daughters of Masons are to be well taken care of in the new building. He said the banquet room is to be able to care for the entire membership with ease and with the lounge room at the side, will house an overflow of 200 or more. In closing, he said it was his father's most sacred wish and desire that Monroe lodge have a new home.

Mr. U. H. Smith, toastmaster of the banquet, introduced M. L. Borden as the old "wheel horse." Mr. Borden spoke on the necessity of unity, and in his interesting manner, gave a history of the early Masonic struggles in the community. Monroe lodge was instituted at Bloomington, in 1840 and with the lodge divided several years later, over the question of building a hall, seven or eight men financed the project alone. These men were the late Morton C. Hunter, George A. Buskirk, J. G. McPheeters, William R. Tarkington, I. A. Holtzman, James B. Clark and Wallace Hight, pioneers in Masonry of Monroe county and Bloomington, whose memory is now

honored and revered by later Masons.

Legal Advisor Talks.

Thomas J. Sare, legal advisor of the building committee, said money must be made available before the Temple is started. Those who take stock will, in reality, be making an outright donation, as their stock will carry no voting power. Members will sign notes for their stock and as soon as a sufficient number of notes have been taken up, the committee will borrow money on the remainder and thus push the Temple to completion.

U. H. Smith, bursar of Indiana University, presided as toastmaster, following the turkey banquet, which was served by the ladies of the Eastern Star. After invocation by Dr. C. H. Taylor, pastor of the First Methodist church of Bloomington, a vote of thanks was extended to the Eastern Star for the splendid menu, which included escalloped oysters, mashed potatoes, peas, baked beans, fruit salad, celery, hot rolls, pickles, brick ice cream, cake, coffee, and cigars.

Mr. Smith presented retiring Master, Professor Thomas E. Nicholson, who reported that sixty petitioners had been raised to Master Masons

during 1921. He praised his excellent corps of officers and the members for their loyal attendance and assistance. He referred to the fact that there are over 2,000,000 Masons in the country, and spoke of the good they have accomplished in their respective communities.

George Washington a Mason.

George Washington, first President of the United States, was a Mason, as were fifty of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence. "Masonry, down through the ages, has formed the bulwark of good citizenship," he said.

Professor Logan Esarey, newly-elected Master, made a short, witty talk, and gave way to John R. Stemm, division superintendent of the Monon railroad, who emphasized the effect Masonry has had among employees of the railroad. He said Masonry has produced better employees, who give better service, "and I am thankful that it is growing on the Monon railroad," he declared. He complimented Bloomington as being one of the most progressive and rapid-growing cities along the whole Monon system.

"LONDON PAPER, 1834" TELLS OF REMARKABLE INVENTION—SOLAR STOVE HEATS WITHOUT FUEL

In a number of old newspaper clippings we have been able to look through recently, we find one which appeals to our sense of news value as interesting reading and containing information of importance for the reading public today and for future generations.

The old clipping was only marked with "London Paper, 1834" in lead pencil, written on the margin, therefore, we can not state what the name of the publication was in which the article was first printed. The subject of the article is the feature that seems of importance:

"Extraordinary."

"When the properties of steam and

its powers were ascertained, it was supposed human genius would extend no further; still, since then we have had our streets and houses lighted by gas, and now we are to have our residence warmed and our provisions dressed without the use of fire, flame, smoke, steam, gas, oil, spirit, chemical preparation, or any dangerous substance whatever."

"Incredible as this may appear, it is no less true, an ingenious German having invented a machine by which it may be accomplished.

"It is about (blurred) inches high, 12 inches wide and 9 inches deep. It has the appearance of a miniature chest of drawers, and is surmounted



SCENE ON UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

by an inverted crescent, which is hollow for the purpose of containing water.

"It is called 'Wenn's Solar Stove,' and is heated by 'elementary heat,' produced, according to the words of the inventor, by 'separate and combined elements.' It may be used with greatest safety in ships, and manufactories or ware houses, where in (blured) of the combustible, most of the stock fires are prohibited.

"The process of heating is so clean, and simple that a lady having white gloves on may perform it without soiling them, or a child three years of age without injury.

"Yesterday, its powers were exhibited at the West Indian Docks, before Captain Parrish, the dock master; T. Sheldarke, Esq., engineer; — Beck, Esq., and a number of other gentlemen connected with the Dock Company, who expressed the greatest surprise at Wenn's invaluable discovery, and they considered it would be of incalculable service to the Navy, etc.

"Heat was produced by invisible

means in less than two minutes, and in less than three minutes afterwards, water which had been put cold into the crescent, boiled with such force, that the window of the room in which it was tried was compelled to be opened to let the steam escape.

"There is a drawer of tin in the machine in which a steak or chop can be cooked in its own gravy, but there not being one at hand the experiment was not tried.

"Three hours after it had been heated from which nothing had been done to it, was found to be still so hot that it could scarcely be touched by the naked hand, although it had been carried from the Dock to the city.

"We understand it is the intention of the ingenious inventor, who has expended all he was possessed of in bringing it to perfection, to exhibit it to the public at the Museum of Arts and Sciences, in Leicester square.—London Paper.

(We wonder what ever became of this mysterious invention.)



days, but the bulk of the inhabitation many years ago were led to see that there had been good results accomplished through the methods adopted by the Salvation Army.

It is well understood that the army's local work is for the preaching of the gospel truths and uplifting of fallen humanity from sinful careers to lives of honesty, sobriety and righteousness.

The local crops has various branches of activity, such as preparing and distributing Christmas cheer baskets, winters relief work, summer outings for mothers and children, Sunday school work, week night meetings for young people and regular gospel services the whole year round.

Ensign and Mrs. Brookes are the officers in charge of Bloomington work.

SALVATION ARMY WORK IN BLOOMINGTON

It is about seventeen years since the Salvation Army commenced work in Bloomington. There was some excitement among the onlookers when the army officers appeared on the street for open air service. The uniform, cap and tunic and poke bonnet worn by the officers, and their weapons of warfare consisting of tamborine, cornet, guitar and big drum seemed to some people to be out of place in religious meetings.

A store room on West Sixth street

became the place of worship for indoor services. The novelty of this seemingly odd procedure aroused the curiosity of the people, who flocked in large crowds to the store room to see the new show, but soon began to realize they were in a place that was termed: "A Red Hot Gospel Meeting." During the revival services many notorious characters were converted and showed by their actions that a change in life had been wrought. There was some misunderstanding and persecution in the early



Salvation Army Baskets Ready for Christmas Delivery

TOWN OF HARRODSBURG HAS VARIED CAREER— FIRST NAMED "NEWGENE"—SURVIVED IN 1836—POOR START, GREW TO INDUSTRIAL CENTER

Ups and Downs of Early Existence of Thriving Village Shown in History of Enterprise Exhibited by Early Inhabitants—Interesting Facts Pieced Together—\$18,500 Woolen Factory Erected in 1864.

Harrodsburg, situated in Clear Creek Township, Monroe County, Indiana, was laid out by Alexander Buchanan, proprietor, and John Sedwick, surveyor, in December, 1836, on the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of Section 29, Township 7 north, range 1 west.

The original plat of the now flourishing little town of Harrodsburg was made up of twenty-four lots and the village was named Newgene.

Newgene Renamed Harrodsburg.

Levi Sugart laid out an addition of three lots to the village of Newgene, in May, 1837, and for some reason (we cannot find out at this time just why the name was changed), the name of the village was changed to Harrodsburg.

Berkey & Isominger are said to have started the first store in the place, and took out a license in 1836. Jacob Corman took out a liquor license in 1839, paying \$25 for the same. Tilford & Glass also established a store in the early life of the village. A. and P. Carmichael, who were in business in Sanford in the early days, are said also to have established a business in Harrodsburg.

The early families of the village (then Newgene) were, Henry Berkey, who is said to have purchased a lot conditionally before the place was laid out; Joseph Cranshaw, Job Horton, Samuel Baugh, Richard Empson, Alexander Buchanan, and a widow lady named Cully, and others later.

For about a year, in 1844, there had been no store in Harrodsburg, then S. W. and J. D. Urmeys opened a stock of general merchandise worth probably \$450, and in the following year Paris Vestal also opened a store.

The first resident physician in the village was James Beatley, who was also reputed to have been a pedagogue of considerable reputation in the community.

Baugh & Empson were tanners, as was Rufus Finley, who erected a tannery about forty rods down the little creek at the village.

Creek Took Name From Indian.

It was told by early settlers that the little creek took its name from Ro-si-neah, an old chief of the Delaware Indians, who, when the first settlement was made, was encamped in a large hollow sycamore tree on the bank of the stream. In pronouncing the name, accent the last syllable.

Vestal continued with his business

for about two years, then sold out to Moore & Baugh. Greason was Vestal's partner for a time, as was Mr. McCrea.

Vestal and Sutherland were partners for a while in 1848, then continued in business as separate concerns. About 1849 James W. Carter was in business in the place, and about 1850, Sutherland & Graham formed a partnership of short duration. The Urmeys continued in business, and Odell & Walker were in business about this time. In 1853 Sutherland & Baugh dissolved their partnership in July, which had only lasted a short time.

Packing Concern Organized.

Alexander Sutherland and Dugan Jones formed a partnership in April, 1852, and established their business of the general merchandising, packing pork, buying and shipping grain and provisions and buying and selling real estate. Sutherland is said to have furnished \$4,000 and Jones \$2,000 of the capital in the concern, and two-thirds of the profits and

losses were assumed by the senior partner. Henry Baugh was alone in business at that time, as was W. N. Anderson.

Among the business men after these early pioneers were, Carter & Dunn, Mr. Waldrup, Julius Sues, Harmon & Buchanan, East & Deckard, Judy & Kinser, Oliphant & Pearson, Oliphant & Gorton, Carmichael & Urmy, Oliphant & Woodward, Woolery & Wolf, Wolf & Son, Perdue & Wolf, Urmeys & McFaddin, Purdue & Woolery, Sephenson & Carmichael, H. C. Smallwood, Deckard & Chambers, Kisner & Smallwood, W. Kinser, Granger's store, Strain & Woodward, and perhaps a few others.

Shipping Helped Growth.

Beginning about 1853, the firm of Sutherland & Jones did a large business in packing pork and shipping the same, along with grain, in flatboats down the creeks to markets of the south. They sent out from eight to twelve boat loads during a season, and employed from forty to fifty men.

This firm did an aggregate business of little less than \$100,000. This gave an appearance of great thrift to the little town of Harrodsburg, and influenced many people to locate in the place, who may have otherwise passed on to larger cities.

Business Flourished.

During the forties Urmeys & Isominger shipped grain by boat from the village, as did the Urmeys brothers. Sutherland & Jones lost considerable money on pork and were gradually forced to suspend opera-



tions, but with the firms obligations all paid off.

In 1861 Carmichael & Urmey began a big business in pork packing, and the first year they packed 1,800 hogs. The business increased until about forty men were employed by the concern, and as high as 3,500 hogs were slaughtered in a season. Considerable grain was also shipped by this concern, which continued in business until about 1877, when they failed through losses and compromised honorably with their creditors.

The railroad had been completed in 1853, and this was quite an added boost for the town, as it afforded a much better means of reaching the markets than did the old water courses.

Later Industries.

Among the leading industries that later flourished in the thriving little town was a distillery operated by Brown & Dekard, about 1865, the capacity of the distillery being about twenty gallons a day. Chambers & Strain were afterward owners.

J. M. Anderson conducted a cabinet factory of no mean dimensions, beginning early in the fifties. Stipp & Strain built a big grist mill in 1866, costing about \$8,000, which later passed to the ownership of Woolery, Stevenson & Co., and then to John Stephenson, who operated the mill for many years.

Oliphant, Woodward & Carmichael built a large woolen factory about 1864, at the close of the war of the Rebellion, which cost about \$18,500 including the machinery and equipment.

The factory began operations after necessary help was employed and turned out considerable quantities of wool, yarn, flannels, jeans and casimeres.

It seems that the enterprise was started at an inopportune time, for various changes were made in ownership of the concern, and at last the business was abandoned about 1879 or 1880, when the population of the village was about 260.

W. W. WICKS ENLISTED WHEN SENT ON AN ERRAND—NEVER RETURNED TO JOB—CAME TO BLOOMINGTON AFTER WAR

"I was working for my uncle, in a grocery in New Albany, Ind., when the war broke out in 1860," said W. W. Wicks, founder of the modern department store bearing his name, "and one day, he sent me up town to order a barrel of sugar and some flour from the wholesale house. When I got up town, I saw a crowd of men, and I crowded in to see what they were about.

"It was a Recruiter!

"I saw my chum, and bannered him to enlist—that night we were marching over to Jeffersonville as soldiers in the three-month's service (Lincoln's first call for volunteers).

"Never did hear whether my uncle got his sugar or not," continued the veteran business man as well as soldier, "because I came to Bloomington after my three-months enlistment ended, and there re-enlisted in the three-years service."

Since the close of the great civil war, in 1865, Mr. W. W. Wicks has been prominent in the development of numerous business enterprises of Bloomington and Monroe county. When asked concerning some of the ventures Mr. Wicks stated that when "we started the 'Bee Hive' (this store developed into the present-day Wicks store of Bloomington), we did not have much of a stock, and little capital—but we advertised what we had, and we did a good job of advertising, therefore it had to go.

"I helped organize three stone companies, and opened good quarries—but I organized one stone company which I didn't organize.

"There was a piece of land I ran across which showed outcroppings of as fine looking stone as you could want. I contracted for an option on this land, then sold stock in my company to New York people who trusted my word without even looking at my

proposition. Then, I decided I wanted somebody in the company I could talk to, so I decided to let Henry Showers have some of my stock.

"Well, I made arrangements to take Henry out to look the proposition over, and we drove to this land, and were walking across the fields, and were just climbing over a fence. I had one foot in the air when something hit me!

"It hit me just like a blow from one's fist!

"Something said: 'Tain't no good!' in just those words.

"I called to Henry Showers, and almost paralyzed him, with: 'Henry, it ain't no good—no use you going any further.'

"He was a little aggravated, and insisted that we look the place over as we had wasted all the energy of driving to the place. After viewing the rock which showed, he insisted that it was a dandy prospect for a stone quarry, and I had to acknowledge that it looked awful good to me—but I was convinced that it was

no good, and would have felt guilty to have allowed them to go ahead. Then we decided to put in a couple cores and blast deeper than the surface which had shown.

"Sure enough—It was no good!

"I paid the stock purchasers their money back, then stood a damage suit from the man who owned the land, and finally compromised by paying him a good sum of money out of my own pocket. That's one Wicks Company I organized that I didn't organize."

Mr. Wicks, although retired from actual business activities, still retains not a little prestige among business men of the present period as a rather keen advisor whose advice is sought for in weighty financial matters.

THE NEW DOLLAR.

What will be known as the "peace" dollar came into circulation Jan. 1, 1922. The Philadelphia mint coined 856,473 of them in December so there would be enough of the 1921 date to prevent their being held for a premium by coin collectors. On one side is the head of Liberty and on the other is an eagle at rest, (which may be mistaken for a dove of peace, as the "spread eagle" is shown on most coins), on a mountain top clutching a broken sword struck by the sun's rays. Under the eagle is the word, "peace." (Mentioned elsewhere in this book.)

About 100,000,000 of the new dollars will be coined unless special legislation provides for a larger total. This is the first new dollar design since 1878. The law provides that the design shall not be changed more frequently than every twenty-five years. The coinage of silver dollars stopped in 1904, but was resumed last February when the purchase of silver was begun under the Pittman act to replace silver dollars melted and sold during the war. In recent years the paper dollar has been more common than the silver dollar. Silver certificates, United States notes, treasury notes of 1890 and Federal Reserve Bank notes are issued in dollar denominations. In the east there has been a prejudice against the silver dollar for many years. In the far west there existed as much prejudice against paper dollars. Several millions of the old silver dollars are in circulation and with 100,000,000 of the new dollars coming, the silver dollar should become common again.

ABOVE ALL THINGS—BY "THE STROLLER"

Above all things—we have the fish on the court house.

"Ann" had nothing on his Piscatorial Majesty which floats at the highest pinnacle in the city.

We ask—"How old is the fish on the court house?" It is highly probable that no person living, even at this writing, can correctly answer that question. The big metal fish has been a weather vane above the court house beyond the memory of the oldest living inhabitant of Monroe county. We harken back to the days of forty years ago. At that time there was a belfry on top of the county

building, with a small bell hanging in it. Above it was the fish. Someone died several years before and left a legacy of \$200 for a town clock. Additions to this sum were made at various times from the proceeds of amateur entertainments, principally given by the Mendelssohn Society. The fund became sufficient to build a fine new cupola for housing the town clock on the old court house. The fish came down for a few weeks when it was again perched aloof—proudly, perhaps—on the new cupola.

Just one other time did his Piscatorial Majesty descend to earth. That

was when Monroe county decided to erect a new \$200,000 court house, proudly termed a "temple of justice." The fish was then examined at close



Henry J. Feltus

quarters. Length, three feet, nine inches; made of metal that has stood the weather of years.

The day came when gold bricks and blue sky oil stock were the vogue.

"An appropriate emblem of the town," people said of the fish—"sucker." But back went the fish to the highest point to the new temple of justice, again to wave in the breeze of the four seasons of the year.

Who has not returned to his home town of Bloomington and to himself said, "That old fish on the court house looks good to me!" Like the Star Spangled Banner, we say of the fish—Long may it wave!

Henry J. Feltus is the dean of newspaper men of Bloomington, and a pioneer of Monroe county journalism. He established the Weekly Courier in Bloomington in 1875, and later the Daily Courier. At the time of publication of this book Mr. Feltus, at the age of 75, is actively engaged as a feature and editorial writer for The Bloomington Weekly Star, successful country newspaper, modernized, yet retaining the zest of the old school of newspaper writing. Mr. Feltus' "Lick-skillet Items," "Star Twinkles," and editorial paragraphs are known to nearly every newspaper man in the state. Probably his most popular feature, "The Stroller," was originated only recently. It is with the sharp wit of The Stroller that he eulogizes the old tin fish on the Monroe county courthouse in this book.

The accumulations of Christmas funds in the United States last year amounted to \$150,000,000.

The average wage earner in the United States consumes 1,775 pounds of food a year.

Fogs indicate unsettled weather. A morning fog usually lifts before noon.

WATER SUPPLY HAS BEEN ISSUE IN LOCAL ELECTIONS SINCE DAYS OF TOWN PUMP

City Established First Waterworks System in Early '90s—Water Shortages Annoy Citizens in 1899, 1901, 1908, and 1913—Near Shortage Averted in Summer of 1921—Griffey Creek Project Defeated at Polls Last November.

Few municipal elections or campaigns in Bloomington in recent years have been waged without the city water supply entering into the contentions of the rival parties as an important factor. Ever since Bloomington first established a water works system in the early '90s, located 2½ miles west of the city on the Stanford road, the question of obtaining an adequate water supply for patrons of the system has been a burning one in local politics. It has been the policy of succeeding administrations to enlarge and extend the system originally established west of the city, and to provide for the growing needs of a growing city in that way.

The first waterworks systems established in Bloomington, when wells and cisterns no longer fulfilled the demands of a growing population, consisted of one small lake, still in existence as a part of the present plant, but rarely used. A small pumping outfit was purchased to lift the water from the level of the lake to a reservoir situated on the summit of a near-by hill. The water flowed into the city by the force of gravity, but the pressure was soon found to be wholly inadequate to provide homes with satisfactory water conveniences.

First Shortage in 1899.

The pressure was not the only deficiency of the original plant. In 1899

came the first water shortage, when a long summer drought reduced the supply to the extent that water was available only on certain days, and then only in a limited amount to each consumer. Succeeding shortages occurred in 1901, 1908, and 1913, each serious in its magnitude and impressing the thoughtful people of the town that some move had to be made toward obtaining a better source of supply. For several years it was a puzzle to determine the exact cause of the water shortage. Apparently the rainfall was sufficient, the drainage area large enough, but when the water was pumped from the lakes the supply proved inadequate.

By 1903 the original plant had been enlarged by the acquisition of additional small springs as sources of supply for the lakes, and additional dams built to collect the water. In 1904 the first real movement was launched to abandon the entire region west of town in favor of Griffey creek valley as a possible source of the water supply for the city. In the spring of that year, Dr. E. R. Cummings, of the geology department of Indiana University, speaking before an organization composed of both townspeople and faculty interested in community progress, brought out the hitherto unknown fact that the limestone formation of the land west of

Bloomington rendered it impracticable as a site for an adequate waterworks system. Daily, he claimed, large quantities of water leaked out from the dams through the porous limestone. Since then there has been a constant agitation on the part of a considerable element of Bloomington people to move the waterworks plant to Griffey creek, which has been just as furiously opposed by another element.

Ship Water Into City.

But the successive water shortages following the enlargement of the plant discouraged its most ardent boosters. In 1908 came a serious shortage, followed by the University installing a plant of its own in the Griffey creek valley. In that year the situation became so desperate from the University's standpoint that water was shipped into the city in tank cars on the Illinois Central railroad and run to the University buildings by means of a specially laid pipe line. The experience of that year convinced University officials that the present region was unfit as a source of water supply because of its geological features.

The net shortage came in 1913, when the supply in the lakes west of town became the lowest in years. Citizens of Bloomington and the legislature demanded some immediate action on the part of the city officials to relieve the situation. The result was another enlargement of the original plant by adding the Leonard spring to the feeding force of the lakes. Since that time Leonard's spring has served as the bulwark of the city's water supply.

Advert Shortage in 1921.

Apparently the problem was settled with the addition of the Leonard's spring project, but it only took a few years to prove that even that was inadequate. The proof was clinched last summer when a near shortage was narrowly averted. Then it was that the administration in power determined on a project in the Griffey creek valley. A large engineering concern was consulted and plans and specifications drawn for a plant, options were obtained on land to guarantee a large drainage area, and estimates of the cost of such a plant were submitted. The majority of the citizens of Bloomington hesitated on an expenditure of nearly \$800,000 for a new waterworks system, and they voiced their disapproval of the project last November by electing John G. Harris mayor, who is opposed to any change in the plant from its present location.—Dale Cox, in The Indiana Daily Student.

Among the first acts of the new administration Bloomington's city council, in January, 1922, co-operated with Mayor Harris, in passing an ordinance to improve and enlarge the city's present water system.

The most appalling accident in history was the falling of an amphitheater in Rome in the time of Tiberius. Fifty thousand people were crushed.

OLDEST WOMAN IN COUNTY IS NINETY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE—ACTIVE LIFE OF ELLEANOR BUSKIRK

Ninety-eight years of age, widow of the first male child born in Monroe county, is the enviable record of Mrs. Elleanor Caroline (Reddick) Buskirk, of Bloomington, who, it is believed, is the oldest person now living in Monroe county.

Sunday, January 22, 1922, a number of relatives and close friends of Mrs. Buskirk, gathered at her country home, situated just north of Bloomington, to pay respect and honor to the wonderful mother, who has survived in a Christian life all the trials and tribulations of an active career.

Elleanor Caroline Buskirk was the daughter of Thomas and Nancy Reddick, and was born January 22, 1824, in Stokes county, North Carolina. When she was a small child, her parents, with her three brothers and three sisters, brought her to Indiana. They traveled overland from their southern home through the wild and Indian infested wilderness in a covered wagon to the then comparatively new town of Bloomington, Indiana, where the father decided to make his home and rear his family.

On September 21, 1841, the demure maid of seventeen became the proud wife of William H. Buskirk (who was taught to believe that he was the first male white child to have been born in Monroe county on December 8, 1819, his birth place having been on a farm just east of

Bloomington). William H., and Elleanor Caroline (Reddick) Buskirk were blessed in their wedded union by the birth of five sons and four daughters: Thomas, James, David W. William H., Uleses Grant, and Nancy E., Harriet C., Amanda, and Ella C. Buskirk. Two of these children are the only survivors with the mother of this pioneer family of sons and daughters. Harriet C. (Buskirk) Hughes, of North Washington street, Bloomington, widow of the late Captain W. B. Hughes; and Amanda (Buskirk) Tourner, wife of Dr. J. P. Tourner, of Bloomington, are the daughters who live to honor their mother on the occasion of her ninety-eighth birthday anniversary.

Having seen Monroe county and Bloomington develop from the hardships and privations of pioneer life into its present-day proportions of comfort of the city of higher learning gives Mrs. Buskirk, our pioneer mother, a great deal of satisfaction, as she has taken an active and helpful part in every stage of the community's growth, along with rearing her family in the Christian teachings of her faith.

She still keeps in active touch with the affairs of the Methodist church life, of which she has been so much a part in her capacity as daughter, wife, mother, neighbor or friend, and has ever been loved by those asso-

ciated with her, who in part share her triumph in reaching the prime age of ninety-eight profitable years.

Perhaps the most trying period of Elleanor Buskirk's useful life was during the years of the terrible civil war, when her husband answered his country's call to colors, leaving her with six children on a big, lonely farm, where she kept the sacred home fires ever burning, never losing faith in her prayer that the Great God would see that right would triumph, and bless her family with the return of her husband with honor to his country.

While her husband, Lieutenant William H. Buskirk was serving his country, in this war, the wife, with the help of her son, David H., who was but a small lad at the time, managed not alone to keep the farm going, but paid off a mortgage and turned the farm over to her husband cleared of debt as a present upon his return from service.

Mrs. Buskirk recalls vividly incidents of impressive moment in the Mexican war, the Civil war, the Spanish-American, and the World war. She gathers much satisfaction from the fact that she has lived to vote, and see the abolishment of slavery, the winning of prohibition and suffrage for women in the great United States, all of which were thought improbable in the days of her youth, nearly a century ago.

The only surviving acquaintance, relative, friend or neighbor who was in any way associated with Mrs. Buskirk in her youthful days, is the Rev. George Puett, of Stinesville, who is ninety-four years of age.

CLASS IN UNIVERSITY HEARS GALLI-CURCI BY WIRELESS TELEPHONE.

A novel method of education in music has been introduced at Indiana University in the form of grand opera by wireless for students in the course in modern opera. Amplifying instruments have been installed at the Indiana University wireless station for receiving nightly concerts of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, and students are here shown listening to

Galli Curci in a recent performance of "Lakme."

The evening concert opened with a lecture on wireless by Dr. R. R. Ramsey, Professor of Physics, author of scientific treatises on electricity, inventor of laboratory apparatus numerous scientific societies. Dr. Ramsey is shown in the photograph standing to the left of the receiving instruments have been installed at the

instrument. So far as known, Indiana University is the only educational institution to make this use of the wireless.

The Indiana University station picks up not only the concerts by Mary Garden's opera company in Chicago, but also wireless concerts sent out from Pittsburgh, Newark, N. J., Denver, Oklahoma City, and Wichita, Kansas.



INDIANA UNIVERSITY CELEBRATES 102d ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDATION OF SCHOOL, JANUARY 20, 1922

Students, faculty and alumni of Indiana University, January 20, celebrated the 102d anniversary of the founding of the institution here with appropriate exercises, including a processional march through the campus, and all-university convocation in the men's gymnasium which was addressed by Dr. Henry W. Ballanthine, of the University of Minnesota, and an oratorical contest for the Bryan prize. All classes were dismissed and there was a general holiday on the campus.

The day's program opened with the gigantic Foundation Day procession, made up of various groups of the student body and faculty. The parade was led by the band, closely followed by the faculty members attired in academic robes. Alumni, post-graduates, Laws, Medics, and undergraduates followed in the order named. The gymnasium was filled to capacity, with practically every student and faculty member of Indiana University present to honor the one hundred second anniversary of the founding of the state institution.

President Bryan Presides.

President William Lowe Bryan presided. After the invocation was delivered by Dr. J. Frank Young, Prof. Paul McNutt addressed the assemblage on "The Significance of Foundation Day." He recounted the early history of the University, how in 1820, a law was passed providing for a state seminary here, which developed into Indiana College and later into Indiana University.

Professor Ballantine, a grandson of the late Elisha Ballantine, formerly professor of Greek in the University, spoke on "The Supremacy of Law." In the opening words of his address, he said, "Those who founded these institutions of learning, if they could revisit us and view the modern college life, might be surprised, not to say dismayed. They might feel that in place of the three R's had been substituted the three L's, living, loving and loafing. But there is one place in the University where it is alleged, students really work, and that is the Law School."

The address of Prof. Paul McNutt was of historic value, filled with important data of the University's life in earlier years, which we are fortunate in being able to print in full, as follows:

Address by Prof. Paul McNutt.

We celebrate today the one hundred and second anniversary of the founding of Indiana University. I wish to make a brief statement on the history and significance of Foundation Day, January 20.

Many other dates might have been selected with reason. The legal history of the University may be traced through the laws for the organization and government of the Northwest

Territory, the Indiana Territory and the State of Indiana. The Ordinance of 1785, passed May 20, 1785, provided "There shall be reserved from sale the lot No. 16, of every township for the maintenance of public schools within the said township." The Ordinance of 1787, passed July 13, 1787, declared that "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged" and provided that lot No. 16 be given perpetually to the maintenance of schools and two townships near the center for the support of a literary institution, to be applied to the intended object by the Legislature of the State.

The act of March 26, 1804, for the disposal of public lands in the Indiana Territory established three land districts, Detroit, Kaskaskia and Vincennes and made provisions that certain lands "shall, with the exception of the section numbered sixteen, which shall be reserved in each township for the support of schools within the same; also of an entire township in each of the three described tracts of country or districts, to be located by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use of a seminary of learning, * * * be offered for sale." Albert Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury, located township No. 2, range 11 east, now in Gibson County, Indiana, for the use of a seminary of learning as required by the act.

The act of April 19, 1816, for the admission of Indiana as a state provided "that one entire township, which shall be designated by the President of the United States, in addition to the one heretofore reserved for that purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a Seminary of learning, and vested in the Legislature of said State, to be appropriated solely to the use of such Seminary by the said Legislature."

The constitutional convention met at Corydon, June 10, 1816, and on June 19 appointed a committee to select a township for designation by the President. On the same day the committee designated township eight, range one west. The township was located in what afterwards became Monroe County and was named Perry Township. The location was approved by President Madison July 10, 1816.

The constitutional convention was in session until June 29, 1816. On June 27, 1816, it passed the constitutional article on education which provided, "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide by law for a general system of education ascending in a regular gradation from township schools to a State University, wherein tuition shall be gratis and equally open to all." Dr. David H. Maxwell, who has been called the

founder of Indiana University, was a member of this convention.

All of these dates which I have mentioned would have appeared in the history of any Indiana State University, so it is not possible to fix any one of them as the date of the founding of the Indiana University.

The constitution provided that no lands be sold for school purposes before 1820. The General Assembly met the first Monday in December, 1819, and Governor Jennings' message contained this paragraph: "The convention has made it the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as the circumstances will permit, to provide by law for a general system of education. The lands received for the use of the seminary of learning are vested in the Legislature to be appropriated solely for that purpose, and it is submitted to your consideration whether the location of such institution upon or near such lands would not greatly enhance their value and enlarge the funds for a purpose so important. It is believed that the Seminary township situated in Monroe county would afford a site combining the advantages of fertility of soil with a healthy climate, as well as a position sufficiently central to the various sections of the state. To authorize the sale of a portion of these lands under judicious regulations would increase the value of the residue, and the sooner enable us to lay the foundations of an institution so desirable."

This was referred to a committee December 11, 1819, and the committee reported a bill to establish a seminary December 31, 1819. The bill, with amendments, passed the House January 11, 1820. It was passed by the Senate with other amendments January 17, 1820. The vote was five affirmative and five negative, and the deciding vote was cast by Lieut. Governor Ratcliffe Boone. The next day the bill in final form was passed by the House and returned to the Senate. On January 20, 1820, the day we celebrate, the bill, which provided for the organization of a State Seminary at Bloomington, was signed by Governor Jennings and became law. This was the definite beginning of the Indiana University at Bloomington, although the seminary thus provided did not open its doors to students until May 1, 1824. This was the State Seminary which grew into Indiana College and then into Indiana University.

Although January 20 is a logical date for Foundation Day its selection may have been a matter of chance. During the sixty-eight years after January 20, 1820, there is no record of any celebration in commemoration of the founding of the University. That there should be such a celebration was the idea of our beloved David Starr Jordan.

The first record appears in the minutes of the faculty for October 5, 1888, which contain this statement, "At the suggestion of the President a committee of three was appointed, consisting of Profs. Atwater, Dabney, and Boone, to report on the expediency of establishing an annual university festival day in commemoration of the founding of the University."

oration of the founding of the University.

Under date of December 4, 1888, the secretary records that "on behalf of the special committee appointed October 5 to report on the selection and observance of an annual day in commemoration of the establishment of the University Prof. Atwater presented a report. On motion of Prof. Clark the report was recommitted." No reason is given for the failure to adopt the report.

Then follows an example of Dr. Jordan's skill as an executive. The next entry in the minutes is that "At the suggestion of the President it was voted that Judge D. D. Banta, President of the Board of Trustees, be invited to deliver a commemorative address on the evening of January 21, 1889."

The minutes of January 4, 1889, contain this statement, "The President reported the acceptance by Judge Banta of the invitation to deliver a commemorative address January 21, '89."

For the meeting of January 17, 1889, there is this entry, "The Secretary read a letter from the Indianapolis Literary Club announcing that the club would be represented by three delegates at the commemorative exercises of the University January 21, and the President suggested that an informal reception be given the guests of the occasion. Pres. Jordan and Prof. Clark were appointed to arrange for such reception. * * * Prof. Atwater was added to the committee on reception to be given January 21, '89."

It was evident that this was to be a celebration of Foundation Day despite the failure of the committee report. So the first Foundation Day exercises were held Monday evening, January 21, 1889, in the old college chapel and consisted of an address by Judge David D. Banta, of Franklin, then president of the board of trustees and later dean of the Law School, followed by a reception by the faculty members.

In the manuscript of his address, which was the first of a series of six on the History of Indiana University delivered on successive Foundation Days, Judge Banta used the heading January 20, and followed it with the phrase, "January 20, 1820, the day we celebrate."

The first use of the term "Foundation Day" is found in the report of the celebration printed in the Bloomington Telephone, January 25, 1889, which is as follows: "'Foundation day' of Indiana University was celebrated Monday evening at the chapel for the first time. Exercises of this nature were decided upon at the meeting of the board of trustees, the intention being to make the occasion a permanent feature of the institution to be equaled only in importance by Commencement Week."

Despite this statement the minutes of the Board of Trustees contain no record of any action concerning Foundation Day.

So whether the date was selected by Dr. Jordan or by Judge Banta or by both, January 20th became the

day to be celebrated as Foundation Day. Among the standing committees of the faculty appointed for the school year 1889-1890 is a Foundation Day committee. This established a precedent which has been followed since that time. The first academic procession was a part of the celebration in 1890. The first University catalogue, which lists Foundation Day is that for 1889-1890. Since that time the day has had a regular place on the published University calendar. It was first listed as a holiday in the catalogue for 1897-1898.

The University celebration has been held on January 20th except in 1889, which was the first year, 1906, when it was held on Friday the 19th, and 1907, when it was held Monday the 21st. Since the inauguration of the custom only two years have passed without a university celebration. One of these was 1918, when the day fell on "heatless Monday" and Dr. Henry Van Dyke was unable to keep his engagement to make the address. The other was 1919 when the celebration was cancelled on account of the epidemic of influenza.

However on both these dates the alumni in other parts of the state and nation observed the day. So this is the thirty-fourth annual Foundation Day celebration.

The custom of a state and nationwide celebration by alumni was inaugurated in 1913 when over thirty meetings were held. The movement grew rapidly and today Foundation Day is celebrated in all parts of the world where the Indiana University people gather together. The day has become the occasion for a family reunion of the children of the University, who listen to a message from the President and pledge again their allegiance to the Mother, who gave them intellectual life.

That the University has lived for one hundred and two years is an interesting, but not an especially noteworthy fact. Other institutions are much older than that. Man has no control over the passage of time. We acquire age in spite of ourselves.

The significant fact is that these one hundred and two years have been years of growth. Where ten pupils gathered the University now has forty-two hundred. Where there was one member of the faculty there are now almost two hundred. Where there was one building, costing twenty-four hundred dollars, there is a small city, representing an expenditure of over one million and a quarter dollars. Where only Latin and Greek were taught there are the College of Arts and Sciences, the School of Law, the School of Medicine, the School of Commerce and Finance, the School of Journalism, the School of Music, the School of Education, the Graduate School and the Extension Division. Where there was a small seminary there is a great university.

A fact of even greater significance is that these one hundred and two years have been years of service to the people, a justification of the faith of the framers of the first state constitution. Every county in the state is represented in the student body.

Through these students the University has given the best that she could offer without stint. A University must be judged by what she produces, the quality of her children. The sons and daughters of Indiana University occupy positions of honor and trust in all parts of the world. The University has received the deserved name of "The Mother of College Presidents." In times of national stress the University has offered her entire resources for the common good. In memory of the men and women who gave their lives in the World War the University is raising a great Memorial Fund. Today the unsolicited subscriptions to that fund passed one hundred and six thousand dollars. That is the significant fact of this Foundation Day and it is compelling evidence that the children and friends of the University love her and appreciate her service.

Let us mark this day by renewing our allegiance to the University and pledging that the future year shall be years of service, service through "Light and Truth."

Bryan Prize Awarded.

A feature of the afternoon exercises was the oratorical contest held in the auditorium of the student building which resulted in awarding the Bryan prize to Arthur L. Miller, a senior, whose home is at Frankfort, Ind. The subject discussed was "The Duty of the State Toward the Unemployed." Mr. Miller is president of the Acacia fraternity, president of Tau Kappa, national debating fraternity, and president of the University Y.M.C.A. He is also a member of Sigma Delta Chi, honorary journalistic fraternity. The other contestants were Donald Simon, a senior of Huntington, Earl Defur, a senior of Stewartsville, and Mrs. D. E. Swain, a senior of Bloomington. The judges were Prof. Stith Thompson, of the English department, Prof. T. L. Luck, of the economics department, and Prof. W. O. Lynch of the history department. The prize was the interest on \$250 left to the University by William Jennings Bryan in 1898 to stimulate interest among undergraduate students in public speaking.

It was announced that the Bloomington branch of the Collegiate Alumnae Association had awarded a \$50 cash prize to Miss Ruth Bourne, a senior student, of Evansville for excellence in scholarship. Miss Bourne, who is earning a part of her expenses while attending the university, has been elected to Phi Beta Kappa, the national scholarship society.

In connection with the Foundation Day program, Director William A. Alexander announced that the \$1,000,000 memorial fund has reached \$106,000, practically all of which has been subscribed by citizens of Bloomington, members of the faculty and campus organizations. Several \$1,000 subscriptions were announced.

Unlike the sun, moon and planets, each star rises always at practically the same point in the heavens.

CIRCUS DAY ALWAYS FRESH IN MEMORY OF MOST MEN—EXPERIENCE THAT REMAINS IN HEART OF BOY

The old, old excuse made by grown-ups: "I thought I'd go to the circus so the children could see it," still seems popular. But, we recall the time when no excuse was even hinted at in our little world, when we would lay awake nights many times, trying to picture ourselves as famous acrobats, contortionists, bare-back riders or brave lion tamers, such as the blazing posters showed on the side walls of barns and billboards in the neighborhood.

That was the period of life when we had real poetry in our soul, when adventure was dreamed of as the prime ambition of our existence—and the thought of a great circus coming right there to our very town was enough to occupy our mentality, our dreams, and control our aspirations for that grand occasion.

Then, the night before the circus was to "pull in" we persuaded our parents to allow us to stay all night with another boy who lived close to the show ground, in order that we could be up early enough to see the show unload—and then, we got a job carrying stakes—then another man put us to work carrying water, then some other fellow took us in hand and gave us a job carrying boards for the seats.

All at once we discovered that it was long past the dinner hour, and the circus people were lining up for the grand street parade which the posters said would be a mile long. We

wanted to see that parade, but the man kept us working—and the parade left the grounds and returned—still we were working as we had never before worked.

Then, it was time for the big show to start—we asked the man for our ticket in our most humble tone, only to receive a blow which broke our timid heart; crushed our ambition—made us want to cry, oh, so hard. He told us: "Get out o' here, you ain't been workin'—what do ye think this is? Go on, git out o' here."

"That rough fellow made us old men—cunning, revengful young maniacs for the time being—made us "see red."

Yes, we saw the show, though we were physically worn out, hungry and down-hearted.

We awaited an opportunity, and silently "slipped" under the tent, climbed to the very topmost seat in the tent and watched the show—we took in the menagerie on our way out.

At supper, our fond parent chided us merrily for not coming home to dinner and "go to the show with the rest of the family". Father was so worked up over our "wayward" behavior, and the worry we had caused our dear mother that he made us go to bed without any supper.

Can any real boy, grown to manhood, forget "Circus Days"?

"Hold your horses, ladies and gentlemen—here comes the elephants. A free exhibition will be given—etc."

MARION TOWNSHIP HAS MAGNIFICENT SCENERY AND TRACES OF GOLD IN CREEKS

Beautiful Specimens of Sienite, Greenstone, Quartzite and Flesh-Colored Feldspar Abound—Knobstone 100 Feet Thick East of Monroe's Mill—Granite Boulders, Rare Fossils and Pretty Geodes Found.

Marion township, in Monroe county, has no organized village or town but is rich in being populated by good people of the county's average mental and moral make-up. The township was a part of Benton township until the forties, when it was organized and named for the heroic figure of revolutionary times, Francis Marion.

The township is notable for its superior scenic splendor, and one-fourth mile southwest of Monroe's mill, on Hacker's creek the bed and banks are thickly strewn with granite boulders.

Some beautiful specimens of sienite, greenstone, quartzite and flesh-colored feldspar also abound. One mile east of Monroe's mill the knobstone is 100 feet thick.

On Honey Creek, black sand (magnetic iron ore), similar to the gold-bearing sand of Bear Creek, in Brown county, may be seen. Granite boulders also strew the ground, and beautiful geodes and fossils are found.

Black sand, containing gold traces is also found in Wolf Creek, which has its head in Brown county.

INDIANA'S RECENT AWAKENING FROM NEGLECT OF HER HISTORY

The charge has been many times made that Indiana has been indifferent to her history to the point of culpability. There has been, so to speak, no official recognition of the

value of documents, and even state and local records of importance have been discarded as junk, to the grief and wrath of those of the latter day who are historically minded. Sev-

enty years ago Samuel Merrill told us of laws, records and other papers relating to the business of the territory that were not to be found in the office of the secretary of state, and added that twenty-seven years before that some clerk in the state's service at Corydon "complained of being troubled with useless papers," in consequence of which a legislative committee was appointed to pass upon and burn such papers. Soon after, a citizen desired a paper of importance and when he found that it had been consigned to the bonfire he "denounced the committee as being no more fit for their business than hogs for a parlor."

Instances of Loss of Material.

In the Indianapolis Daily Journal for May 4, 1857, we find two interesting instances of loss cited. The first, taken from the Vincennes Gazette reads:

It is surprising how little attention has been bestowed upon the documents, papers, records, etc., pertaining to the early history of Indiana and the Northwestern territory. It is doubtful whether there is a complete copy of the records of the territorial legislature now in existence. One instance will suffice to show what little importance has been attached to such documents by those who should have preserved them. Shortly after the removal of the capital of the state to Indianapolis all the records, papers, etc., pertaining to the early history of the territory, which had been collected in Vincennes as the capital, were packed in two large dry goods boxes and stored away in an old frame building which was liable to be destroyed by fire at any time. The secretary of state was notified of their condition and requested to take charge of them. That officer never made any reply to the letter informing him of the facts. As a consequence no one knows or can tell what became of most of these papers and documents. It is known that many of them were messages, communications, etc., in the handwriting of General Harrison, and military orders, and information respecting the movements of the Indians, Americans, etc., of an invaluable character, to the historian. But these have all been lost or destroyed, with possibly a few exceptions, which may have been made by the Historical Society of Vincennes.

The Journal adds this:

When the old building on the Governor's Circle in this city was removed there was a large number of old papers of an official character, bearing date prior to the formation of Indiana territory into a state. They were thrown on to the ground and scattered to the four winds. A few were saved by several persons who had curiosity enough to cull from the heap those of the most interesting character. They should all have been saved and kept among the historical archives of the state.

Valuable Papers Sold as Waste.

When the material in the old State-house had to be shifted to make way for the erection of the present one,

quantities of papers of unknown value were, it has been affirmed, sold by the janitors as waste; and so instances of stupidity are cited all along the line. In many, perhaps the majority, of our county seats to the present day there is little attempt to find what is of historical value hidden away in corners of the courthouses. It is a notorious fact among those interested that historical societies from other states have repeatedly arrived from under our noses source material that they appreciated while we did not. In brief, so far as public interest in such things is concerned, the average citizen of Indiana might appropriately be pictured with a question mark arising from his cerebration works, after the style so popular with cartoonists, and the question mark might be interpreted as, "History? What for? What is it all about?"

"However, the purpose of this article is not to croak but to sound an optimistic note. If the signs of the times are fairly read there is much to be noted indicating that historical sentiment in the Hoosier state is on the up grade, and that the day is, perhaps, not far off when the average citizen will not ask 'What is it all about?' but will feel a reverential pride in his state's past that he has not hitherto known, and will realize at an evaluation of the experiences of the past and a consideration of them in proper proportion to the unfolding and experimental present is a distinct sociological asset.

Perhaps a compact survey of our present status along this line and our best growth in this direction will be timely just now.

The First Historical Society.

The pioneers of Indiana, as of all new counties, were, with rare exceptions, makers and not writers or preservers of history, but nevertheless we had at a very early day a thinking few who discerned the historical value in things and made an organized attempt to foster that sentiment. This organization was the Historical Society of Vincennes, referred to in the above quotation from the Vincennes Gazette. With one exception all existing histories and even the contemporaneous files of the Vincennes Western Sun are quite silent as to the origin of this society, but Hubbard M. Smith, in his "Historical Sketches of Old Vincennes," has this to say:

In the year 1808 there was organized the Vincennes Historical and Antiquarian Society, following the organization of the Vincennes University, and it was originally intended to be an adjunct to the latter institution. This society flourished for many years, during which time many valuable books and paleontological specimens were accumulated. But just as the university was preparing to build up a flourishing institution the newly-fledged state of Indiana resumed that she owned everything in sight and proceeded to confiscate the university property. * * *

is unjust and unprecedented pro-

cedure not only paralyzed the school, but gave a death blow to the Historical and Antiquarian Society, as it was to rise or fall with the university. It had accumulated many rare books and specimens of value, but from this time forward it eked out a sickly existence, and finally gave up the ghost, and much of its property was lost. Many years afterward a few persons of a younger generation bought up all the shares of stock that were in existence, and for a small consideration, conveyed the remaining assets of the society to the resuscitated university which owns the library and antiquarian specimens.

Whether this society and the Vincennes library of that period were one and the same, or to what extent it accumulated unpublished material, as well as books, has not been disclosed by the present writer's researches. The well-known brief history of Vincennes by Judge Law was, according to its title page, originally read before the "Vincennes Historical and Antiquarian Society," in 1839.

The Indiana Historical Society.

In the Indiana Journal for December 8, 1830, appeared this inconspicuous "card," in the advertising columns:

The members of the general assembly, the judges of the supreme and circuit courts, the Rev. clergy, gentlemen of the bar, physicians and citizens generally are requested to meet at the court house on Saturday evening next at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of establishing and organizing an historical society for the state of Indiana.

The response to this call was "a large and respectable meeting" of members of the legislature and citizens, and thus was launched the Indiana Historical Society, and organization that has had the vitality to continue to the present day, though it has had its long and frequent periods of hibernation. Its roster of membership through the years has shown the names of many prominent and public-spirited men, and this has given dignity and prestige to the society. Its avowed excuse for being, as with most historical societies, was the collection and preservation of historical material and "the promotion of useful knowledge touching the natural, civil and political history of the state." In carrying out these aims it has always been handicapped by the fact that it had no home of its own but in its local habitation has been shifted from pillar to post; which was, to say the least, inimical to the gathering and keeping of books and documents. In spite of that it once possessed a quite respectable library, which has now been placed in the keeping of the State Library.

When the creation by the legislature of 1913 of a department of history and archives in connection with the State Library the theoretical burden of "collecting and preserving" was removed from the old historical society, the new department assum-

ing that function. The tangible product of the Historical Society is a collection of published monographs, now aggregating six good-sized volumes. The larger proportion of these are of unquestioned value and some have been discovered and rescued from utter oblivion through the agency of the society.

Department of History and Archives.

The department of history and archives above referred to came into existence by a law of 1913, as an addition to or expansion of the State Library. Its function is, "the care and custody of official archives which came into the possession of the State Library; the collection of material bearing upon the history of the state and of the territory included therein; the diffusion of knowledge in reference to the history of the state, and the encouragement of historical work and research." Also, "the examination and classification of documents and records not of present-day use to their respective departments." It is obvious that this law-created and popularly equipped institution, unless under positive maladministration, must be a long step toward the thing desired—the conservation of the state's historical material. It meant, first of all, that the business should be attended to by salaried persons especially trained for the work, whereas heretofore it had devolved upon a faithful few whose necessarily limited efforts were given without money and without price. The department of history has amply justified its existence, and what it has added to our archives, and what encouragement given to historical research is fruitful material for another story.

The Historical Commission.

The Indiana historical commission, created by an act approved March 3, 1915, covers a field not included in the scope of the department of history. It is under the control of a nonsalaried commission of nine members, one of whom is the Governor of the state. The directors of the department of history and of the historical survey of Indiana University are designated by law and the remaining six, appointed by the Governor, are chosen with reference to their historical interests. The Indiana Historical Society is represented on the membership. The commission is authorized to employ such assistants as may be necessary to carry out its duties, and this has meant the maintenance of an office with a director, an assistant director and stenographic assistance.

The first work of the commission was the promoting of the centennial celebration throughout Indiana in 1916, these including pageants and local and state demonstrations of various kinds. The result of this work was a quickening all along the line such as Indiana had never before experienced, and to it may be attributed the dawning of the historical sense that seems to be growing at the present time. Another function was the collecting, editing and publishing of documentary and other materials re-

lating to the history of Indiana in pursuance of which several volumes have been issued.

World War Records.

Our entrance into the world war entailed a new work on the commission, which has been its chief charge since the close of the war. This is the collecting and arranging of records as nearly complete as possible of Indiana's part in the war—records not only of soldiers but also of all the civilian activities which the population at home carried on, and which was such a distinctive feature of this war. The result is the accumulation of a vast mass of material for the archives and for the future war historian, and also the publication of several county war histories encouraged by the commission. Publications drawn from the collected material are contemplated, one of these being already issued. This is the "Gold Star Honor Roll," a work of considerable magnitude containing the portraits and sketches of all those from Indiana, both soldiers and nurses, who died in service. This memorial is the first of its kind in the United States.

Other duties of the commission are, "to co-operate with local and county historical societies and other organizations interested in Indiana history," and also with "patriotic and local historical organizations in marking historical sites and spots throughout the state. It has been instrumental in the establishment of county historical societies and in the stimulation of local interest in many places. Among its other activities it has been promoting historical and archaeological surveys by counties and it has had hold of the executive end of the annual history conference.

There are other agencies at work in the interest of Indiana history and that are making for the development of a "historical consciousness," such as the historical survey of Indiana University, the Society of Indiana Pioneers, the patriotic societies and other organizations, not forgetting the annual history conferences, three of which have been held and which represent the first effort at co-ordination. The purpose here is not to dwell upon the scope of work of any of these, but to present an approximate survey of the field that will serve to show where we are historically and to point the way to certain conclusions. By it we find that, in the face of all the hard things that have been said about the bovine indifference of the typical Hoosier on matters historical, there are a number of living springs bursting forth and as many rivulets are trickling their various ways. Will the lay of the land direct them all to a common channel where they will merge? One of the things needful at the present time is a clearly defined policy for every agency at work, co-ordination and a vision to perceive what forces are active and whither they are all tending.

(NOTE—The above article, by George S. Cottman, was published in The Indianapolis News, Jan. 7, 1922.)

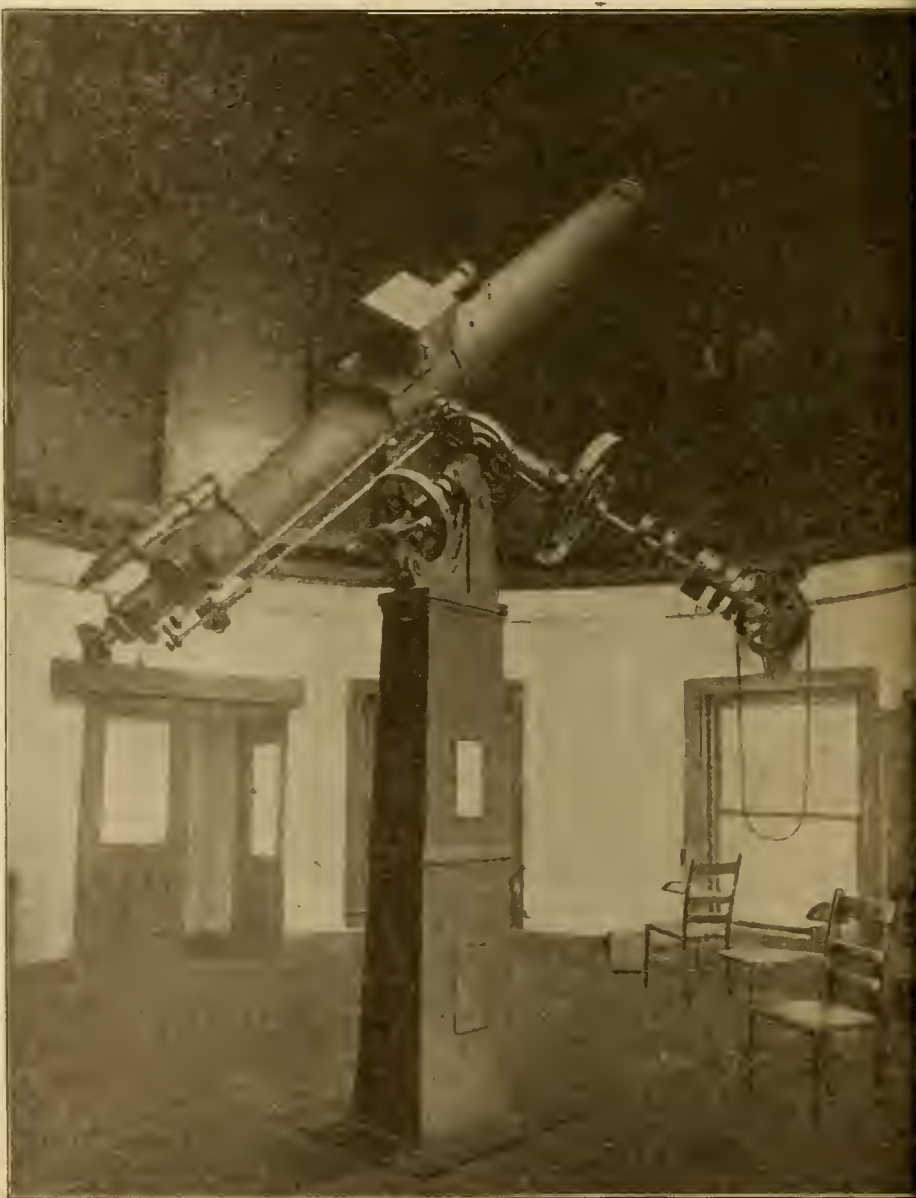
GOSPORT ACTOR WINS SUCCESS IN ROLE OF "ABRAHAM LINCOLN"

One of the headline attractions on the B. F. Keith "big time" circuit bill for 1922 is Frederick Burton, in "Abraham Lincoln," a dramatized incident in the life of the great emancipator. Mr. Burton has attracted national interest in his study of Lincoln, his make-up being startlingly like the most familiar of the Lincoln pictures. In the program Mr. Burton is described as "Indiana's greatest actor," which, of course, discloses the actor as Hoosier-born.

Now, down in Gosport the old-timers still think the stage spoiled a good store keeper. Some twenty years ago Fred Burton was the John Wanamaker of Gosport. He had a good store and was going along toward comfortable success when one day a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge suggested to Fred that he

take one of the leading roles in the play, "Daymon and Pythias," for the benefit of the lodge. Prior to this occasion young Frederick had played in Christmas cantatas and the like. He had displayed some histrionic talent in these affairs, but he was not torn from the mercantile world until this "Damon and Pythias" enterprise invaded his Gosportian career. He set the old town aglow with his interpretation of Damon. His fame spread throughout the surrounding country; in fact, spread as far north as Crawfordsville. Some good Pythian up there invited Fred to play Damon in a Crawfordsville production of the heroic drama. Good-by Gosport! Good-by, store!

That Crawfordsville triumph did it. From that time on the stage simply itched for the talents of Fredrick Bur-



Telescope in Kirkwood Observatory, Indiana University.

ton, thespian devotee. He came to Indianapolis and got a job playing small parts in the old Grand Stock Company, in which Lavinia Shannon was the leading lady. Then he blossomed forth into road companies, with varying success. There were times when ham sandwiches did not grow on Frederick's ham tree, but he stuck to the footlights.

Then came the main chance. George Ade needed a good "Rube" character in his play, "The College Widow." Frederick Burton answered the call and was assigned to play the role of Bub Hicks, the hick. From that moment Frederick Burton's success no longer was in doubt. He stepped into the national theatrical limelight as one of the best of character comedians. His quaint performance was hailed everywhere as a masterpiece. He went to England with the comedy. Next he scored a success as Mr. Stubbins, the no-account husband of Miss Hazy, in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." He has scored hits in numerous other productions, but always wished a chance to try something serious. And in Abraham Lincoln he found it. Critics everywhere have praised his splendid portrayal of that masterful figure in history, and bookings are certain for at least two years ahead, with a possible run in London. Englishmen like Lincolnian adaptations, and that is why Mr. Burton and his company probably will go abroad. —The Indianapolis News.

THE REPORTER AND THE BIBLE

In a speech at Wabash, Ind., at a union service of Wabash churches held on the night of December 19, 1921, Albert J. Beville, formerly United States senator from Indiana, discussed the Bible as good reading and referred especially to examples of art of reporting that it contains. The address, which was under the auspices of the Teachers club, contained the following:

"More than three hundred years passed from the time Gutenberg, of Mainz, invented printing, until the beginning of modern journalism. As we now understand that tremendously influential profession, it is the growth of scarcely more than half a century; yet it has drawn to itself perhaps the brightest minds and, speaking by and large, the most sensitive consciences of the day.

The Heart of Journalism.

"The basis of this extraordinary intellectual development of what is called civilization is the collecting and reporting of news. The task of the reporter and correspondent is the throbbing heart of the 20th century journalism.

"The art of reporting requires keen intellectuality, incessant energy, and above all, high and stern moral steadfastness. The ethical is necessary in journalism more than in any other phase of modern life. The reason is obvious; the people necessarily must depend upon the record of facts as presented in the daily press. If these facts are not set forth in proper proportion, the people have no just or

solid foundation for sound and accurate judgement.

"The reporter who willfully misstates facts is a public enemy; and the same is true, of course, in a much greater degree of the managing editor who, for any consideration whatever, knowingly misleads the public. The art of reporting, then demands on the part of the reporter, a study of the best models. As a reader of the public press, I should say that the essentials of reporting are accuracy, vividness, brevity and through all the pure and undefiled spirit of truthfulness.

Well-Nigh Perfect Models.

"Among the innumerable examples of the amazing interest and usefulness of the Bible, none perhaps are more astonishing than the well-nigh perfect models it contains of the art of newspaper reporting. In a conversation with one of the foremost editors of America, and I think of the world, on the exhaustless subject of the Bible as literature, this great journalist declared that the essentials of reporting are better exemplified in many biblical accounts than anywhere else that he had ever been able to find.

"It would, of course, require a series of long and formal lectures to deal adequately with this one subject; and in a discursive talk, such as this, I can only refer to one of a great number of examples of reportorial art which the Bible contains. For instance take the ninth chapter of II Kings* it is very brief, yet it embodies a complete account of Jehu's anointing, his whirlwind descent on Jezrul; the killing of the kings of Isreal and Judah, and the awful fate of Jezbel. Every detail of many tragic events is fully covered. Not a word is wasted, although each particular is stated fully, picturesquely and entertainingly. The mind is not left unsatisfied at a single point; no gap in narrative of facts remains to be filled up by the reader's imagination.

Refers to Story of Jehu.

"I can think of no better exercise for a reporter than to attempt to rewrite the story of Jehu as presented

in the ninth chapter of II Kings, and get the whole thing in the same space. Take for example the description of the death of Jezebel; this tragedy is recounted with theatrical picturesqueness; yet the entire story is told in 218 words. Jezebel's dramatic action when from her window, she reproached Jehu; her death by being cast down from her chamber into the street; the burial of what remained of her, which the biblical reporter informs us 'were no more of her than the skull and the feet and the palms of her hands,' and finally Elijah's prophecy that dogs should eat her flesh 'and her carcass should be dung upon the face of the field'—all this is set forth in ten short sentences notwithstanding that minute particulars are given by the writer.

"There are men in the newspaper profession who, as an exercise in both clearness and condensation, have taken these verses, 30 to 37, inclusive, of the ninth chapter of II Kings, and by rewriting, tried, in their own words, to state the facts within the same space; and after many attempts have failed to accomplish the feat.

"Just as in so-called 'poems of passion,' Swinburne and Byron are hectic and disgusting when contrasted with the song of Solomon; just as the finest oratory in the world is prolix and clumsy when contrasted with Paul's speech to the Athenians on Mars Hill (unless we except Lincoln's Gettysburg speech); just as the creed of the modern optimist is thin and uncertain contrasted with the noble confidence expressed in the psalms of David; just as the modern philosopher is dull contrasted with that most philosophical conversation of all time set down in the book of Job; just as, by innumerable such tests, the purely literary aspects of the Bible surpass in strength and beauty anything to be found in all other literature—just so, the best reporting of the most accomplished professional writers of the present day does not approach the perfection of biblical accounts in brevity, accuracy, attractiveness of statement and other essentials of the reporter's noble art."—The Indianapolis News.

GO TO THE COLLEGES FOR EXECUTIVES—DEAN RAWLES ADDRESSES PUBLIC UTILITY MEN

Business men of the United States are providing at their own expense training each year for from 2,500 to 3,000 college graduates in business courses at a cost of from \$2,500,000 to \$3,800,000. These figures were presented by Dean W. A. Rawles of the school of commerce and finance of Indiana University, before the annual convention of the Indiana Public Utility association at Indiana University, Jan. 14, 1922, as proof of the willingness of business men to co-operate in a most cordial way with educational institutions.

The program included a luncheon, address by Edgar Plessing, member of the Indiana public service commission, and addresses by Dean Raw-

les; on "Utilities and the Public," by Arthur W. Bray of Anderson, president of the Union Traction company of Indiana; on "Problems Confronting Indiana Utilities," by Frank E. Bohn, general manager of the Home Telephone and Telegraph company of Fort Wayne; on "Customer Ownership of Utilities," by Fred A. Byran of South Bend, president of the Indiana & Michigan Electric company, and on "The Utility Load as an Indication of Industrial Conditions," by Howard A. Dill of the Richmond Water Works company.

"Probably never before have business men been so deeply interested in the study of economics and finance," said Dean Rawles. "Some of

them realize that many of the failures attributed to the war might have been avoided had proper financial organizations been used and foresight in internal management been applied. In their efforts to find a way out of the disorganized conditions following the war they have been forced to study the fundamental principles which underlie the industrial, commercial and financial activities of mankind. This is evident on every hand. Many large corporations have on their staffs one or more trained economists. Colleges and universities are conducting scientific investigations in these subjects and students are flocking to them to pursue the courses in economics and its applications.

Executives in Demand.

"Representatives of manufacturers, merchants, public service companies, electric companies, banks, and investment companies have told me that one of their difficulties—is to find young men who may be developed into executives. They tell me they want college men who have had training in business subjects. The reason they give for this preference is that such men learn more rapidly, have more versatility and adaptability, show greater initiative and come to have a wider view of the business world.

"Business men are coming to have a more considerate attitude toward the college man, not because of his immediate usefulness, but because of his potential value. They are realizing also, that any growing industrial or financial concern which requires a large personnel must have as an essential part of its organization a comprehensive educational scheme. A number of companies have, therefore, developed carefully organized plans for training college men in order to facilitate their transition from the academic environment to the practical business world. Last year I made an investigation of this movement and found that fifty-seven large companies had more or less definitely organized educational plans for college men and that thirty-seven others while they had no regular courses were glad to receive college men and let them 'work up.' From a study of the figures given it was found that employers are providing at their own expense, training for from 2,500 to 3,000 college graduates each year, approximately two-thirds of whom are graduates of collegiate schools of business and colleges offering business course. The cost of this training, not including the expense of providing instruction and equipment and other incidental outlays, was from \$2,500,000 to \$3,800,000. This shows the willingness of business men to co-operate in a most cordial way with educational institutions and to provide a means to effect a ready adjustment of college graduates to business life."

Utilities and Prosperity.

Mr. Dill showed how the prosperity of utility companies depended upon that of the community served.

"We have weather reports, crop reports, stock and bond reports, export

and import reports, iron and steel reports and other reports ad infinitum," he said, "and many of them serve as barometers of business conditions, but who ever heard of utility reports to indicate the trend of business? And yet the output or revenues of utilities must necessarily be influenced by the ups and downs of industry as a whole. In these days of close relationship of business, nationally and internationally, prosperity or depression affects all lines of business more or less. The experiences of the last few years have brought out that fact very noticeably. Russia may be thousands of miles away, but the conditions of its people and its business have an influence on the people of this country. Before the world war a famine or a business depression in a particular country would have little effect throughout the world, but a cataclysm like that from 1914 to 1918 reacts upon all civilized people and until the stricken nations are put on a productive and consumptive basis, a business stagnancy will exist.

Two Kinds of Objectors.

"What has this to do with utilities? No utility can be prosperous unless the community it serves is prosperous. Utilities do not create business in a broad sense. Utilities serve the particular line of business for which they were organized. Utilities may hamper business because of lack of the required element, or because of indifference or inefficiency, or because of prohibitive rates. The first may be due to lack of foresight, or to inability to secure the funds to purchase equipment. The second may be due to bad management. The third may be due to a wrong conception of the functions and duties of a utility.

Most, if not all, of these conditions have been or can be remedied by competent utility commissions, state and national. Both the community served by and the stockholders of utilities as a whole were fortunate in having commission control during the last few years.

Of course there are opponents of commissions among the utilities as well as objectors among the people. The former comprise the profiteers and public-be-damned type, and the latter include the selfish, narrow and can't-be-convinced class.

"If utilities are directly dependent upon the business success of their customers, so are the latter interested in the financial and mechanical condition of the utilities serving them. A failure in service or railroad, telephone, electric, water or other utility reacts upon the consumer and may mean a loss to him in the year's business.

\$50,000,000 Estimated Need.

Present and immediate future demands of Indiana for telephone, gas, water, light and traction service call for \$50,000,000 for extensions, said Mr. Bohn. He added that much needed expansion was arrested during the world war, but predicted an early revival of business, and said the utilities must expand to meet the needs thus created. During the war, he said, most utilities were losing money because utility rates were fixed and expenditures went up, while other businesses were making large profits.

A state or a community can not grow faster than its utilities, he said, and it was good policy for a community to stand for a square deal for utilities.



Scene on Indiana University Campus

NO LONGER A MERE DREAM!



Proposed Indiana University Union Building

Three new buildings will be constructed as a result of the Indiana University campaign for one million dollars. Lowe and Bollenbacher, Chicago architects, submitted their ideas as to what the three buildings should look like. It is probable that other plans will also be received from other architects.

A New Democracy

The new Union Building will be one of the most important additions to the campus. It will be used as a gathering place for all men of the University. There will be lounging rooms, soda fountain, rooms for alumni, a barber shop, pool and billiard rooms and numerous places to hold meetings. The best part of such a building will be the atmosphere it will create among Indiana men—one of democracy.

An Auditorium

In connection with this building an auditorium will be built large enough to accommodate the entire student body. It will be the largest meeting

place in Bloomington and all kinds of entertainment will be given there.

Dormitories For Girls.

The women's dormitory is a very necessary addition to the campus. At present it is impossible to accommodate all the girls who wish to attend Indiana. Every semester girls are turned away from the university's doors because they cannot find places to live in Bloomington. On the other hand, such an addition will not affect the rooming situation in Bloomington, as it will only take care of those who are now being turned away.

Athletics In the Future.

It is the hope that the new stadium, besides making Indiana University athletics more successful, will also make Bloomington a center for high school athletics in the southern part of the state. It is quite feasible to draw large crowds to Bloomington for all kinds of athletic contests. This has been demonstrated in many other places throughout the country.

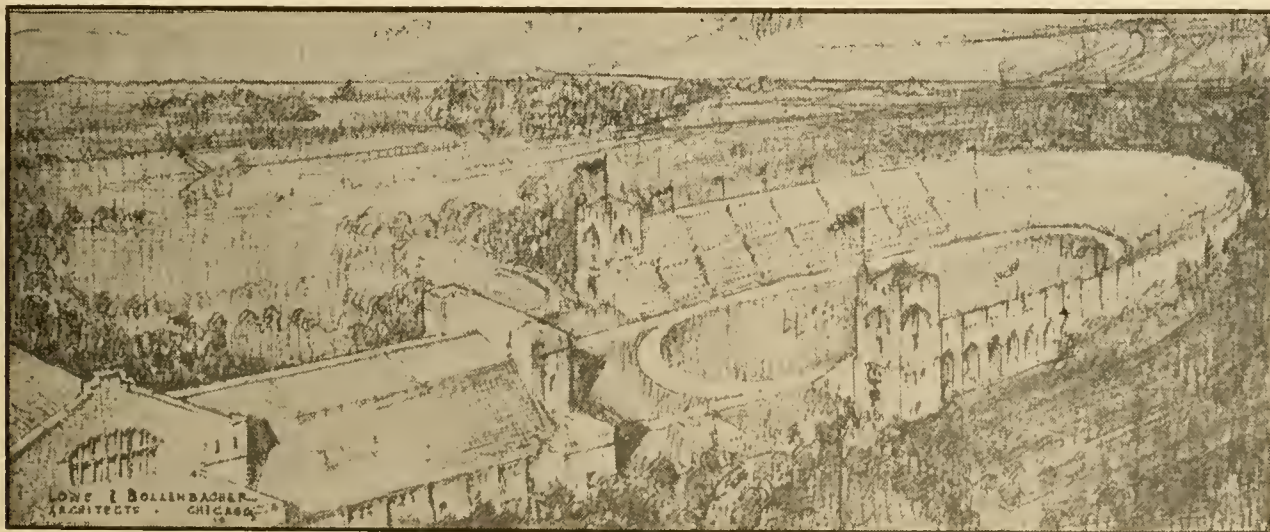
STATE AMERICAN LEGION

ENDORSE I. U. MEMORIAL

The state department of the American Legion has indorsed the Indiana University Memorial Fund by passing the following resolution calling upon all Legion members to co-operate with the University in raising the fund.

"Whereas, the Indiana University is asking the citizens of Indiana for a million dollar memorial fund, and whereas it is a laudable undertaking which will pay honor and homage to Indiana's gold star heroes, and at the same time will be a contribution to the higher education of future generations of Hoosiers:

"We, the executive committee of the American Legion, Department of Indiana, assembled in meeting December 20th, 1921, do hereby endorse the million dollar fund of the Indiana University, and urge the American Legion members as well as all citizens



Bloomington An Athletic Center—Indiana University is to have an athletic stadium as the result of her memorial campaign.



Women of the University are especially interested in the proposed plans for a girls dormitory.

of Indiana to co-operate in the raising of such a memorial fund."

FRANK E. HENLEY.

Adjutant The American Legion, Department of Indiana.

Claude E. Gregg, State Commander of the Legion, a graduate of Indiana University, class of 1910, has added his personal endorsement to the memorial project in the following statement:

"The proposal to raise a Million Dollar Memorial Fund, dedicated to the memory of the sons and daughters of Indiana University, who served in our three great wars, is one which should commend itself to every Hoosier, and particularly to the students and alumni of old Indiana.

"Indiana furnished her fair share of those who were not privileged to see the outcome of their effort. Many a potential leader was lost to the University and State. She is poorer by far, yet she gave without stint.

"Is it not fitting and proper that we, the living, should now dedicate ourselves to making a reality the dream and high hopes these men and women had for our Alma Mater?

"Ours is the high privilege of carrying out the desires and the ambitions of the boys and girls of the past, of putting into concrete form our appreciation of their service and devotion.

"Remember, he who fails this challenge, fail them too!"

The most severe criticism of the colleges of America within recent years is that instead of broadening the average student's outlook upon life, they make it more narrow thru fostering a nasty spirit of class, club and clique snobbery. It is true that the American college man knows less

of life, is more intolerant and is less liberal than the student of any other country on earth. He is ruled by his prejudices, and inborn belief in certain fallacies. He is not a real democrat. He loves power, tribute and "classes," if he may cling to the higher rungs of the ladder.

This is due to the fact that he falls more into the system and is made part of it, whether he wishes or not. As Woodrow Wilson puts it, "the sideshows have swallowed up the circus." It is not the individual's fault, for the University has provided no real "mixer," no melting pot where cliques and classes are broken up; where men are simply men; where that greatest school of all, the school of life, teaches love and kindness, and toleration and real democracy, thru mixing, mingling and rubbing elbows with all manner of men.

The new Union Building, born of the Million Dollar Memorial campaign, dedicated to Indiana's men who were weighed in the balance and not found wanting, will provide such a center. It will serve as the very heart of the University, and thru it, we shall each gain some of that broader education which comes from knowing, understanding and loving each other.

Of the thousands of benefits which will come to Indiana because of the success of the Memorial campaign, none is greater than the new democracy which shall arise within the new Union Building. — James S. Adams, An Organized Student.

MRS. WALDRON ON BENCH.

First Woman to Act as Judge in Monroe County.

The first case ever tried by a woman judge in Monroe county was heard September 7, 1921, by Mrs. Minnie Waldron, a member of the local bar. The case was that of Charles Billmeyer, proprietor of a restaurant, who was charged with violating the liquor laws. Mrs. Waldron acted as special judge in the case after the defense had taken a change of venue from Mayor W. W. Weaver. She found the defendant guilty and sentenced him to six months at the Indiana State Farm and fined him \$300. Then she suspended the fine and sentence on a promise of good behavior.

Mrs. Waldron is a graduate of Indiana University. She has been for many years at the head of the local charity organization and was admitted to the Monroe county bar a short time before.

George Andrew Gordon, only surviving member of the Indiana constitutional convention of 1850-51, who now lives at Eureka, Kas., was 101 years old January 22, 1922. Mr. Gordon, who was a lawyer, lived in Howard county when he was elected a member of the convention to represent a district composed of Howard and Cass counties. He was a Democrat and was placed in nomination at a convention in Howard county by Dr. J. H. Kern. Dr. Kern was the father of John W. Kern, who was a United States senator from Indiana and was at one time candidate for Vice-President of the United States.

When John W. Kern was nominated for Vice-President, Mr. Gordon, July 22, 1908, wrote a letter of congratulation and he told how he was nominated for the constitutional convention in 1850.

SHELL-SHOCKED AND AFTER

The pathos of the mental anguish which thousands of soldiers in this country are suffering is suggested by an article in the December number of the Atlantic Monthly written by "An American Soldier" who was a colonel and a West Pointer. The writer describes his own reactions from shell-shock. "Back in my own country, back among friends, among He was haunted by terrible dreams, shut away on a battlefield of solitary struggle without the help of human understanding.

Others, he knew, must be suffering as he was. "This fact," he said, "burns in the minds of thousands of men who at this very moment are living their broken lives in alms houses, jails, insane asylums, and hospitals, or wandering hopeless about the streets." The story recalls with tragic force the vast army of young men, their country's defenders, who have never really come home. They are still wandering, dazed, and often in want, lacking the care and treatment that might restore them to health and sanity.—The National School Digest.

HAYNES PROVES NATION IS DRY

Facts and figures, together with "even dozen unquestioned points is proof that the eighteenth amendment is being enforced," were made public January 14, 1922, by Prohibition Commissioner Haynes in a formal statement on the eve of the second anniversary of the national prohibition act, which became effective Jan. 16, 1920. The twelve points cited as "so outstanding that no attempt can be made in denial," follow:

- "1. Disappearance of the open saloon.
- "2. Abatement of open drinking in public dining rooms.
- "3. Passing of the treating evil, which was recognized as the greatest contributing agency in the development of a liquor appetite.
- "4. Closing of whisky cure and similar institutions.
- "5. Increased savings accounts.

"6. Record breaking Christmas business.

"7. Decreased drunkenness.

"8. Prohibitive prices of 'bonded' liquor for beverage use.

"9. Dangerous character of illicit whisky.

"10. Surreptitiousness of present day drinking.

"11. Wail of howling minority who would go to the length of undermining the Constitution in order to nullify an amendment which their action demonstrates is in actual effect.

"12. Changed attitude of former hostile statesmen, political leaders and the press."

OLDEST VOTERS.

The 1920 election found the oldest male voter and the oldest woman voter in the United States, both extremely active considering their advanced years. "Uncle John" Shell of Leslie county, Kentucky, is 132 and has been a voter for 111 years.

Miss Anna Stone, 102 years of age, is the oldest woman voter; she voted in Roxbury, Conn. What is their politics? Huh! When you "grow up" as they have, you'll know better than to tell how you voted.

Alexander Stoute, a resident of Bloomington, is now 95 years of age, and still voting, and Mrs. Eleanor Buskirk, 98, cast her first vote in 1920.

THE YEARS

The year 1922 comprises the latter part of the 146th and the beginning of the 147th year of American Independence and corresponds to: The year 6635 of the Julian Period; the year 5683 of the Jewish era begins at sunset on September 22nd; the year 2675 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro; the year 2582 of the Japanese era and to the 11th year of the period entitled Taisho; the year 1341 of the Mohammedan era, or the era of the Hegira, begins at sunset on August 23, 1922. The first day of January, 1922, is the 2,423,056th day since the commencement of the Julian period.

35,143 DEATHS AND 67,850 BIRTHS IN STATE OF INDIANA DURING 1921

Sixty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty persons were born, and 35,134 persons died in Indiana last year, according to the annual report of H. M. Wright, director of the division of vital statistics of the state department of health, issued Jan. 19, 1922. The report also shows 4,860 infants under one year old died.

The mortality statistics issued by Mr. Wright are given with a comparison of the four years preceding 1921. The mortality from tuberculosis of the lungs is decreasing, the report shows, there being in 1921 a total of 2,659 deaths from this disease, and in 1921 a total of 2,254 deaths. On the other hand, deaths from cancer are on the increase, according to Mr. Wright's statistics. In 1920 there were 2,592 deaths from this disease in all its forms, and in 1921 the deaths were 2,681.

Diseases from which the most deaths resulted in 1921 are, in order, as follows: Organic heart disease, 4,003; acute and chronic Bright's disease, 2,714; apoplexy, 2,701; cancer, 2,681; early infancy and malformations, 2,358, and pneumonia in all forms, 2,349 deaths.

There were 1,913 deaths by accident in 1921. Diseases of the arteries and diarrhoea of infants each claimed more than 1,000 victims.

The department of vital statistics lists 189 diseases from which death most frequently results. Of these only forty are tabulated in Mr. Wright's statistics. From all other diseases than those listed in his report, 4,140 persons died in 1921.

Influenza claimed only 311 persons last year, the report says. Four hundred and thirty-one persons committed suicide. Seventy persons met

death from unknown causes. There were 168 homicidal deaths. Pellagra caused the death of five persons.

The 1921 birth rate for 1,000 population was 23.2. In 1920 it was 22.1. The death rate for 1921 was 12 for 1,000 population, a decrease from 1920, when it was 13.4. The death rate of infants under one year old was decreased from 81.4 in 1920, to 71.6 last year.

"On the whole, the report shows," said Mr. Wright, "that the health of the people of Indiana is gradually improving, and that life may be lengthened considerably in the coming years by preventive social measures, and by an increase of knowledge about the laws of health and happiness."

REAL DEADWOOD DICK

DIES QUIETLY IN BED

Hero of "Blood and Thunder" Novels Passes Away a Pensioner in California.

Deadwood Dick is dead—again. Every time an old timer named Richard dies in the Black Hills the report goes out that "Deadwood Dick is dead." But this time it is the real Deadwood Dick who died—Deadwood Dick, the gold guard of the Wells Fargo overland days, the Deadwood Dick who brought \$350,000,000 in gold down from the Black Hills and never lost an ounce of "dust," the Deadwood Dick who fought Indians and outlaws with the same calmness and composure with which he ate his dinner, the Deadwood Dick of the days of Calamity Jane, Wild Bill, Lame Johnnie and Laughing Sam.

His name was Richard Bullock. His death took place in southern California where he went to live after the express company retired him on a pension. He came to the Black Hills at such an early date that it's a question whether he was named for Deadwood or Deadwood named for him.

This was Deadwood Dick, the hero of a hundred novels of the "blood and thunder" type. He was the hero of thousands and thousands of American boys thirsting for the "one man" hero.

Last of Shotgun Brigade.

In actual life Deadwood Dick was the last of the shotgun brigade—nine men whose duty it was to guard the gold coach from the Black Hills to the railroad, 200 miles away, through a wild country infested with Indians and outlaws. The country was so dangerous that the express company built a stage coach entirely of iron. It was called the "treasure coach," and Deadwood Dick had charge of the eight men with shotguns who rode in the coach and protected the millions.

Twice the coach was attacked by outlaws when Deadwood Dick was on duty. The only man of the two bands who escaped died a few days later in a frontier hospital of buckshot wounds received in the fight.

The fame of the shotgun brigade became so great among the road agents and outlaws that the very rattle of the old iron coach would cause a stampede among them.

After the coming of the railroad

Deadwood Dick was retained as a guard for the gold which came through by train. Twice each month The Homestake gold mine had a "clean up," and at each \$500,000 was shipped to the mints. On these occasions, just before time for the train to leave, a dray would drive up to the station. On the dray was a little old iron safe. Sitting on the safe was a little old one-eyed man. In his hands was a sawedoff shotgun with a bore so large that buckshot was used.

Strapped round his waist was a belt containing two bone handled .45 guns. That little old one-eyed man was Deadwood Dick Bullock. He climbed into the express car, took a seat on the safe and sat there until he delivered his charge over to the express company in Omaha, 500 miles away. He guarded this shipment of \$500,000 twice a month for years and never lost a cent.

Deadwood Dick used to laugh at the stories told about him in novels.

COMPLETE LIST OF MONROE COUNTY MEN WHO SERVED IN MILITARY ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED STATES DURING WORLD WAR

Names and Addresses Supplied from Indiana State Records in the Office of Adjutant-General Harry B. Smith—Men Whose Life Paid the Supreme Forfeit for Rights of Humanity Come First.

"Go yourselves, every man of you, and stand in the ranks and either a victory beyond all victories in its glory awaits you, or falling you shall fall greatly, and worthy of your past." Demosthenes to the Athenians.

After much worry and seeming unending failure in obtaining a correct list of Monroe county men who went into military service in the late World War, on November 16, 1921, the writer

county give to our country in this war for Democracy.

The following communication was

ceived in prompt response to the request, for which we are, indeed grateful:

STATE OF INDIANA
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
INDIANAPOLIS

November 15, 1921.

Forest M. Hall,
828 E. Cottage Grove,
Bloomington, Ind.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of November 14, and the work which you are doing is certainly one that should be accomplished in every county in the State. It is almost impossible to get you the data which you ought to have for your work regarding the soldiers of the World War, within the time mentioned in your letter.

I can, however, supply you with a list of the men who were taken into service from Monroe County. It would be impossible, however, to give you a list of their records, because it could not be completed under thirty or forty days.

If the list of names would be of benefit to you, I will gladly send it on receipt of your request.

Yours very truly,

HARRY B. SMITH,
Adjutant General.

Shown by State Records.

The list of names of Monroe county's service men was received from

UNITED STATES VETERANS BUREAU

Washington, D. C.

To All Former Service Men

1. The United States Veterans Bureau was created to serve all ex-service men and women and I insist that all veterans get a square deal.

2. Employees will give you a cordial welcome and full information concerning your case. The law will be administered in the broadest and most sympathetic way possible.

3. You are entitled to information, assistance, and advice concerning the law and the Bureau's requirements. Employees will make these plain to you.

4. You will not be given short and unsatisfactory answers to your questions, but will be properly and sympathetically advised.

5. The services of the Bureau are at your disposal as a tribute to your patriotic service during the World War, and it is expected that you shall always receive courteous and helpful treatment. Any deviation from these rules should be reported to me. I want you to have every benefit which your grateful Government has provided.

C. R. FORBES, Director.

This bureau is your bureau.
Here's its invitation.

appealed to Adjutant-General Harry B. Smith, of the State of Indiana, for any assistance he could give in publishing a verified list of these men, in order that coming generations might know the patriotic support Monroe



Scene on Indiana University Campus



Typical Scenes in One of America's Great Training Camps During the World War

the adjutant-general of Indiana on November 19, 1921. We are rather proud of the magnificent showing of Bloomington and Monroe county men in this long list of soldiers, sailors and marines who so bravely answered the call to colors. We must realize, however, that this list may not include some names of men who went into service from places outside of the county or State of Indiana, as they are credited to the district from which they

went into service, and not the local native county.

The largest number of men went from Bloomington, as is seen in the following rolls, which we believe are now being published for the first time in whole, as the county's quota to the world war. The men from each community has been classified and placed in alphabetical order under each place name, in order to simplify reading, with those names of deceased heroes leading in each community's list.

Deceased From Bloomington.

Joseph K. Barclay—(deceased)—widow, Mrs. Elenor Bowles Barclay, 1418 N. College avenue.

Charles O. Croy—(deceased) brother, Elmer Croy, 1105 W. Eighth street.

Horace Holmer Hay—(deceased)—mother, Mrs. Florence M. Hay, 717 W. First street.

John O. Heitger—(deceased)—father, Peter Heitger, 415 S. Dunn street.

Wilbur Hunter—(deceased)—father, John E. Hunter, R. R. No. 6.

Ernest James Osborne—(deceased) father, John F. Osborne.

Lee John Meyers—(deceased)—father Frank S. Myers, R. R. No. 6.

(Names Continued on Next Page.)

(Names Continued from Last Page.)

Earl H. Prince—(deceased)—father, William Prince, R. R. No. 4.
Robert Reeves—(deceased)—father, Sylvester Reeves, R. R. No. 1.
Earl H. Rogers—(deceased)—father, Harry F. Rogers, 346 S. Rogers street.
Richard B. Simmons—(deceased)—father, H. T. Simmons, 717 N. College avenue.
Thomas A. Shields—(deceased)—mother, Mary E. Shields.
Ora C. Smith—(deceased) father, Henry Smith, 623 S. Rogers street.
Laurens B. Strain—(deceased) father, Homer E. Strain, 527 N. Washington street.
Henry B. Woolery—(deceased) father, Henry A. Woolery, 315 E. Seventh street.

Bloomington Men.

Frank J. Adams, 503 E. 10th; Ralph Adams, R. R. No. 9; Raymond E. Adams, 833 E. 4th; William Baker Adams, 431 S. College; William Adams, R. R. No. 5; Robert Aikens, 418 E. 9th; R. A. Akin; Belville Alexander, Gen. Del.; Ezra D. Alexander, 1003 W. 6th; Melville Alexander, Gen. Del.; Edmund A. Alvis; Adolphus C. Anderson, W. 10th; Henry J. Andrews, 715 E. 10th; Dure L. Archer, R. F. D. No. 5.
Edward Balbridge, 727 Atwater; Garnett F. Barnes, 322 E. 4th; John Thomas Barrow, 615 E. 13th; Edgar Bartlett, 500 E. 6th; Steler Carl Bartlett, 508 E. 6th; Calvin Baxter; Horace N. Baxter; Roy D. Beard, 523 E. Smith ave.; George Milburn Beck, E. 10th; Bert S. Beldon, 601 W. 5th; Harley E. Bell, R. R. No. 10; Pete F. Bender; Enis Bingham, 207 1/2 N. Morton; Samuel Rollenbacker, 602 W. 7th; Henry B. Boleman; Charles Booth, I. C. Railroad Company; Harold E. Bowers, 220 E. 6th; Clarence Brown, 319 E. 12th; James L. Branam, 507 E. 7th; Fred Branam, 302 E. 12th; James O. Bringer, R. R. No. 2; Clarence Brown, 319 E. 12th; Floyd Brown, 413 E. 6th; Frederick L. Brown, R. R. No. 9; James L. Brown, 507 E. 12th; Lyman Henry Brown, 412 E. 9th; Neff Brown, 802 Atwater; William E. Brown, 314 N. Washington; Neal Bruner, Lincoln and 21st; Guy Buckner, 204 E. 3rd; Edward Burke, 325 S. Rogers; Lawrence Burke, 325 S. Rogers; Reeves B. Burke; Martin Bush, 922 W. 2nd; Maurice Bush, R. R.; Alfred Henry Buskirk, 400 W. 2nd; N. Jeffers Buskirk, 10th st. pike; Earl K. Bussard, 703 W. 2nd; Gilbert B. Butcher, R. F. D. No. 3; Lennie Butcher; Gordon S. Buttrick; Earl K. Bussard, R. R. No. 1; Layton W. Bussard, R. A.;

Alonzo Cain, 429 S. Henderson; Ralph Cain, 410 W. 3rd; Robert B. Cain, 818 W. 6th; Fred L. Campbell, 325 S. Lincoln; Royal H. Carlock, 421 E. 5th; Edward S. Carnes, 314 S. Grant; Homer C. Carnes, 814 S. Grant; Joseph H. Carson, 604 S. Washington; Floyd R. Carter, Ind. University; Geo. K. Carter, 703 W. 7th; John Henry Carter, 337 S. Maple; Wm. Harley Carter, 322 W. 2nd; Wm. Willie Carter, 709 W. 6th; Heaman Carl Casper, 429 E. 11th; Joseph Emerson Cassell, 504 E. 5th; Edw. Thos. Cates; Wm. Chambers, 33 Allen Flats; Andrew Chandler, S. Walker; Christena Chandler, 645 Maple; Emanuel F. Chandler, S. Waterman; Hobart Chandler, 714 W. Park; Marion A. Cedar, R. R.; Joseph C. Chambers, 604 Washington; Robert Chandler, 409 E. 10th; Wesley V. Chapin, R. R. No. 1; Martin L. Chestnut, Allen Flats; Nick Christomolas, 114 E. 6th; John Christy, 1230 W. 7th; Wm. Earl Clabby, 1009 W. 6th; Osbin A. Clay, R. F. D. No. 5; Wm. Earl Cleebly, 1009 W. 6th; Beanie Clendenning, 313 S. Fairview; Grover Clossin, R. R. No. 6; Benj. L. Coleman, 410 N. Lincoln; Wm. Oliver Coleman, R. F. D. No. 2; Clifford Collier; Lawrence S. Collier, R. F. D. No. 9; Chas. A. Colliers, R. R. No. 9; Leon Eugene Collis, 527 N. Grant; Irvin Conder, R. F. D. No. 5; Marion A. Conder, R. R. No. 6; Carl Naaman Cooper, 429 E. 11th; Richard A. Cordell, 215 E. 3rd; Carl M. Cormann; Edwin G. Corr, 322 E. 5th; Ben Cray, 1105 W. 8th; Alfred D. Crebs; Bruce Crider, 109 E. 4th; Joseph E. Crider, R. I. No. 9; Elmer Crown, 209 E. 10th; Ben Crory, 1105 W. 8th; Wayne L. Culley, W. 11th; Walter N. Culmer; Edgar R. Curry, 513 E. 2nd; Wm. Francis Curry, R. R. No. 10.

Luther Daniel, R. R. No. 1; David Earl Davis, 327 S. Henderson; Guy Davis, 217 S. Washington; Edw. Willie Davis, 1019 W. Howe; Everett S. Dean, 1012 E. 2nd; Geo. Benj. Dean, 301 E. Cottage Grove; John S. Dearman, 609 N. Fairview; Bernard F. Desal, 115 E. 4th; Guy M. Dillmann, 1114 W. 6th; Oscar L. Dillmann, 223 S. Maple; Geo. Thos. Dix, W. 6th; Wm. Henry Dobbins, 214 26th; Ila Franklin Dobson, 435 S. Walnut; Newell W. Dadds, 515 E. 7th; Howell W. Dodge, 515 E. 7th; Cuba G. Dowling, 339 S. Fairview; Howard R. Duncan, 502 E. 12th;

Otto Durnel, 1011 Grant; Chas. E. Dutchess, E. Kirkwood.

Wade Ead, 409 E. University; Ernest E. Eagleson, 420 E. 9th; Walter V. Eagleson, 314 N. Morton; Wilson V. Eagleson, 921 W. 7th; Wm. Richard Easton, 216 S. Indiana; Homer Otto Edwards, 1134 W. 5th; Wm. M. Egnew, 725 S. Walnut; Theo. Smith Eigmann, 630 Atwater; Robert E. Eller, 341 S. Jackson; Warren Thos. Eller, 431 S. Jackson; Herman Elred, R. R. No. 4; Clarence Edw. Engledon, R. F. D. No. 1; Walter Englesse, 214 N. Morton; Theodore Eshures, 114 E. 6th.

Emil Faris, 17th and Fess; Vanney Faris, 12th and Fess; Ambry W. Farr, 626 W. 5th; Theodore L. Farr, 626 W. 8th; Roy C. Fatzinger, 208 S. Rogers; Geo. E. Fearman, N. Adams; Ollie Feddrill, 828 W. 7th; Albert Feins; Paul L. Feltus, 613 E. 2nd; Albert E. Feming, 324 E. Fess; Albert R. Fielder, R. F. D. No. 7; John Davis Fielder, R. R. No. 7; Theo. S. Figemann, 630 Atwater; John Edgar Finn, 802 S. Washington; Martin N. Finn, 910 S. Walnut; Edgar Fish, S. Rodgers; Groden B. Fletcher, 1124 W. 5th; James Lyne Fletcher, 114 E. 4th; Leonard Fletcher, 920 S. Walnut; Paul L. Fletus, 613 E. 2nd; Braxton Flick, 424 S. Washington; John Flues, R. R. No. 4; Ollis Foddrill, 828 W. 7th; Clyde Fordyce, 509 W. 12th; Dale T. Foster, 631 N. Walnut; Thos. Foster, 925 N. College; Bryon F. Fowler, 417 S. Henderson; Glen Fowler, 615 Lincoln; Raymond D. Fowler, 322 W. 2nd; Bert Franklin, 324 S. Maple; Carl V. Frantz, R. F. D. No. 4; Wm. J. Franzman, 720 W. 7th; Thos. J. French, 120 E. 4th; Wm. J. Frenzmann, 720 W. 7th; Albert H. Froemming, 324 S. Fess; Fred B. Funk, 216 Lincoln; Lee Otto Furgeson, R. R. No. 2; Sheffman Galyan, R. R. No. 8; Hubert H. Galyan, R. R. No. 8; Sherman Galyan, R. R. No. 8; Dr. Fletcher Gardner; Howard O. Gartin, 411 W. Howe; Chas. V. Graham, R. R. No. 10; Ralph Gasi-man, R. R. No. 10; Leonard F. George, 516 S. Rogers; Chester R. Gillie, 819 Dunn; Frank Goodman, 1104 Cottage; Ralph Goodman, R. R. No. 10; Harry Wm. Greunds, 809 W. 7th; Ben Grey, 1105 W. 8th; Chas. O. Grey, 1105 W. 5th; King Grimes, 1113 7th; Clay L. Gross, N. College; Harry Wm. Grounds, 809 W. 7th; Cammerate Guisepp, 221 6th.

Merlin C. Hainey, 346 S. Washington; Chas. Edw. Hall, 304 S. Rogers; Oscar Hall, 17th and Madison; Robert A. Hall, 414 W. 5th; Geo. Ham, R. R. No. 1; Martin Ham, 633 N. Morton; Charley Harden, E. 13th; Robert M. Hardy, 14th and Dunn; Walter W. Harris, 1026 W. 6th; Albert Harriett, R. R. No. 1; Chas. W. Harris, 920 W. 6th; Arthur Hatton, 710 Cottage; Harry Hays, R. F. D. No. 5; Wesley Hays, R. R. No. 5; John H. Headley, 507 N. Walnut; Jesse Headley; Vincent E. Heaton, 113 E. 10th; Price Hedrick, N. Morton; James Edw. Helen, 421 College; Chas. E. Hendricks, R. R. No. 1; Harvey Hendrickson, R. R. No. 10; Ben A. Hendrix, R. R. No. 9; Robert Hendrixson, R. F. D. No. 10; Andrew H. Hepburn, 203 Forest Place; Renberto A. Hernandez, 815 E. 17th; Joe Hickam, 402 S. Rogers; Jas. Sherman Higgins, 721 N. Walnut; Orville O. Higgins, 409 E. 10th; Ezekiel Hill, R. F. D. No. 5; M. Luther Hillenburg, R. F. D. No. 9; E. Justin Hills; Cleve Hines, 819 N. Indiana; Ormer Hinkle, 822 11th; Thos. Hinkle, 822 E. 11th; Geo. F. Holland; Jas E. P. Holland; Ebert Otts Hope, 822 E. 3rd; Arthur W. Howard, R. R. No. 1; Fred Howe, 118 E. Smith; John F. Huntington, 423 S. Henderson; Ed Huffman; Raymond S. Hunt, 503 E. 6th; Donald V. Hunter, 408 S. College; Clifford Hurst, 603 N. Grant; Joseph A. Hurst, 311 E. 8th; John F. Hutton, 800 S. Rogers.

Lonie Isom, R. R. No. 1.

J. Chas. Jackson, 915 N. Fairview; Walter C. James, R. R. No. 1; Walter J. James, R. R. No. 10; Albert Glen Johnson, 714 E. 3rd; Alve Oscar Johnson, 934 W. 2nd; Guy Johnson, 1224 W. 6th; J. Walter Johnson, 322 E. 8th; Luther David Johnson, R. R. No. 5; Oscar Theo. Johnson, 121 E. 6th; Wayan Johnson, 710 S. Jefferson; Wm. Robert Johnson, 513 N. Grant.

R. Hay Kelley, 320 E. 7th; Howard Kelly, 2nd and Lincoln; Harold J. Kemp, 632 N. College; Mike Kemyathy, R. F. D. No. 1; Muir Wells Kenny; Joseph Kentling; Blaine G. Kerr; Chas. Francis Kerr, 338 S. Washington; Joseph K. Kerr; John R. Kerr, R. R. No. 1; Samuel Ross Kerr, R. R. No. 8; Joseph J. Kell; Lancelot H. Kell, 309 N. College; Chas. Edw. King, 501 E. 11th; August Von Kirk, 714 W. 8th; Chas. O. Koontz, 338 S. Maple; Raymond L. Koontz, R. F. D. No. 2; Arnold O. Krebs, 503 11th; Miles Krebly, 626 N. Jackson; Herbert M. Krut-singer, 836 W. 6th; Theo. Kures, 114 E. 6th.

Harry A. Lampkins; Denzil Languell, 813

E. University; John P. Langley; Parks Langley, 14th and Fess; John L. Lantz; Bert H. Lawhead, 811 Cottage; Thos. J. Laikin, 808 W. 1st; Daniel M. Lawrence, R. R. No. 7; Minus Lawson, R. R. No. 9; Fred V. Lay-shore, 111 E. 6th; Guy Edw. Leach, W. 8th; Roger A. Lee, 626 N. College; Guy Edw. Leesch, W. 8th; Estel Lehman, 1004 S. Washington; Cecil P. Lenam, 304 E. 4th; Walter Lentz, R. R. No. 8; John Levaggi, 905 11th; Chas. H. Lewis, R. R. No. 2; Zuasso Lingi, R. R. No. 4; Irvin M. Livingston, 948 Jackson; Guy Edmund Leesch, W. 8th; Geo. R. Loudon, 117 Forest Place; Quasse Lueig, R. R.; Quasse Luigi, R. R. No. 1.

Sam McAfee, 708 S. Washington; Marcus F. McCaughan, 435 S. Dunn; Walter R. McCord, 302 S. Madison; Emmett R. McCormick, W. 11th; Horace W. McCormick, W. 11th; Claud McCubbins, R. R. No. 3; Martin McKinney, R. R. No. 9; Earl Theo. McMillin, 720 E. University.

Alfred Mack, 222 N. Grant; Delzie D. Marce, 404 S. Lincoln; Glen L. Marshall, 223 E. 1st; Carl B. Martin, 309 E. 6th; James Edw. Martin, R. R. No. 9; Lewis A. Masters; Lewis A. Master; Roscoe Mastrangels, Box 52; John Mathews, 727 W. 5th; Chas. Emery Mathis, R. R. No. 6; Daniel C. May; Jonas Thompson May, R. R. No. 2; Kenneth C. May, 216 S. Indiana; Louis Everett May, R. F. D. No. 4; Fred A. Medearis, 715 N. Maple; Ancil Leon Mercer, 349 S. College; Cecil L. Meser, 315 S. Dunn; Benjamin H. Michels, 1009 W. 4th; Elmer Miller, R. R. No. 4; Henry E. Miller, 509 W. 5th; John Mitchner, 1105 S. Walnut; Thos. Grant Minett, 428 E. 6th; Iva C. Mitchell, R. F. D. No. 4; Bruce V. Moore, 710 S. Fess; Ellsworth Moore, R. R. No. 5; Wm. David Moore, W. 6th; Geo. Wm. Morris, R. R. No. 7; Milford G. Morris, 421 S. Dunn; Wm. A. Morris, 1005 E. 10th; Albert Morrison, R. R. No. 1; Cecil Lester Moser, 315 S. Dunn; Joseph E. Moser; Fred B. Mosier; Hartwig H. Mottur, 215 Forest Place; Geo. B. May, 108 S. College; Wm. F. Mulder, R. F. D. 4; Ora Murphy, 310 W. 4th; Claude W. Myers, R. R. No. 8; Thos. Perry Myers, 221 S. Walnut; Glen E. Myers.

Ray Neal, 712 W. 3rd; Chas. Nelson, R. R. No. 10; Clarence Newman, R. R. No. 9; Albert M. Newton, R. R. No. 9; Benjamin H. Nichols, 1009 W. 6th; Stacy Elmer Nikirk, W. 11th; Jack K. Nolan, 421 S. College; James Edw. Nolan, 421 College; Hugh Woods Norman, 506 Fess.

Robert O'Benon, 425 Walnut; Edgar A. O'Harrow, 413 N. Walnut; Virgil F. Ooley, 713 W. 7th Wm. Orahe, R. F. D. No. 2.

Ross D. Parke, 214 N. Rogers; Homer D. Parks, R. R. No. 10; Dwight Parsons, 514 N. Washington; Geo. Henry Pate, 241 S. Davidson; Shirley Patterson, E. 14th; John W. Patton, R. F. D. No. 10; Geo. L. Pearman, N. Adams; Edw. O. Peerson, 501 W. 2nd; Carl Penterell, W. 11th; John H. Pere, R. R. No. 4; Earl Perry 723 E. 10th; Geddes Perry, 314 S. Madison; Chas. Earl Peterson, 911 N. College; Theodore V. Petranoff, 403 E. 6th; Chester Pettit, Fess Lane; Thos. H. Pettit, 215 S. Walnut; Herbert Wm. Peyton, McDeal House; James Wm. Pfaff, R. R. No. 1; Ira E. Phelps, R. R. No. 10; Dwight W. Ping, Box 298; John H. Pinkham, N. Indiana; Geo. H. Pitman, 1114 W. 6th; Mark Cay Poling, 708 W. 3rd; Elza Albert Polley, R. R. No. 7; Carl Pontarell, W. 11th; John H. Pope, R. R. No. 4; Roy J. Pope, R. R. No. 4; Bennett Chas. Potter, 314 N. Walnut; Emil Hattie Prince, R. R. No. 4; Hall Hulleie Prince, R. R. No. 5.

Harry L. Quinn, 421 W. Howe.

Russell L. Ranard, 914 W. 8th; Frank Raper, 226 N. Adams; Lee Ratliff, N. Walnut; Wm. Peat Rawles, 924 E. 3rd; H. Holmes Ray, 717 W. 1st; Carl B. Reed, 822 E. Hunter; Clyde W. Reed, R. R. No. 3; Geo. Reed, 802 E. 3rd; Blaxton B. Reeves; Elvyn Al Regester, 401 N. Indiana; Noyes Reid, 411 W. 3rd; Arthur W. Reward, R. R. 1; Ben Reynolds, 413 N. Rogers; Melvin R. Rherer, 316 University; Russell M. Rherer, R. R. No. 5; Claud C. Richardson; Forest Richardson; John M. Richardson, 726 W. Sixth; John F. Rigg, 215 N. Indiana; Elbert M. Robbins, R. R. No. 9; Chas. C. Roberts, 522 N. Grant; Wm. B. Roberts, 1003 W. Ninth; Ernest H. Robertson, 308 E. Third; Frank H. Robertson, 308 E. Third; Cary Robinson, 920 S. Walnut; Causmere C. Robinson, R. R. No. 9; Darrell R. Robinson, R. R. No. 9; Erkliss L. Robinson, R. R. No. 6; Geo. M. Rock, E. Tenth; Frank H. Rogers, 346 S. Rogers; James Rogers, R. R. No. 6; Homer Chas. Rogers; Leon B. Rogers, 511 E. Smith; Leslie M. Rogers, 1000 E. Tenth; Marion C. Rogers, 511 E. Smith; Robert T. Rogers, 322 E. Fifth; Wade D. Rogers, 401 S. Rogers; (Names Continued on Next Page.)

(Names Continued from Last Page.)

Melvin H. Roorer, 316 University; Jesse Jas. Routen, 928 S. Walnut; Harold Rowland, 314 S. Walnut; Wade Ruds, 409 University; Fred Rush, 547 S. Lincoln; Johnathas M. Ryan, R. R. No. 9.

Martin Sam, 633 Morton; Fred H. Scales, R. R. No. 3; Harley Scott; Henry G. Scott, 1206 W. Sixth; Jesse L. Sears; Lloyd E. Setser, 215 E. Second; David H. Shapr, 515 Fess; Ray Shaw, 217 N. Morton; Claude Sherrill, R. R. No. 4; Elmer Sherrill; Ambros W. Shields, S. Jackson; Leco E. Shields; Carl Elmer Shigley, R. R. No. 1; Everett H. Shigley, R. R. No. 3; John W. Shigley, R. R. No. 3; Leroy J. Shigley; Eugene Short, 343 S. Rogers; Wm. Albert Shotwell, 608 W. Sixth; Merle Hubert Sims, 1920 S. Lincoln; Claud Simpson, 302 E. Kirkwood; Roy S. Singleton, Fourteenth and Indiana; Chas. L. Siscoe, R. R.; Earl Skirvin, 1113 W. Eighth; Harley M. Skirvin, 407 N. College; Leroy Skirvin, Thirteenth and Fess; Samuel Skirvin, R. R. No. 6; Noble J. Smallwood, 111 N. Dunn; Elmer G. Smith, R. R. No. 4; Hobart Smith, 917 W. Fifth; Rodney D. Smith, E. Sixth; Walter Smith, 910 Washington; James Solmotto, 1035 W. Sixth; Evert L. Souders, R. R. No. 4; Floyd Southern, 1001 N. Indiana; Carl Watson Spicer, general delivery; Henry R. Springer, 521 E. Seventh; Clifton B. Steele, 442 S. Walnut; Walter B. Stern, 322 E. Fourth; Homer S. Stevens, R. R. 7; Roy Stewart, 602 S. Walnut; Ulysses G. Stewart, 714 S. Rogers; Chess Stillions; Elzie Stillions, R. R. 4; James Earl Stogdill, 811 W. Fifth; Herlie Stone, 322 E. Eighth; Walter S. Storm, 322 E. Fourth; Nathaniel Strong, 1131 W. Eighth; Fred W. Stuart, 602 N. College; Reginald B. Stull, 725 E. Second; James Sturgeon, R. R. No. 10; James Sturges, R. R. No. 1; John M. Swain, 1201 Atwater; George Wm. Swaney, 322 S. Buckner; Walter J. Swartz, 514 S. Lincoln; Chas. B. Swayne, 618 E. Third; Chas. H. Szatkowski, 515 W. Third; Ervin Taylor, 421 S. Dunn; Forest Edw. Taylor, 1017 W. Second; Gen. Teague, 409 S. Madison; Kahn B. Thasher, R. R. 3; Oscar T. Thacker, 718 W. Eighth; Chas. Thomas, 1201 W. Seventh; Orville Thomas, 219 1-2 E. Walnut; Da'e Elmo Thompson, 516 N. Grant; Homer P. Thrasher,

703 W. Second; Kahn B. Thrasher, R. R. 3; Lamis E. Thrasher, 1001 S. Washington; Shirl Edw. Titusk, R. R. 9; Clyde O. Todd, 1019 W. Seventh; H. Roy Townsend, 448 E. Second; Oscar C. Trayler, 603 Nineteenth; Levi E. Trisler, R. R. 3; Cleo Turner, R. R. 3. Ben Van Buren, W. Eighth; Alfred Van Buskirk, 400 W. Second; Hiram E. Vaughn, 1014 Howe; Harold L. Voliva, R. R. 4; John E. Vos, 720 E. Third.

Bennie Walker, 621 Washington; Albert Jesse Walls, 412 Thirteenth; Bert Wampler, 304 W. Second; Carl E. Wampler, R. R. 8; Cecil R. Wampler, R. R. 8; James B. Wampler, R. R. 5; William Warley, 1122 W. Eleventh; Ray Warriner, 315 E. Sixth; Frank Watts, 822 W. Third; Harry Watts, 221 E. Ninth; Cecil W. Weathers, 429 E. Seventh; Harold L. Weatherwax, 610 N. Lincoln; Chas. R. Weaver, 907 S. Washington; Gilbert Weaver, 602 S. Walnut; Francis Wells, 431 Fourth; Forest R. Whaley, 713 N. Lincoln; James H. Wells, 322 S. Indiana; Wm. Werley, 1122 W. 11th; Frank White, R. R. 4; James White; Leon E. Whitsell; Harry T. White, 310 Fairview; Edwin R. Whitted, R. R. No. 1; Chas. Henry Wible, R. R. 9; Robert E. Wiles, 509 E. Fourth; Chas. E. Wilkinson, 515 E. Fourth; Kenneth P. Williams, 405 N. Indiana; Denis Wilson, 720 S. Fess; Donald E. Wilson, 714 E. Second; Matthew Winters, 1022 E. Third; Elmer Wray, 621 S. Walker; Finis Wooten, R. R. 4; Wm. Worley, 1122 W. Eleventh; Abraham Zimmerman, 616 N. Lincoln.

Ellettsville, Ind.

Men who went into the military service from Ellettsville were as follows:

Charles Brough—(deceased)—father, R. A. Brough.

Earnest A. Bastin; Jake Wm. Bastin; Felix Jno. Brown; Mathews J. Carpenter; Robert Coffey; Rex Cowden, R. R. No. 1; Carl Crismore, R. R. 1; Dewey A. Davis, R. R. 4; Henry A. Denny; Harley O. Dunning; R. Dunning; Herschell Ducker; Bryon P. Faulkner; Frank Gable; John Gabel; Jesse C. Gentry, R. R. 1; James M. Gilles, R. R. 1; Carl Goble; Gilbert Henry Goodall; Silbert H. Gosdell; Albert Henry Gross.

Oiver K. Harris; Samuel A. Harris; Samuel M. Harris; William B. Harris; Hal H.

Hensley; Hal Homer Hinsley; Willie Housions; Robert A. Johnson; John Earl Kates; John R. Karr; William Cornelius McGown; Dea Wallace Marshall; Lester W. May; Elda L. Myers; Willie Nevius, R. R. 1; Benton A. Oliver, R. R. 1; Maurice H. Parks; Marnie Perks; Russell H. Rice; Curnel M. Richardson; Wm. Ralph Ridge; Guy W. Reeves; Geo. R. Reynolds; Cornet M. Richardson. Raymond Stanger, R. R. 1; Herman M. Steele; Otis Stevens; Kenneth Stines; Ralph S. Stines; Chas. D. Stuart; John Taylor; Leslie H. Wampler, R. R.; Bruce Whiseand, R. R. 1; Harmon W. Young.

Harrodsburg, Ind.

Men who went into military service from Harrodsburg were as follows:

Earl H. Mitchell—(deceased)—father, James Mitchell.

Bert H. Freese—(deceased)—father, Walter P. Freese, R. R. No. 1.

Edwin O. Parker—(deceased)—father, Robert Parker.

Ishmel O. Barrett; Homer Bougher; Ailey Beuher; Hamer Beuher; Riley Bouher; Bert Chambers; David Frank Crouch; John Dalton, R. R. 1; Thos. Dalton; Oral W. Fowler; Wyatt Fowler, R. R. 1; Brant Rays Freeman; Floyd Jones; Claude Jas. Keente; Claude Jas. Koontz; Ches. Lewis; Ralph McGlothlin; Earl E. Mitchell; Joe C. Mitchell, R. R. 1; Perry Mitchell; Bee Prince; Willard Chas. Phillips; Alva M. Sherlock; Edgar C. Smith; Thos. Southern; Ordia Swango; Wm. Lizzie Tredway.

Stanford, Ind.

The following men from the community of Stanford, Ind., were in military service:

Dexter Hancil Cram, R. R. 1; Cyrus I. Cunningham, R. R. 1; Joseph P. Cunningham; Gilbert Greene, R. R. 1; Warren N. Hastings, R. R. 1; Sherman Hawkins; Leland Keentz; Jewett Amos Kirk, R. R. 1; Leland Koontz, R. R.; John McCoy, R. R. 1; Orvel McCoy; Wm. Herbert May, R. R. 1; James M. Patton; Bert Sare, R. R. 1; G. Samuel Sheley; Wm. G. Sullivan; Chas. Evert Vampelt, R. R. 1; Samuel G. Whaley; Walton L. Werley, R. R. 1; Wilton L. Worley, R. R. 1.

(Names Continued on Next Page.)



Scene on Indiana University Campus

(Names Continued from Last Page.)
Stinesville, Ind.

Men from Stinesville, who went into the service from that place follow:
Wm. Accuff; Wm. L. Aduff; Scott Fox Ailian; John R. Buskirk; Roy M. Brown; Frank Campbell; John Carter; Homer E. Culross; Harvey N. Dewehes; Harvey Downs; William Scott Fox; Paul C. Heltman; Ervin F. Medley; Raymond E. Moore; Wm. Hershel Neal; Chas. Roy; Calvin M. Summett; Chris Summit; Allen Ross Taylor; Sam E. Taylor; Commodora Taylor; Raymond Trueblood; John R. Van Buskirk; Andrew M. Vlist.

Gosport, Ind.

Gosport men who went into the service in the great World War were:

Henry R. Collier; Alvin Fields; Chas. C. Fry; Earl Fulford, R. R. 4; Lawrence E. Godfrey; Ola F. Goody, R. R. 4; Archie Roy King; Earl C. King, R. R. 4; Clarence Levine; Clarence Lovins; Lawrence D. Madding, R. R. 4; Raymond Martin, R. R. 3; Raymond Morton, R. R. 3; Francis O. Schultz, R. R. 3; Francis O. Shultz, R. R. 3; Willie Taylor, R. R. 3; Bryan W. Walden, R. R. No. 3.

Sanders, Ind.

Sanders men who went into military service were:

Sam Chambers—(deceased)—mother, Elizabeth Jerls.

Thos. B. Hays—(deceased)—Thos. F. Hays, George W. Adams; Theo. M. Deckard; Joseph Dick; Joshua Dick; Odon Grubb; Elmer Johnson; Stanley Earl Johnson; Glen C. McGlothlin; Albert Patton; Marshall Deckard Theodore.

Unionville, Ind.

Winfred C. Chitwood; Chas. F. Durnell, R. R. 1; James Fishel, R. R. 1; Milacy Fishel; Walter A. Hadden, R. R. 1; Hershel Hartsock; James O. Peterson; Joe Pryer; Jno. Pryer; James V. Richardson; Henry Robertson, R. R. 1; John Wm. Teme, R. R. 1; John Wm. Tomey; Garrett McKinley Young, R. R. 1.

Yellowstone, Ind.

The community of Yellowstone furnished the following men:

John V. Axon; Millard E. Axson; William Billman; Roy E. Fleetwood; Robert Hayne; John Hillsburg; Robert Hoyse; Jacob Hushaur; William Pillman; Rilin Roll; John Stewart.

Smithville, Ind.

Smithville men who went into military service were:

Guy S. Adams; John D. Cantrell; Merion E. Grubbs; Edward L. Harrell; Leo McCormick; Ralph May; George Sanders; Wm. Sciscoe; Paris E. Shields.

Other Neighborhoods.

Monroe county's men who went into service from other neighborhoods in the rural parts of the county were:

Clarence Deckard and Everett Deckard, Chapel Hill, Ind.

Fred Sciessee, Ora W. Sciscoe, Harley W. Ellis, and Roy H. Eads, Allens Creek, Ind.

Dewey D. Dellman, Elmer C. Triser and Willis W. Warner, Clear Creek, Ind.

Oscar Kinser, Homer H. Miller, Vada Smith and Oscar Owings, Lenton, Ind.

Osborn Bowman, R. R. No. 2; Geo. Wayne Godsey; Minor Godsey, R. R.; Harry H. Owens, R. R. 8, and Tony Edw. McGown, Martinsville, Ind.

Millard Spoor (deceased) father, John S. Spoor, Brooklyn, Ind.

Wm. Harvey Abbitt, R. R. 1; Leland Freeman, R. R. 1; Leland Gemen, R. R. 1, Spencer, Ind.

Fred Keller, Joe Ham and Peat Ham, Hendrixville, Ind.

Richard O. Wagner—(deceased) Mrs. John E. Wagner, Box 28, West Point, Miss.

Ben A. West (deceased)—mother, Mrs. Laura West, Cass, Ind.

Elmer Earl Cooper (deceased)—father, Gifford A. Cooper, Huntingburg, Ind.

Fredley Robertson, R. R. 2, and Luther Stewart, Norman Station, Ind.

Floyd James, Hensenberg, Ind.

William B. Hudson, Palestine, Ill.

Hoyt S. Massey (deceased)—widow, Mrs. Freeda Massey, 315 E. Oak street, Mitchell, Ind.

Albert D. Smith—(deceased) father, Daniel Smith, R. R. 3, Monroe, Ind.

Carl M. Eggman, Lapel, Ind.

Jewett Snow, Benne Vinta, Ind.
Elmer Tomey, R. R. 3, Plainville, Ind.
Raymond R. Hutchings, R. R. 1, Marysville, Ind.

James R. Hobbs (deceased)—uncle, Louis Turner, Marion, N. C.

Carl E. Anderson—(deceased)—father, Edward L. Anderson, Box 13, R. R. 3, Bedford, Ind.

Glynn C. Haller—(deceased)—widow, Mrs. Ada Haller, 3420 Fir st., Indiana Harbor, Ind.
Harry Caulross, 231 E. St. Joe, Indianapolis, Ind.

Olin M. Smith—(deceased)—Tilman K. Smith, Davenport, Ia.

Dewey Dillman, Clear Creek, Ind.

Other Names.

Through some cause we find the following Bloomington men who were in service are not included in the list furnished from State records. There may be others who do not appear here, but it is because we are unable to obtain same at this time, but we must be grateful that the list is as near complete as it is:

Clifford R. Young, Stanford, Ind.; Glen B. Woodward, 501 Park Ave.; Rex R. Forsyth, 208 E. Tenth; A. H. Berndt, 314 N. Walnut; John W. O'llarrow, Jr., 413 N. Walnut; Paul V. McNutt, 316 N. Indiana Ave.; W. Austin Seward, 721 E. Atwater Ave.; Allen V. Buskirk, N. Walnut; Humphrey M. Barbour, W. 11th; Roger M. Barbour, W. 11th; Maurice Parks, 316 N. College Ave.

LEGION MAKES PLAN TO BEGIN DRIVE FOR NEW MEMBERS

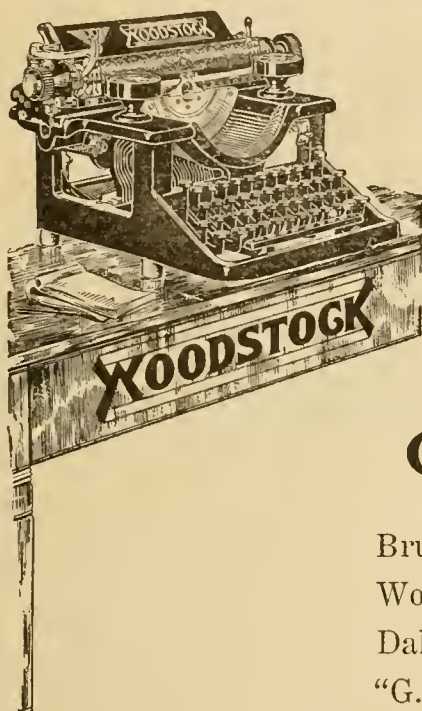
Nineteen men composing the advisory committee of the American Legion met in the Chamber of Commerce rooms Jan. 24, 1922, and completed plans for initiated plans for the membership drive of the Burton Woolery Post. Stunts rangnig all the way from collecting the trophies of all the wars since the Revolutionary about the public square, visiting the various outlying towns and putting on a program and having the 155 millimeter guns of Battery D. on display about the public square were discussed. The plan finally agreed on was personal solicitation, publicity and solicitation by mail. The members of the advisory board were each given slips and told to start a pre-campaign of personal solicitation among their friends. Fifty new members have signed up to date.

(THE END.)



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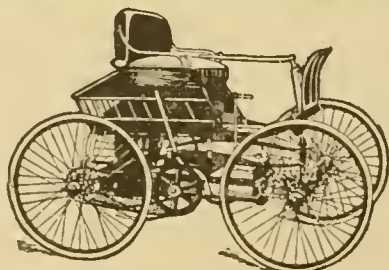
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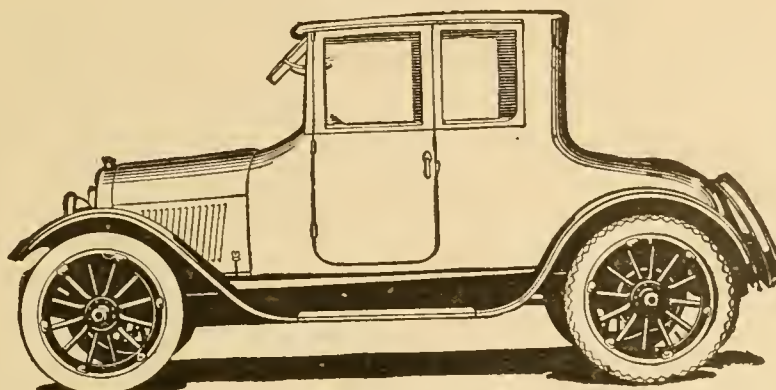
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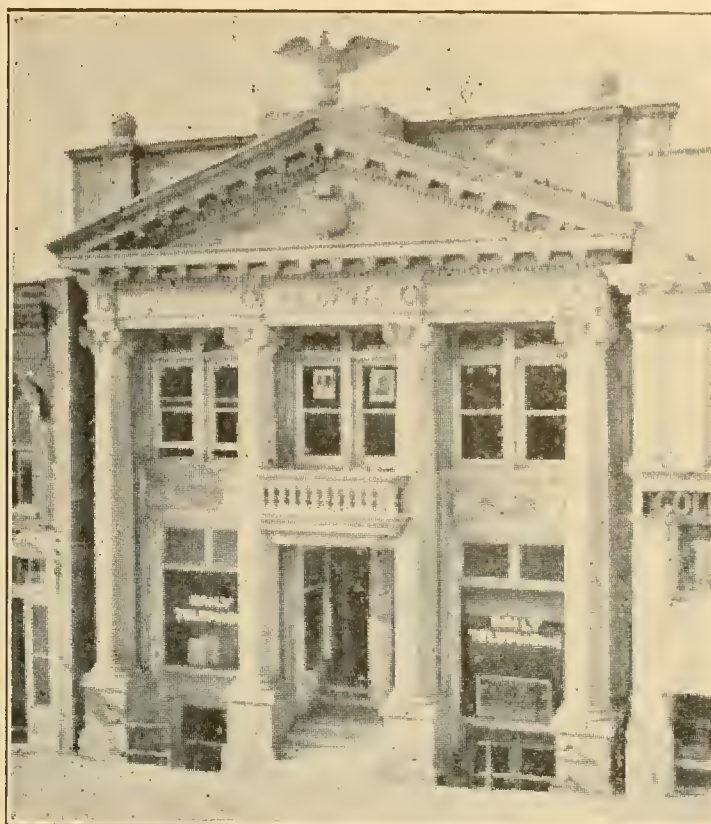
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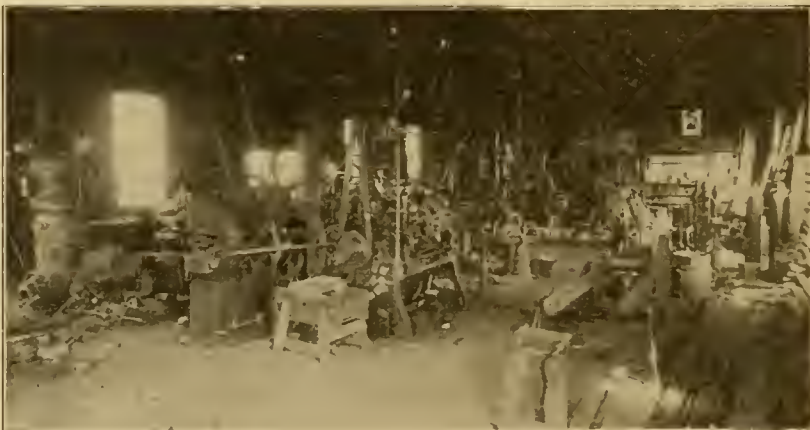
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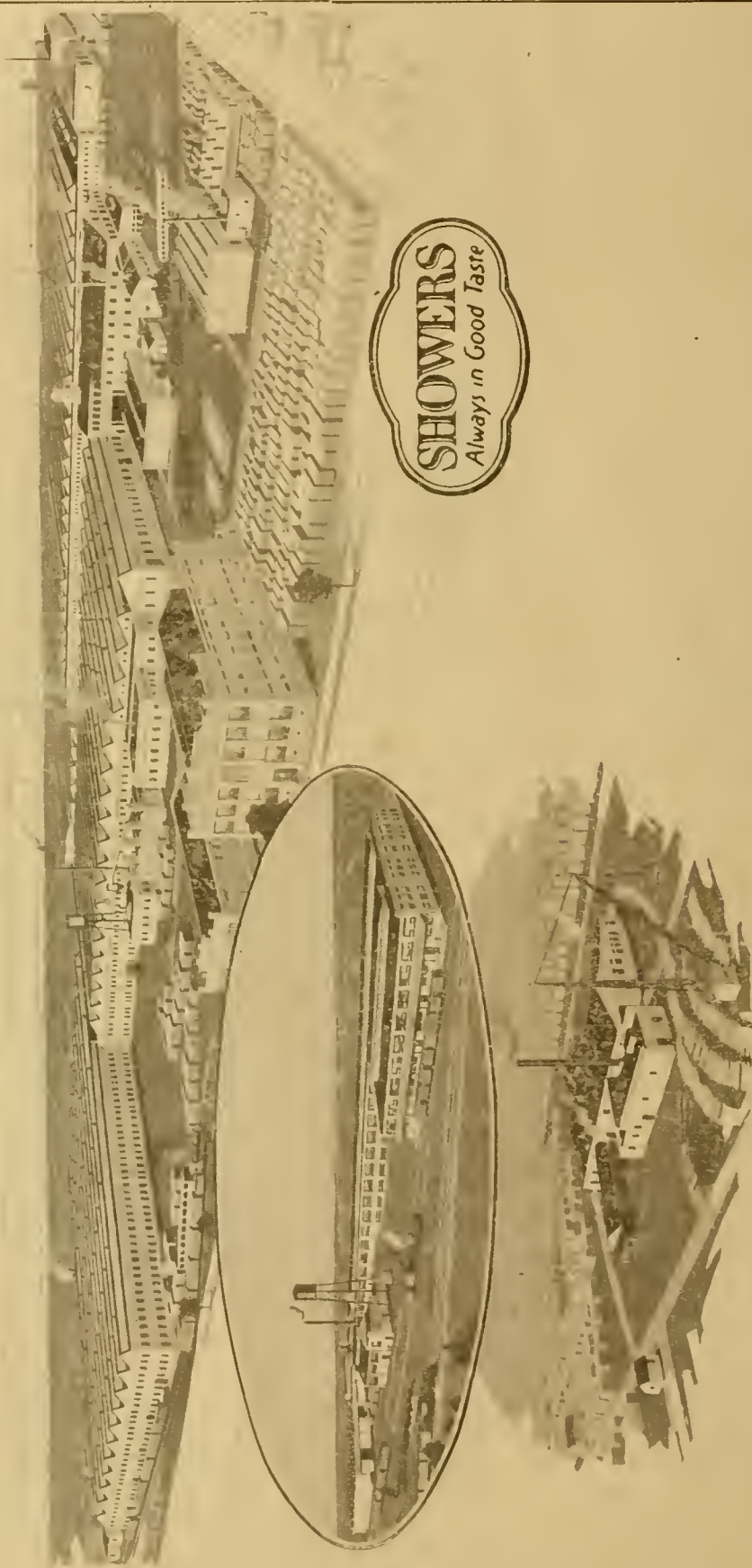
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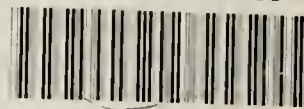
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